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VOL. IX.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897

NO. 31.

The Past Week Was Not a Very Favorable One

Tebacco Crop Short in Kentucky and Tennessee --- Cotton Picking Progressing Rapidly.

The United States Weather Bureau. in its report of crop conditions for the week ended at 8 a. m. on Sept. 6th, avs:

In the central valleys and Southern states the week has not been favorable, owing to the general absence of rain and prevalence of high temperature. Hot, dry winds have proved injurious in the States of the lower Missouri and central Mississippi valleys and rains unusually heavy for the season in Oregon and Washington interfered with harvesting and threshing in those States, but caused no serious injury to

Corn has been unfavorably affected by the weather conditions prevailing for the past week in the corn producing States. High temperature and the absence of much needed rain have checked the growth and caused premature ripening, while the prevalence of hot winds has caused injury particularly in the States of the lower Missouri valley. In Iowa and Missouri much corn is past help and will be cut for fodder. The conditions, however, have been more fovorable in the lake region, upper Ohio valley, and in New England, and the Middle Atlantic States the crop is generally doing

The general condition of cotton is less favorable than in the previous week, and over portions of the middle and eastern sections of the cotton belt, there has been marked deterioration. Absence of rain has caused it to open rapidly and to some extent prematurely. In portions of south and southwest Texas, showers improved late cotton and the top crop, but over the northern portion of the State, and over the central and eastern portion of the cotton belt the conditions have been unfavorable, except for picking, which has progressed rapidly.

The bulk of the tobacco crop has been cut and housed in generally good condition, except in Kentucky and Tennessee, where the crop promises to be very short, particularly in the first named

THE FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI. New Orleans Has None-But Three

New Cases at Blloxi. A New Orleans dispatch says there is no yellow fever there, and the house where Gilpi died and those who were in it have been quarantined. Four or five doubtful cases were reported, but none showed a symptom of yellow fever.

One additional death is reported at Ocean Springs, Miss., and three new cases at Biloxi. This place has been absoluely cut off from the outside world, and the only means of reaching the town is by wire or mail. Ice, which is very necessary when fever rages, is

Physicians at the Springs get but little rest, and it is not so certain that the medical supplies will not soon be will be found whereby relief can be

1 r. Haralson, of the Mississippi board of health says: "The Gulf quarantine at Ship Island is a menace to the health of the people of Mississuppl and the people of the entire South. Ship Island harbor should either be levoted to quarantine or to shipping, and should not be used for both pur-

At Mobile, Ala., every precaution has been taken to guard against the introfuction of fever. Atlanta, Ga., will not marantine against the fever-stricken

At New Orleans the board of health has withdrawn quarantine restrictions against all points on the gulf coast, upon certificate from its own health officers, of the nor-existence of suspinous fever, except in Ocean Springs Dr. Porter, Florida's State health

officer, has taken official action in regard to the yellow fever reported in Mississippi and Louisiana, and has placed an effective quarantine on persons and baggage from infected ports.

ARMOR PLATE MAKING.

Committee.

A Delegation to Wait on the Naval

A Nashville, Tenn., special says: General Manager A. M. Shook, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Congressman James and Congressman Enderwood, of Alabama, and Congressman Livingston, of lieorgia, will go before the naval armory plate committee in a few days to urge the examination of the armor plate making facilities of the South. ol. Shook says his company stands ready to deliver steel plate at any Atlantic seaboard port, at a less cost than can be done by any company in the United States. He also said the fron made by his company was well adapted to making armor plate, for arnegie uses it as a mixture in making plates. Col. Cook claimed that the capacity of the blast furnaces at Birmingham is more than sufficient to supply all the demands for plate.

No Improvement In Cuba.

Consul General Lee reached New York last week from Havana, Cuba. He says there is no sign of improvement in Cuba: he declined totalk about the war. Mr. Fishback returned on the same steamer, and he says the condition of the people is worse than when he was on the island with Mr. Calhoun.

Eltch Gets Twelve Years. Chas. Ritch, of Charlotte, N. C., has been found guilty of murder at Knoxville, Tenn., and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. His atorneys will make an appeal.

TO MARK THEIR GRAVES.

Monument to be Erected Over the Confederates Who Died in Variou Northern Prisons.

At Richmond, Va., the preliminary arrangements toward marking the graves of Confederate soldiers who were buried from Northern prisons, have been made by a joint committee from Lee Camp, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Veterans. At a meeting of this society on the 9th, a committee was appointed to select places at which monuments shall be erected at the following: Alton, Ills.; Camp Butler, Riverton, Ills.; Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmira, N. Y.; Finns' Point Cemetery, Fort Delaware; Johnson's Island, Ohio; Hart's Island, New York; Old Capitol Prison, Washington; Sandusky, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa., and Pea Patch Island, Delaware. The report was unanimously adopted.

IS CHATTANOOGA IN GEORGIA? They Are Putting Up the Claim in

Atlanta That It Is. A question has been sprung in Atlanta, Ga., which may result in Chattanooga, which has long, been known as one of the leading cities of Tennessee, becoming a Georgia town. Doubt has been thrown upon the accurracy of the survey of the boundary line between this State and Tennessee, and if the theory of eminent legal authorities is confirmed it may be found that Chattanooga is on Georgia soil. This view is shared by Col. W. A. Wimbish, special commissioner of the State for the Western and Atlantic zailroad, who has looked into the question in his official capacity, and who expressed his strong belief that a correct survey would bring the city of Chattannooga within the confines of this State. The publication of this fact has aroused much interest, and it is not unlikely that it may result in the next Legislature providing for a re-survey of the

SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Belle of Memphis Went Down With 100 Passengers-All Rescued. The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal of the 9th has the following special from St. Louis, Mo.: News of the sinking of the Anchor Line steamer Belle of Memphis, last evening, near Grain's Island, in the Mississippi river just below Chester, Ill., was received here last night by General Manager G. C. Missionier, through the following telegram: "The Belle of Memphis sank at Grain's Island at 3:30 to-night, in nine feet of water at head, and seven and one-half feet at stern. There is a 40-feet long rent through the keel. Will send the passengers forward on the Bluff City.

In speaking of the wreck, Captain Missionier said: "There were about 100 passengers on board, many of them St. Louis people, all of whom got off without accident. The Belle of Memphs was built about two years ago, was worth \$60,000 and was insured for half her value. It is thought she will be a total wreck.

THE CUBAN TARIFF.

American Goods Subjected to Lower Duties.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—(By Cable.)—The official gazette today publishes the new customs tariff of Cuba. Nearly all American goods are subjected to lower duties. The tariff prohibits the entry exhausted, but in a day or two means into Cuba of arms, projectiles, munitions of war, dynamite, gunpowder, sugar (except Spanish sugar,) honey, molasses, silver or bronze coins, secret pharmaceutical preparations, tobacco, (except snuff,) chewing tobacco and artificial wines.

Good Outlook for Cotton. Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, recognized as the best authority or the cotton business in the South, tells us that the number of mills and the number of spindles in this section have increased, that the visible supply of the staple is less this year than last and that the home consumption is likely to be greater. This, coupled with the drought in India cutting off the crop there, and the prosperity of the Western wheat producers enlarging the demand here, ought to give our producers a good price for their crop even if it proves a phenomenally large one, as now seems probable. -Atlanta Jour-

Robbed the Mail Sacks.

The latest from the wreck on the Santa Fe Railroad at Emporia, Kan., says that twelve known are dead, one missing and fourteen injured. Nothing remains of one express messenger but a handful of bones. Thieves taken the advantage of the situation and robbed the mail sacks which were strewn on the ground. One tried to snatch a diamond from the breast of an Emporia doctor, who, weak and nervous, was creeping slowly out of the wreck. He had strength enough left to hit the brute a blow in the face, which made him turn away.

Pronounced Yellow Fever. Several suspicious cases of fever have

were investigated immediately and proved untrue. The disease is prevailing at Ocean Springs and Biloxi, Miss., according to Dr Guiteras, a government expert. Disinfectants are being scattered in Biloxi, and New Orleans is undergoing a thorough cleaning to prevent the fever from entering that city. World's Swimming Record Broken-

In a 500-yard swimming race for the championship of the world, at Don Caster, England, Nutal, the champion of England, defeated Cavill, the Australian champion, in the record-breaking time of 6 minutes, 34 seconds.

Southern League Formed. Last week at a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., an eight club base ball league was formed, consisting of Atlanta, Savangah, Charleston, Mobile, Birmingham and New Orleans. A number of other clubs wants to come into the league.

The Colored Clerks in the Pension Bureau at Washington.

WE HANG OUR HEADS IN SHAME.

We Must Open Up Avenues of Employment for Ourselves-Other Race Pointers.

The white people labor under the

impression that all Negroes are alike.

This is not true. The trouble is the

white people won't try to find out the true status of the race, as it relates to decency and honesty. They won't suiscribe to our race journals. If one should do so, they say, "I will do so to help you along, send it to Uncle Bill or Aunt Sallie, I won't have time to read it." Two-thirds of them that subscribe seem to think it a great wrong to read a Negro newspaper. They will search the papers edited by men of their own race, to find out what Negro has been arrested for petty larceny, gambling, or hung up between the heavens and the earth by a mob, for having been charged of committing an assault upon a white girl. They are constantly looking for the dark deeds that are committed by the low degraded element of our race. The Enterprise takes pleasure in extending an invitation to our white fellow citizens to visit our church, Sunday schools and day schools and learn of us the things that will aid you in rendering a decision commending us to the kind consideration of the world. Read our race journals, that

are having such a hard road to travel

and rough battle to fight. If they would

do this, they would soon drop the say-

ing, "That all coons look alike to

them."-Colored Enterprise.

department than in any other department of the government. There are at present 1,827 persons employed in the pension office. Of this number 67 are colored men and women doing clerical work, and in addition, there are 21 colored men acting as laborers and messengers. The 67 colored clerks are scattered throughout every division of the office. They do every variety of work, from the adjudication of claims, which is considered one of the highest grades of labor, down to the simplest clerical duties. The colored man that occupies the highest grade of any man of his race in the pension office is J. W. Cole, who is filling a responsible position in the financial division and who draws a salary of \$1,800 per annum. A large number of the colored employes in the department have entered the service by passing competitive examinations through the civil service commission. Six or eight are ex-union soldiers."-Reflector.

The fact is more evident each day that the Negro must open up avenues of employment for himself and children. Doors are being closed against him and it is more difficult for him to get a position of employment now than ever before. It is the duty of the leaders of the race to give due attention to the establishment of industrial enterprises to give employment to the race, and give them an opportunity to earn arespectable living. There are many men and women that could and would do if they had some one to lead the way. They are rich in labor which produces capi tal, as it has done for other races must be trained, concentrated and proper utilized. —Christian Banner.

It makes us hang our head in shame and smite our breast in dispair, as we see the jail fill up as fast as it is emptied with Negroes, as we see the offices of the justices crowded day by day with Negroes, as we hear of the continual violences done to Negroes by fiends incarnate. Verily in these days when base prejudice and bold injustice hold sway, the Negro ought to repress what meanness is in him. Strive to practice virtue, honesty and sobriety, keep out of the reach of the law, away from the vicinity of the court, shunning the very appearance of evil, for with the law, the facts, the jury and the court against him, he must go down and under .-Wilmington, (N. C.) Record.

In one of its recent issues the Inter-Ocean made editorial mention of Bishop Turner's attitude in the discussion of the race problem. The editorial said: "Bishop Turner (colored) is a croaker of the first-class. He declares that his people has no more chance in this country than a hog in a snake's den. The flourishing colleges in the South, the display at the Atlanta and Nashville Expositions, and the Booker T. Washington all tell a better story. The good old bishop should be court-martialed. The colored people in the United States have discouragements, but they have hosts of friends, and are gaining every day and every year. The colored people only have to be true to them selves to win out. - The Progress.

A man has no right to believe what he pleases. He should believe in accordance with the weight of evidence. Not to do so is to enthrone prejudices been reported in New Orleans, which above reason and yet you will find that some of those who make the largest claims for the authority of reason assert their right to have their wishes dictate their conclusions.

> The Asbury Park, . N. J., News says that J. C. Dancy made an address a Ocean Grove before 4,000 people on September 2d. The occasion was the jubilee of the A. M. E. Zion church.

> A Negro resident of Washington esti mates that his people in the District spend over \$12,000.000 there every year of which \$6,120,000 goes for food and other living incidentals, \$3,450,000 for clothing, \$1,9995,000 for liquors, and \$531,000 for tobacco.

A Washington contemporary says there are more wheels in that city in proportion to its size than any other city in the world can claim. True. And there are also a great many bicycles in Washington,

With His Bride's.

The following is a short sketch of the life of Gen. James Longstreet, who was married in Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Ellen Dortch, assistant librarian of the State of Georgia, along with that of his bride's:

Gen. James Longstreet.

General Longstreet was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1822 He is now seventy-five years old. When a small boy his father moved to Alabama, where young Longstreet grew to manhood. In 1844 Longstreet went to West Point as a military cadet. His career at West Point shaped his future life. He went there just one year ahead of General Ulysses S. Grant, and grad- lision on the Santa Fe road, near here. uated just one year before the dead The Santa Fe fast mail train coming Louis, which was at that time the great social center of the mil- three of the locomotives exploded. W. itary world. On a farm adjoining the J. Bryan was on the west-bound train, barracks lived Frederick Dent, the but is not hurt. uncle of Longstreet. The young lieutenant spent the greater part of his spare time at his uncle's house. A year State, but Le no sconer received his commission than he resigned it and went to Richmond, where he offered eight coaches, and its passengers inhis service to President Davis, of the cluded many excursionists, who had Confederacy. He was given command | been to hear Hon, W. J. Bryan speak A dispatch from Washington, has the of a brigade and soon after led his at the county fair at Burlingame. Mr. following to say of the colored clerks in men in the famous battle of Bull Run. Bryan himself was on the train, but the pension bureau: "The colored cit-izen gets a better show in the pension general, and commanded the army of states that nothing but a heavy jolt September 1893. There are 32 businorthern Virginia. At the close of the | was experienced by the passengers in war Longstreet and his cousin, General his coach. Mr. Bryan was one of the Grant, were fighting each other. After the war Grant befriended his

wife's cousin, and Longstreet was appointed surveyor of the port at New Orleans. He held this remunerative position for some time, and was afterwards appointed at the head of the Louisiana militia, a position equivalent to that of adjutant-general. His position became very unpleasant and he resigned to go to Gainesville, Ga., where he still lives. He was appointed postmaster at Gainesville, and held the place until he was appointed United States marshal. He was marshal for four years, and was then appointed United States minister to Turkey. He was at Constantinople for four years, and then came home when the Democrats came into power. When Mckinley was elected Longstreet was promised the place of minister to Mexico. Colonel Buck, who has always pretended to be a friend of Longstreet's, worked on McKinley and got the Georgia job himself, though instead of going to Mexico he went to Japan. The president then offered the old war horse the place of director on the Union Pacific railroad. By some means Longstreet was prevented from getting this job, and another was promised him. He is seventy-five years old, but is still

waiting for his job. The general lives in retirement at his country home at Gainesville. He pends his time in writing and reading. He has written a book on the civil war that has won him a considerable reputation as a literary man.

The Bride.

Mrs. Longstreet is one of the foremost young women of the South. She has pressed her way to the iront by force of shear merit. She was poor and her father was dependent upon his own efforts for a livelihood. She edited a small paper in Franklin county, but did it with such originality and vigor as to at once attract the State's attention.

She was a forceful and gifted writer, and her pen was quick to become an influence in the State. She did newspaper work in Milledgeville and later at Elberton. It was while she was doing newspaper work at Elberton that she was appointed assistant librarian. It was her conception, the bill passed at the last Legislature by which women were made eligible to the office of State librarian. Her wonderful fight for this measure, her brilliant reasoning, the wonderful conquering of force and the final triumph of the movement are well known. It was a brilliant fight and a notable victory won by the will and brain of a woman. It was a personal victory for a little plucky woman, and it stands out in State history as one of the finest battles ever made before the State Legislature. The woman who can make and win such a battle is worthy to be the wife of the greatest hero.

Since long before the passage of her bill, Miss Dortch has been an applicant for the post of State Librarian and her chances have been regarded as good. In fact, it has been set down as a cer tainty that if the place were given to a woman she would get it. Her great fight for her bill and her triumph insured that.

Postal Sav ngs Bank.

Postmaster General Gary has just received from the Postmaster General of Canada a full explanation of the postal service bank system in vogue there. He also has received letters in regard to the system from prominent men all over the country and farmers, especially as banking facilities for the latter are extremely limited. The Postmaster General is gathering all the informaion possible regarding postal savings banks and it is believed in his annual report will call attention to the best features of the systems of the various countries having such banks, and will recommend that Congress authorize the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States.

It is claimed that owing to the laxity of our copyright laws Canada has stolen a large number of our popular top da hasn't stolen those who try to sing woman lawyer in the United States.

A Short Sketch of His Life Along

Met in a Collision on the Santa Fe at the Rate of 40 Miles an Hour.

12 KILLED; MANY INJURED.

W. J. Bryan One of the Passengers, But Was Not Injured -- A Miscarriage of Orders.

A special from Emporia, Kansas, of the 8th says twelve men were killed and as many more badly hurt in a colgeneral. Longstreet went from West east, and the Mexican and California Point to Jefferson barracks, St. train going west, collided head on. All

A special to the Times from Emporia, Kans., says: Twelve or fifteen persons after going to Fort Jefferson, Grant were killed and as many more badly arrived at the same post. Longstreet hurt. The fast mail train going east carried his friend out to his uncle's, and and the Mexico and California express, there Grant first met Miss Julia Dent, bound west, collided head on. The who afterwards became his wife, and Mexico and California express was made him the cousin of Longstreet by pulled by two locomotives, and when marriage. At that time both Grant and they struck the engine drawing the Longstreet were lieutenants in the fast mail all three engines exploded. Fourth infantry. The Mexican war broke out and in the struggle both men caped through the windows. The front won promotions to the rank of cartain, end of this car was enveloped in a vol-After this war the two became sepa-rated, Grant going to the Pacific coast from the wrecked engines, and the rear and Longstreet being sent to the fron door was jammed tight in the wreck of tier to battle with the Indians. When the car behind. The wrock caught fire the civil war began in 1861 Longstreet from the engines. In climbing out of was stationed at Albuquerpue, New the smoking car several men fell Mexico. He was commissioned by the through the rifts into the wreck below, governor of Alabama, which was his and it is impossible to tell whether

foremost in crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow who was badly maimed, called to Mr. Bryan and said: "I went to hear you speak to-day; I am now dying, and want to shake your hand and say, 'God bless you.' If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a

drink of water. Mr. Bryan went into the mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with the water, which he gave to and was everywhere present to administer to the wants of the suffering. It is feared that nearly all of the seven mail clerks perished in the disaster, but so far only eight bodies have been taken from the wreck. It is stated that the wreck was caused

of a miscarriage of orders from the trainmaster. At Emporia the eastbound fast mail received orders to pass the California express at Lang, seven miles east. Another order was sent to Lang for the California express to take the siding there, but this order was not delivered, and the west-bound train passed on, the train men expecting to pass the fast mail at Emporia,

NEW ORLEANS FEELING SAFE The Number of Cases of Fever and Deaths Up to Date.

The latest from the fever-stricken district of Mississippi says a thorough canvass of the wards of Ocean Springs, completed shows that there has been 748 cases of the prevailing fever since July 8th. There are now thirty-seven still sick. The total deaths have been nine, and in several instances physicians' certificates show that the fever was complicated with other diseases. Mail arrangements have been fixed for Biloxi and Ocean Springs. Dr. Guiteras is at Ocean Springs, and his report to the U.S. government is awaited with much interest. New Orleans, La., is feeling safe. The cases at Biloxi are doing well.

Strikers Still Holding Out. A special from Columbus, O., of the the 8th says the Inter-State Miners' Convention adjourned until the 9th without having taken a vote on the question of accepting or rejecting the proposed settlement of the strike. The prospects for accepting the propositions are doubiful, unless some change should be brought about. The greater part of the session of the convention was quiet, the delegates listening to speeches from National President Ratchford and State Presidents Farms, of Ohio; Knight, of Indiana; Carson, of Illinois, and Dolan, of Pittsburg. All of these officials, with the exception of Mr. Carson, argued in favor of the acceptance of the Pittsburg operators' proposition. One hundred and eighty delegates were present.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Col. Isaac W. Avery Meets With a Fatal Accident.

Col Isaac W. Avery, at one time ed. iter of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, former minister to Mexico and commissioner of the South American republica for the Cotton States and International Exposition, of 1895, fell from the porch of his residence in Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, and died from the effects of the fall.

General Longstreet Married.

General James Longstreet, major general in the Confederate army, former United States minister to Turkey, and prospective commissoner ef railroads, to succeed General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was married at Atlanta, Ga., on the 8th to Miss Ellen Dortch, assistant librarian of the State of Georgia.

Negro Woman Lawyer. A negro woman has been admitted to

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW. Large Exports of Wheat and Corn-

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's weekly report of business issued for the week ending Satur- A Fast Passenger Train Collides day, the 11th, says: The business week has been marked by a coutinuation of comparatively free buying from jobbers and commission mer. 30 chants in anticipation of wants, at al-

most all important distributing points. At a number of centers, special-rate excursions of merchants have increased the week's volume of business, notwithstanding the intervention of a holiday. Cotton fabrics have improved their position in view of increased demand for cheaper material. There has been a falling off in general trade in portions of Texas, due in part to the unwillingness of planters to sell cotton at its present price, but at central Western points, notably Chicago and St. Louis, business has been quite active. Western iron and steel mills are practically independent of buyers for the remainder of the calendar year. The August advance in prices for more than 100 staple raw and manufactured articles, products, those known to be dead have been live stock, etc., amounted to 3.4 per identified. Many of the unfortunates cent., following a 3.1 per cent. advance in July. During the first six months

of the calendar year prices referred to fell away about 2.6 per cent. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal show a falling off from last week, but are still very large, aggregating 5,461,500 bushels. With the exception of last week, when the total exports aggregated 6,268,247 bushels, they are the largest for any week this year and compare with exports in the like week a year ago of 3,790,141, in 1895, of 1,810,000 in 1994, of 2,789,000 and in 1893 of 5,357,000 bushels. Corn exports are the largest for any week since last spring, aggregating 4,943,348 bushels, against, 656,000 bushels last year, 849,000 bushels in 1895, and 69,000 bushels in 1894, and 859,000 bushels in 1893.

There are 173 business failures; failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 187 last week; 308 in the week one year ago; 213 two years ago; 223 three years ago, and as september, 1893. There are ness failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 30 last week; 41 in the week a year ago; 72 two years ago, and as contrasted with 36 in the like week of

A Remarkable Fast Run.

The remarkable speed of the steamer Alabama of the Bay Line has been the subject of an article in The Miller, of London, one of the most important publications in Great Britain. The the suffering passenger. He brought Miller quotes: "The steamer Alabama, out cushions for others of the injured, of the Old Bay Line, has recently made a trip between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, on the Chesapeake Bay, which is one of the fastest ever made on any inland water in this country. The distance is 172 miles, and, includ ing allowances for a reduction of speed in the Baltimore harbor, it was covered in eight hours and fifty-one minutes, an average of nearly twenty miles an hour. The Alabama, which is one of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's fleet, was the first large vessel built by the Maryland Steel Co. She is of 2,000 tons, and is operated by a triple expansion engine. She has a capacity for 500 passengers, and is built of steel throughout. On several previous occasions she has made runs on the Chesapeake Bay which averaged eighteen and nineteen miles an hour.

Corn Lower and Wheat Higher. The September report of the statiscian of the Department of Agriculture, issued on the 10th, says that corn is 11.7 points lower than last September, and that wheat is 4.5 points higher. The condition of tobacco has declined 3.2 points during the month, and is now 6 points below the condition on the average condition for the last ten years. As regards the apple crop, all the New England States with New York, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri show a further marked decline West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, show a slight de cline, Virginia a marked improvement and North Carolina a slight improvement. There is no marked improvements in the reports concerning the fruit crop except from Georgia and Mississippi, and in the great majority of States there is no material changes.

Gold Seekers Having Hard Times. The San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner printed an extra edition on the 10th saying that winter had set in at Dawson City, and that two big stores, baying nothing to sell, had closed up, and that that the search for gold has changed to a search for food. The rivers will soon be closed by ice gorges and then no supplies can be gotten. Among other things the article says that drunkenness, gambling and disorder are all the go.

Milam Given Three Years. In the Criminal Court at Charlotte N. C., J. L. Milam, former clerk and ticket agent of the city ticket office of the S. A. L., charged with the embez lement of funds amounting to \$1,444,44. was convicted and sentenced to three

admitted he took the money to make good some small shortages, and that he kept getting deeper in the hole. Bank Wrecker Pardoned. Francis A. Coffin, convicted a year

McKinley. To Keep Up With Anarchists.

London, Sept. 9. - (By Cable.) - In of the United States authorities at Scotland Yard have been directed by the British government to furnish information to the United States authorities when anarchists are known to be embarking for the United States.

When a man becomes old, nobody wants to loaf with bim.

With a Stock Train.

DEAD: 185 WOUNDED

The Wreck Set on Fire by a Gas Lamp and Many Passengers Were Burned to Death.

The worst wreck in the history of Colorado occurred on the 10th on the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Colorado Midland Railway, one and a half miles west of New Castle. After twelve hours' incessant work by wrecking crews in clearing away the debris and recovering the bodies of those who perished, it is impossible to more than es-'zimate the loss of life, and not even will never be known, and it is possible the number killed will always be in doubt. It is now thought that fully thirty persons perished, while one hundred and eighty-five were taken out of the wreck, suffering from serious

The wreck was caused by a collision between a Denver and Rio Grand passenger train, running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and a special Colorado Midland and truck train, running at thirty miles an hour. So terrific was the concussion that the engine, baggage and express cars, smoker and day conches and two stock cars were totally demolished, and the track torn up for rods in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene, the wreck cought fire from the explosion of a Pintsch gas lamp on the passenger train, and burned so rapidly that many passengers pinned be neath the debris were roasted to death before help could reach them.

The most generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank, of the stock train, was running on the time of the injured, and upon orders from Coroner Clark has been placed under arrest by the sheriff. Midland Engineer Ostrander is missing, and a thorough search about his engine fails to reveal any vestige of his remains. It is thought that when he saw the threatened danger he jumped from his engine and, realizing the result of his negligence, took to

Charred fragments of limbs and bodies of a number of persons have been taken out of the ruins, but it is not likely that any more bodies will be positively identified, and it seems certain that the number of killed will re-

main in doubt. Ten bodies were found in the ruins of one ear and four in another. The charred remains of two women, apparently clasped in each other's arms, were found. Their hands and lower limbs were burned off.

Three More Bodies Found in the Santa Fe Wreck.

It is nw believed that sixteen persons were killed in the Santa Fe wreck, and the charred remains of three more bodies have been found. Two of the bodies, a man and a woman, were burned beyond recognition. Engineer Frisbee, who was injured, died.

COTTON CROP SHORT.

The Government Report Shows a De-

cline of 8.6 Points. The returns for cotton to the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicate an average condition of 78.3 on September 1, as compared with 86.9 on August 1, a decline of 8.6 points. The September 1, 1896, and 4 points below average condition September 1, 1896, was 64.2, and the average condition September 1, for the last ten years is

> There has been a marked decline in almost all the States of principal production, the decline in Georgia being 15 points, in Arkansas 13, in Louisiana, 12 in Texas, Alabama and South Carolina 8; in Tennesse 7; in Mississippi and North Carolina 2 points.

The only exception to the rule is Oklahoma, where the condition shows an improvement cf_9 points. The drought that so long prevailed throughout the greater portion of the cotton belt has been followed in many sections by excessive rains, which have done groat damage to the crop. Rust and shedding are reported from hundreds of counties and the statement, "No top crop" is very frequent.

The average of the States are as follows: Virginia, 90; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 80; Flor-Ida, 86; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 78; Texas, 70; Arkansas, 67; Tennessee, 70; Missouri, 81; Indian Territory, 98; Oklahoma, 95,

MINERS SHOT DOWN.

Deputies Fire a Volley Into a Mob-The Sheriff Condemned.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 10. - (Special.) -The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Latimer this years in the State penitentiary. Milam afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners. They fell like so many sheep, and the excitement since has been so intense that no accurate figures of the dead and wounded can be obtained. ago and sentenced to eight years in | Reports run from fiteen to forty killed prison for wrecking the Indianapolis and forty or more wounded. Many of these will die. One man who reached National Bank, has received an unconditional pardon from President the scene tonight counted thirteen corpses. Four others lie in the mountains dead, and those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods. They were Hungarians and Poles principally, and response to a request of the government | they were going to a mine to get the workers out when they were intercepted by the deputies. Sheriff Martin has been condemned for his actions by a public meeting. Gov. Hastings had to send the third brigade to the scene.

> That Chicago man who was fined \$10 for stealing a cent the other day is undecided now whether to study for the City Council or the State Legislature.