

WEEK'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW

Bradstreet Reports a Continuance of the General Expansion of Prices.

LARGEST AUGUST TRADE YET.

Navv Exports—The Warm Weather Has Assured the Corn Crop—Number of Business Failures.

Bradstreet's commercial review for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4th, says: The previous activity in all lines of trade is maintained. There is a better tone to the demand from jobbers, and the volume of business in wool, leather, clothing, hats, groceries and light hardware has increased. There is a better request for woolen and cotton goods, jewelry and rubber goods, fabrics and shoes. Some wholesale merchants at Western centres report the largest volume of August trade on record. There has been an increased consumption of cotton by Southern mills.

Western iron and steel mills have orders to keep them busy until January 1st. In the Central States the bituminous coal strike has had a further depressing effect on the general industrial situation. At the Northwest some commercial houses have had to work overtime to meet the demand for goods, and the weather is reported to have practically assured the Indian corn crop. On the Pacific coast wheat exports have been checked by inability to secure crews for vessels. Mercantile collections have improved in some sections.

Last week's general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is continued, wool, cotton and woolen fabrics, hides, leather, white pine lumber, sashes and doors, iron and steel bars, billets and rods, wire nails, barbed wire and Southern foundry iron, wheat, corn, lard and sugar having advanced, and higher prices being expected for boots and shoes. Lower prices are recorded for cotton, wheat flour and coffee, while those for oats, pork, pigmeat, petroleum and coal are unchanged.

This week's export of wheat (four included as wheat) are the largest with two exceptions—the second week of September and the fourth week in August, 1897. The total shipments amount to 6,308,247 bushels, against 5,149,653 bushels last week; 3,369,892 bushels last week; 2,360,231 in 1897; 3,207,300 bushels in 1894, and 4,920,000 bushels in 1893. The shipment of corn is also large, aggregating 3,185,964 bushels this week, against 2,682,452 bushels last week; 2,527,520 bushels last week; 1,495,470 bushels in 1895; 127,000 bushels in 1894, and 672,875 bushels in 1893.

There are 198 business failures reported through the United States this week against 210 last week, 336 in the week one year ago, 184 two years ago, 267 three years ago, and as contrasted with 319 in the like week of 1893. There are 30 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week. Last week the total was 33, and a year ago it was 30.

TRIALS OF GOLD SEEKERS.

Two Thousand Blockaded by Improbable Bags. A Seattle, Wash., dispatch of the 4th says all efforts to break the blockade at Skagway have failed utterly. Advances received by the steamer Rosalie, which left Skagway Monday last arrived here today, state that when the trail was opened Monday morning 2,000 men and horses were striving to get over. Soon the path was in as bad condition as it was before being repaired. When the road had been covered over the mired places, the logs slipped out and the horses went floundering in the mire, many of them never to emerge. Hundreds of those at Skagway have given up all hope of getting through this winter and will stay till February at the foot of the pass. Hundreds are coming back from the trails, stopping at Skagway or Juneau for the winter. A few more adventurers will try to go over when the first freeze covers the bogs with ice.

End of the Coal Strike.

A Columbus, O., dispatch says the end of the great miners' strike is in sight. The national executive board of the United Mine Workers have agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition to the Pittsburgh Operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year.

A Pittsburg dispatch also says the mine operators' committee have returned from Columbus. Chairman Uhlenburg says that the conference between the miners and operators was a very amicable one. He said: "We feel very sanguine that an acceptance of our 65-cent offer will be made by Mr. Dolan shortly, and are convinced that every mine in the district will make a start on Monday the 13th."

Case Dismissed.

The suit of the Edwards, of South Carolina against Trinity Church to recover a large tract of land in New York city is dismissed by the court.

A Wordy War in Virginia.

A wordy war has been opened in Virginia. Senator Daniel has sent a letter to the Lynchburg News, in which he censured the recent interview in the Washington Post, in which the Senator was accused of inconsistency and other sins more or less mild.

Accepts the Nomination.

President Seth Low, of Columbia University, has accepted the nomination of the citizens Union for mayor of Greater New York.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Cotton Has Not Made Favorable Progress—Late Corn Improved.

A brief synopsis of the Government report, issued for the week ending Aug. 31st, says: In the lake region and New England, the week has been too cool, and in the States of the central valleys too dry for the best results. In the middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, and generally through the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast regions, the week has been favorable.

Early corn is maturing rapidly in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, but it has made slow progress in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the late crop generally needs warmth and moisture. In Ohio, early corn is maturing nicely, and will be ready to cut in about two weeks. Cutting is becoming general in Kansas. In Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, the crop promises to be very short owing to the drought. As a result of generous rains of the previous week late corn in the Gulf States has been generally improved.

While the general absence of rain in the Southern States has been very favorable for cotton picking, which is becoming general over the southern portions of the cotton belt, the crop has not made favorable progress, although doing well in some sections. In Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia and North Carolina, cotton is generally doing well, but in other portions of the cotton region complaint of rust, shedding and insects continue, though somewhat less numerous than in the preceding week. In Texas, recent rains have improved late cotton, and has started the top crop, but more rain is needed. In central and southern Texas the crop is well advanced, but over the northern part of the State it is from two to three weeks late.

Tobacco has not improved in Kentucky, where the outlook is less encouraging than previously reported. Cutting continues in the principal tobacco States, and except in Tennessee, Kentucky and New England the late crop is generally good.

NOTIFIED TO VACATE.

Miners Who Will Not Work Must Leave the Company's Houses.

A special from Knoxville, Tenn., says miners are working in the Jellies district, notwithstanding the operators and the leaders of the miners have been unable to arrive at an agreement. Miners occupying company houses refusing to work will receive notice to vacate immediately. This plan is more fully effective in Tennessee than in Kentucky, where the law requires notice to be required in Kentucky.

Local operators are confident that laborers will be greatly surprised at the large number of union men who will be working in a few days.

TO AID THE STRIKERS.

The Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, composed of all the representative labor unions in that city, adopted resolutions approving the course of the St. Louis labor conference in setting aside the earnings of September 3d for the assistance of striking miners.

McLAURIN'S MAJORITY GROWING.

Both Evans and Irby Blame it on Tillman.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Full returns of the election for United States Senator come in with exasperating slowness, but these only go to increase McLaurin's majority. The latest reports show McLaurin's majority to be 11,865 on a total vote reported of 39,200. Evans has 8,825 and Irby 4,738. The total vote cast may not exceed 45,000, and McLaurin's majority will be increased.

Evans conceded his defeat and blamed Tillman for confusing the minds of the voters as to McLaurin's position on the tariff.

Irby, who is at his home in Laurens, S. C., says that Tillman had lied to him and made threats of personal violence if they should meet.

BURIED A DEAD PEDDLER.

A Confession Made in the Hope of Saving a Friend's Neck.

At Charleston, W. Va., Christopher Slack, now serving a term in the penitentiary for burglary, confesses that about two years ago he and about a half-dozen others met a peddler, John Wiseman, on the road and killed him for his money, getting in all \$85 in cash and other valuables.

They burned the flesh off the bones and then buried them. Slack made the confession under the impression that the peddler was about to get out and he would be hung. He begged the State's clemency to save himself. Officers have gone up the river to arrest the persons named by Slack as accomplices.

ROUGH ON RATS IN THE WELL.

Thirteen People Poisoned, Three Dead and Eight More Will Likely Die.

A special to the Louisville Post from Paducah, Ky., says: Thirteen members of the family of Henry Miller, and people living on his farm, near Metropolis, Ill., have been poisoned and three are dead. The suffering of the other victims is said to be terrible to witness. It is thought that at least eight of them will die. The names of none of the victims are given. A hired girl, who is insane through a package of rough on rats in the well. Her name could not be learned, but she has been arrested and admits her crime.

National Flowers.

National flowers have been adopted in various countries as follows: Greece, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur-de-lis; Germany, corn flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek.

He Paid the Penalty.

The negro, George Brodie, convicted of criminal assault upon Miss Catlett, near Kittrell, N. C., was hanged at Henderson. There were no unusual circumstances.

FATHER OF GREATER NEW YORK.

James S. T. Stranahan Who First Suggested the Idea.

James S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn's "grand old man," was probably the first man to suggest the necessity of the "Greater New York." Mr. Stranahan, now approaching his ninetieth birthday, has lived in the Stranahan mansion built by him for half a century, and the building is a notable example of the architecture of that day.



JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

The "grand old man" has been ill for a year or more, but he is so fond of his life lived long enough to see his pet idea realized. In 1853, at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Mr. Stranahan made a speech in favor of Greater New York, but he at that time only struck with a firmer hand the string he had been harping on for many years before. Mr. Stranahan came to Brooklyn from Newark in 1844 and became interested in docks. To-day he owns a large share of the Atlantic Dock Company's stock. He ran for Mayor in 1851. In 1854 he was elected to Congress. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1859 and in 1888 he was a Harrison elector. No citizen of Brooklyn has manifested a more public spirit than he. He has been part of the great growth of Brooklyn, and even of New York, and he has ever insisted that the time would come when it would be no longer possible to maintain two separate governments for one municipality.

Jack Wyld—That young Simperly seems so sure of himself, I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break. Tom Fax (who has had experience)—He wouldn't hesitate about touching you, if he was broke.—Puck.

TAR HEEL DRIPPINGS.

The crop of acorns and nuts is extremely large this year.

Monroe has voted to issue \$30,000 worth of bonds for water-works.

At Salisbury Edward Barber was found not guilty of the murder of Rob. Jones.

A movement is on foot in Albemarle, Stanley county, to establish a textile school.

Collector Harkins says that brandy gangsters are under the civil service and cannot be removed.

The report on Pythianism in North Carolina says there are eighty-six lodges and 4,000 members.

At Durham the Grand Lodge of Masons met for the purpose of laying the corner stone for a public library.

Congressman Harry Skinner is quite sick at his home in Greenville. It is said he has Bright's disease. For months his health has been poor.

The geological survey is now measuring the velocity and volume of water in the mountain streams to get data as to the available water power.

Robert Moore and William Ward, both colored, have been arrested at Greensboro, on the charge of burning the Phoenix Warehouse several weeks ago.

Governor Russell has completed his summer sojourn at Wrightsville, and has given up his cottage to Senator Marion Butler and his family, who will be there about a month.

The Lincoln Journal says that W. A. Fair has been appointed immigration agent of the Carolina & Northwestern Railroad and is at work on a plan to secure desirable settlers from Pennsylvania.

Will Meet in Philadelphia.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which meets this year in connection with the Southern Textile Association, has decided to hold its annual meeting this autumn in Philadelphia. It will convene in the auditorium of the Philadelphia Textile School, probably October 28th and 29th, next, although the plans are not yet complete. The meeting will bring together many of the leading manufacturers of the East and the South. Quite a number of Southern manufacturers are members of both associations.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Japan to Decide With the U. S.

Japanese papers state that the commissioner to be sent by Japan to the Washington sealing conference this fall will be instructed to side with the United States as to remedial measures for the preservation of seals and sea otters.

An Extra Session of Congress.

President McKinley tells Mr. Hatch our Congress will be called in extra session this fall to consider the annexation treaty.

"What was the subject of discussion?" asked Mrs. Clubb's husband, as that lady came in. "Law, how times have changed!" interjected the grandma. "When I was young the question would have been, 'Who was the subject of discussion?'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Pork for Japanese Army.

A million and half pounds of mess beef, for use in the Japanese army, is being prepared by the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo.

J. L. McLAURIN FOR SENATOR.

He Has a Considerable Majority Over Evans and Irby.

THE LATTER IS BADLY LEFT.

A Light Vote Was Polled—McLaurin's Majority 10,252—Back District Returns Won't Cut Any Figure.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—(Special.) From all returns received up to 10 p. m. tonight McLaurin will be nominated for Senator by a considerable majority over Evans and Irby. Evans will double Irby's vote.

A light vote was polled in the senatorial primary, probably not exceeding 40,000. Last year, in the contest between Judge Earle and Governor Evans 36,000 votes were polled.



JOHN L. McLAURIN.

The latest returns, covering all accessible points tonight, give McLaurin 19,352; Evans 6,230; Irby 3,570, a majority for McLaurin of 10,252. This may not be materially increased, but it is too great to be possibly absorbed by any returns from the back districts yet to come.

LABOR LEADERS AT ST. LOUIS.

A Call to Miners to Quit Work—Debs Heartily Cheered.

The convention of labor leaders in session at St. Louis, Mo., adopted resolutions denouncing the Supreme Court. Eugene V. Debs delivered a strong speech before the convention, which was heartily cheered. Patrick Dolan, of Pittsburgh, followed in a speech, saying the injunction business was a gigantic fraud. It was agreed that the basis of representation at the Chicago convention should be one delegate to each local labor organization, and two for each congressional district, and every man to be a wage-earner. The chair appointed Mahon, Fels, Sovereign, Donnelly and O'Connell a committee to arrange for the Chicago convention, and informed the convention that any money intended as contributions for the striking miners should be sent to Secretary Pearce, of the United Mine Workers, at Columbus, O.

Mr. Mahon, of Detroit, introduced a resolution calling upon the miners at work in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, and other fields to quit work and denouncing them as enemies of human liberty as long as they continue their present course. Notwithstanding the convention had declined to act on President Taft's resolution requesting President McKinley to act in that direction, introduced by W. D. Ryan, the miners' organizer, went through with a whoop.

It was decided to hold another convention Sept. 26th, unless the strike is settled, and the convention adjourned sine die.

MORE MILLS RESUME.

Factories Start Up at St. Lawrence, Providence and Lowell.

At St. Lawrence, Mass., operations were resumed at the Atlantic Mills Aug. 30th, after a shut-down of four weeks. This will give employment to about 1,200 hands. Work was also resumed in the weaving department of the Methuen Company's mills at Methuen. Nearly all of the 450 operatives employed in these mills are now at work.

At Providence, R. I., the Harris Mills started after a shut-down of two weeks. The mills employ about 300 hands.

At Somersworth, N. H., the Great Falls Cotton Manufacturing Company's mills resumed operations on full time, after having been run forty hours a week since May.

At Lowell, Mass., the Lawrence Cotton Mills started after a shut-down of four weeks. This is the last mill in the city to resume operations, and in all of them it is said sufficient orders have been received to insure a prosperous season.

The Colored Grand Army.

The colored Grand Army of the Republic held a jubilee at Charleston, S. C., last week. Posts from different sections of the State and Georgia assembled in a grand reunion.

Anarchists Excluded From England.

It is announced in Madrid, Spain, that anarchists will be no longer allowed to land in England. Therefore the Spanish government must deport them to some of the distant Spanish possessions.

A Lady's Clammy Necklace.

During the campaigning which closed at Catania, Ga., a young lady in attendance had quite a thrilling experience. She was sleeping in a tent and one night was awakened by feeling something cold and clammy on her neck. She arose and made a thorough search of the tent but discovered nothing. The next morning a rattlesnake was killed at the edge of the tent and it is supposed that it was this that had alarmed the young lady.

CONFESSIONS OF HERMAN NACK.

The Husband of the Woman in the Guldensuppe Murder Case.

In New York on the 2d, District Attorney Olcott made public a remarkable statement from Herman Nack, husband of Mrs. Augusta Nack, who, with Martin Thorne, is charged with the murder of Wm. Guldensuppe.

In the statement Nack says that his wife had been killing children for a number of years. He gives the whole career of himself and his wife during their married life, from 1886 to the time he left her, in October, 1896. Nack says that his wife made a living through illegal operations involving the murder of children. He said that she was a so-called midwife, but that she never had a diploma.

At one time, Nack states that there were as many as six dead children preserved in some kind of spirits in bottles in his room in their house. He also states that she murdered from two to three children every year, for a period of eight to ten years. Nack further alleges that his wife was assisted in all the details by a number of physicians. He drags in undertakers' names, charging all of them, both physicians and undertakers, with complicity with his wife. He says they aided her in making way with the bodies of the children.

Nack further alleges that many of the children were born dead, the result of Mrs. Nack's illegal business. The statement of Nack was secured from him through the persistent efforts of Assistant District Attorney Mitchell.

HESTER'S CROP REPORT.

Total Yield Was 8,758,000 Bales, Against 9,901,000 in '95.

Secretary Hester's annual report shows receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the year of 6,829,100 bales, against 5,420,346 last year; overland 940,482 against 873,465; Southern consumption taken direct, 988,382, against 863,635, making the cotton crop of the United States for 1896-97 amount to 8,757,964 bales, against 7,157,346 last year, and 9,901,251 the year before. Altogether the Southern mills took 1,042,371 bales, an increase of 138,000.

Mr. Hester makes the actual cotton crop of Texas, including Indian Territory 2,247,534. His report on the crop of the different States is given as follows: North Carolina, 500,000; South Carolina, 800,000; Georgia, 1,300,000; Alabama, 1,019,000; Florida, 60,000; Mississippi, 1,200,000; Louisiana, 575,000; Arkansas, 700,000; Tennessee, 390,000; Texas, 2,348,000. Total crop 8,758,000.

North Carolina above includes Kentucky and Virginia; Tennessee includes Oklahoma; Missouri includes Kansas and Utah; Texas includes Indian Territory.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

To be Preserved in the Confederate Museum at Richmond.

At a recent meeting of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society in Richmond, Va., it was resolved to press forward the work of registering the names of Confederate soldiers and sailors in a "roll of honor," to be presented in the Confederate Museum for all time to come. The books are now open, and it is urged that all those who feel an interest in this work shall send in the name and rank of their friends and comrades promptly, with such mention of their record as they may deem proper, and as far as possible a verified report of the various commands to which they were attached—the names of not only of those who died for their country in the hope of victory, but also of those who learned the not less heroic lesson of living for her in the hour of defeat.

Address all communications to Mrs. James N. Dunlop, Chairman Memorial Committee, 307 Grace street, Richmond, Va.

SWAPPED MACHINE FOR COFFIN.

A Queer Trade Between a Sewing Machine Agent and an Undertaker.

The queerest trade yet heard of was made in Charlotte, N. C., according to the News, between a sewing machine agent and an undertaker. The agent bartered the undertaker for a trade. The undertaker told him he had nothing to swap except coffins. The agent proposed that he swap a coffin for a sewing machine, and the trade was then consummated.

The young man who got the coffin has something of an elephant on his hands as he does not expect to have any personal use for it for some years to come. But he has about concluded to settle the matter by raffling the coffin off.

NO MORE CONSTABLES.

Gov. Ellerbe Will Abolish This Feature on October 1.

A Columbia, S. C., special of the 2d says when reporters gathered in his office today, on their daily rounds, Governor Ellerbe, without preface, announced in a dozen words that on October 1st he would remove the State constables from the towns in the State. It is supposed the cost of the constables is the reason for this action. He gives no other reason. The towns will be expected to enforce the dispensary law. A few constables will be employed in remote rural districts. Governor Ellerbe said he made the announcement now so that the constables could look out for their jobs.

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TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS.

A Column of Afro-American News From Our Exchanges.

THE DOCTORS IN OUR RACE.

A Colored Woman Gets \$3,165.27—Will Spend Their Last Dollar to Make a Show.

The National Protective Association of Colored Men, which was put on foot by ex-Congressman George Washington Murray, of South Carolina, is hard at work. Every week in some portion of this country meetings are held under its auspices and new converts added to its ranks. The organization proposes to speak in plain words to both the colored and white people on the subject of lynching.

An address is in preparation which tells the race that the special way to prevent lynching is to get rid of the cause that makes such outrages possible. This side of the question will be brought directly to all classes of the colored people, and in all parts of the country, through the medium of their churches, schools and societies. In addition to this the State Legislatures will be asked at every session to pass laws, not only to punish persons guilty of the crime of lynching, but also to indemnify the families of persons lynched. A great deal of favorable sentiment has been worked up in behalf of this movement, and a number of white persons of prominence, particularly in the Southern States, are giving their advice well quietly aiding the officers of the association in their undertaking.—Washington Bee.

An old colored woman named Emily J. Patrick called at the United States Sub-Treasury, Baltimore, with a pension check for \$3,165.27. She drew the money and departed, but before going she said that she had applied for the pension in 1863, shortly after her husband was killed in the war, and that the case had just been decided in her favor by the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington. The amount she drew was at the rate of \$10 a month from the death of her husband, and it all came at once. She also said that the papers were completed in 1890, and that she had waited all the intervening years, hoping to hear from the application, but as she had had no one to push the case, it had gone the usual slow course, and had at last been reached by the officials.—The Journal.

There are a great many people who are carried away with the ignis fatuus, called society, so much so, that they will spend their last dollar to make a show, which is misleading, and won't stand the light of investigation, while their grocery bill and house rent bill and newspaper bill remain unpaid. Society is the ruin of many an ambitious Negro, who has found it impossible to keep up with the procession. The works of this deceiving respectability, are to be found in every large American city in which Negroes have attempted to set up an aristocracy based on pretensions, cheap clothes and wind.—The Colored American.

The colored doctors are certainly coming to the front in large numbers and in great usefulness to the race. There are said to be 2,000 doctors of this class now actively engaged in serving the people in this country. The race should produce so large a number of professional men of this class, all of them well educated and some of them conspicuous lights in the profession, in 25 years' time, is a most striking and significant fact. There is soon to be a convention held in Washington, representative of this large body of physicians.—Afro American Presbyterian.

A man's reputation is only valuable so long as it is kept intact. A man who wantonly destroys the reputation of another man is simply pulling rounds out of the ladder of success which only serves to render more difficult his own ascent. If we push a man forward and tell the community that we have advanced one of our representative men and then on account of jealousy of his success traduce him and tell the community that we misrepresented the facts of his case, we are giving the chances of all others of the race who aspire to leadership.—Omaha Progress.

There were many signal acts of bravery displayed by individual members of the Negro corps engaged in the late war between the North and the South. Whatever else may be said of the brave Negroes who risked their lives and shed their blood to give freedom and citizenship to white men and "Afro-Americans," it cannot be with truth be said that they ever shirked a battle or any responsibility placed upon them.—Bruce Grit.

If some church members were as familiar with the Bible as they are with the neighborhood gossip, and as willing to make it known as they are the neighborhood gossip, how thoroughly saturated with the gospel some neighborhoods would be.

Now is the time for parents to busy themselves about their children's education. Every child should receive at least a normal education.

Dorcia Johnson is the name of a colored woman, near Americus, Ga., who raises thirty-five bales of cotton a year. She has but one assistant.

"John, this is a very bad report you bring me from school." John—I know, father; but you know you said if I brought home a first-class report you would give me \$5 and I wanted to save you that expense.—Boston Traveler.

Brave men usually go to the top. This is true because the brave man relies upon himself instead of upon other.

The Negro will imitate the white man in everything except the art of money getting.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Pick Ups.

Wytheville (Ky.), reports having felt a distinct earthquake shock on the 4th.

An annual trade review places the Texas cotton crop for the season of 1896-97 at 2,177,925 bales.

The fertilizing works of Allison & Addison, in Richmond, has been destroyed by fire.

Two deputy marshals were killed and two were seriously wounded by moonshiners in Pope county, Va.

At Ruffin, N. C., nine miles from Reidsville, the depot of the Southern Railway was struck by lightning and totally consumed its contents.

A kettle supposed to have belonged to Daniel Boone has been dug up by a farmer near Bristol, Tenn.