THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE Carolina Watchman.

"OUR COUNTRY, MAY SHE EVER BE RIGHT, BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

[illegible]TH YEAR. NO. 23. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897. ESTABLISHED 1832.

Well Children

that are not very robust need a warming, building and fat-forming food—something to be used for two or three months in the fall—that they may not suffer from cold.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda supplies exactly what they want. They will thrive, grow strong and be well all winter on this splendid food tonic. Nearly all of them become very fond of it. For adults who are not very strong, a course of treatment with the Emulsion for a couple of months in the fall will put them through the winter in first-class condition. Ask your doctor about this.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

AMERICAN MUSICAL PRODIGY.

Miss Augusta Cottlow Among the World's Foremost Musicians.

Miss Augusta Cottlow, the American musical prodigy whose home is in Shelbyville, Ill., is said to be one of the foremost musicians in the world. Although not yet out of her studies, she has managed to amuse and delight the leading musicians of Europe with her superb performances on the piano. For the past two years she has been studying under Herr Tappert and Professor Busoni. The latter, when asked by Miss Cottlow for the amount of his charges, replied: "Gussie, there can be no talk of business between artists. You are an artist. Your music delights me. If I can be of any help to you in your career I shall do all in my power for you. You may take my aid as a courtesy from an older artist to a younger one." Miss Cottlow began her musical studies at 3 years of age. At 5 she made her debut in public. From that time she was in demand. At 9 she was placed in ch[illegible]ge of Professor Wolfsohn [illegible]go and began her studies in [illegible] and counterpoint under Professor Gleason. She plays the most difficult music from memory. She won New York musicians with her performances of Beethoven's concerto in C, which she played with the Thomas orchestra three years ago. She has lately turned her mind to composition. Her first piece, "A Romanza" for violin and piano, was bought and published in Germany. Miss Cottlow is undoubtedly the ablest pianist ever produced in America.

MISS AUGUSTA COTTLOW.

Seeing Without Eyes.

Eyes are popularly considered to be quite necessary to sight, but this is an error, if we are to believe Dr Nagel, a recent German experimenter. Many creatures without eyes can see; at least, they can distinguish between light and darkness and even between different degrees of light. This is the lowest degree of seeing, to be sure, but still, it is really sight, and differs scarcely more from the vision of some insects that possess eyes than this does from our own clear sight.

Creatures that see without eyes see by means of their skins. All skins, says Dr. Nagel, are potential eyes; that is, they are sensitive to light. In animals that have eyes the sensitiveness has been highly localized and greatly increased—so that man, for instance, has a retina very sensitive to light, and an expanse of ordinary skin which possesses a sensitiveness to light so slight that it is hardly conscious of it. Yet his skin is sensitive in some degree, as is proved by the fact that it sunburns—that is, light may cause a disturbance in the pigment of the skin just as it does in that of the eye. In the eye the disturbance is accompanied by a nervous change, which sends a telegraphic message along the optic nerve to the brain. In the skin, too, there are nerves, and there are messages, also, but their tidings imprint no image on the mind; they simply express discomfort—cry out "sunburn."

But in many eyeless creatures there has been noticed an increased sensitiveness of the whole skin surface to light. Darwin long ago noticed that earth worms, although they have no eyes, will suddenly withdraw into their holes at the approach of a lighted candle. Some creatures seem more sensitive to sudden increase of light, others to sudden diminution.—Boston Journal.

CHARGES WERE FULLY PROVED

The Legislature to Be Memorialized in Behalf of the Soldiers Home.

FORESTRY SOCIETY ORGANIZED

Portraits of Three Colonels—Telephone Rates Lower—State Fair Officers Elected—Other N. C. Squibs.

A special from Raleigh to the Charlotte Observer, says the penitentiary directors unanimously decided that Dr. Kirby Smith, son of the superintendent, had been guilty of the grossest immorality with two of the female criminal insane; that the charges against him were fully proved and that Dr. George L. Kirby and Superintendent Smith were commended for promptly discharging him as supervisor. The board also decided to place the penitentiary absolutely in charge of the executive committee, composed of Directors Chadbourn, Martin and Cotten, thus taking control entirely out of Superintendent Smith's hands. Smith made no protest but submitted to it all. He is now only nominally the superintendent. His submission is all that saved him, as but for this he would have been deposed. All the officials and employes who have their families in the penitentiary are ordered to remove them immediately. No bills are to be paid unless approved by Chairman Dockery and two executive committeemen. There will be a complete overhauling and all surplus employes will be dropped. It was decided that the penitentiary should not be leased, as the general sentiment in the State is against leasing.

At Raleigh during Fair Week there was an interesting ceremony at the State fair grounds—the presentation to the State for its library of paintings of the three colonels of the Twenty sixth North Carolina regiment—Z. B. Vance, Henry K. Burgwyn and John R. Lane. Richard H. Battle, president of the fair, introduced John Burgwyn McRae, who made the presentation speech in fine taste and paid the commanders of the regiment a tribute, stating that at Gettysburg the loss was greater than that of any other regiment on either side during the war. Governor Russell made an eloquent five minutes' speech, accepting the portraits in the name of the State, and saying that, dead or living, the Confederate soldier occupied a place in the pantheon of fame. He introduced Justice Montgomery, of the Supreme Court, who in a forceful address accepted the painting. Prominent men from [illegible] were present, [illegible] Burgwyn and many Confederate Veterans' Associations being among them.

The Railroad Commission decides that the order reducing telephone rates in this State must stand. The order was made June 1st, and is as follows: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company will be allowed a maximum charge (annually, semi-annually or quarterly) for telephone rates as follows: Price of business: Special wire, $34 per year; 2, party wire, each, $30.60 per year; 3, party wire, each, $25.50 per year; 4, party wire, each, $20.40 per year; 5, party wire, each, $17 per year. Residence: Special wire, $24 per year; 2, party wire, each, $22.40 per year; 3, party wire, each, $20 per year; 4, party wire, each, $16.80 per year; 5, party wire, each, $14.40 per year. Effective June 10th, 1897.

The State Confederate Veterans in annual session at Raleigh elected Col. Francis M. Parker, of Littleton, president; George T. Leach, of Pittsboro, vice-president, and C. B. Denson, of Raleigh, secretary. Speeches were made by G. H. Battle, J. C. Birdsong, C. J. Leach and Rev. James Battle. A. C. Avery, W. H. Day, C. B. Denson and Jas. G. Macrae were appointed to memorialize the legislature to make more liberal provision for the soldiers' home, which now gets only $8,500 annually and has already exhausted this year's appropriation. It gets far less than the home in any other State, and subtantial brick cottages are needed for not less than two hundred. A resolution of thanks to Charles Broadway Rouss was adopted by a rising vote.

The North Carolina Forestry Society was organized at the State Fair. It starts with twenty members. W. E. Petty, of Carthage, was elected president; C. A. Schenck, of Biltmore, vice-president, and W. W. Ashe, secretary. The forest products of the State are among its most important sources of income, amounting for the eastern counties alone to more than twelve million dollars. The society has for its object the improvements and perpetuity of the forests of the State, their protection from fires and their renewal. The next meeting will be held at Newbern during the fair, when addresses will be delivered by State Geologist Holmes and other members.

The Supreme Court says the State is liable for the costs in the Pamlico oyster cases. Of these costs there are several thousand dollars, due the sheriff and clerk. Auditor Ayer does not see how he can issue a warrant for the amount, and so will recommend to the claimants that they appeal to the Legislature for relief.

There is some comment on the sentence of George Johnson, negro rapist, at Wilmington, to be hanged on Thanksgiving day. It was an unusual selection of a day by Judge Sutton.

The railroad commission in session at Raleigh took up the matter of the reduction of rates of freight on cotton, which it recently ordered and decided that they should stand. It will be remembered, H. W. B Glover, traffic manager of the Seaboard Air Line, urged the commission not to lower the rate.

A 3-year-old child of Mr. Hoover was suffering from symptons of catarrh and was taken to Dr. Wakefield for treatment. The doctor found and removed from the child's nose a large steel staple, such as is used in putting up wire fences.—Observer.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

The South.

Two prisoners broke jail at Newton, N. C. They were awaiting trial for larceny at the November term of court.

The british steamship Myrtle Dene, from Charleston, S. C., to Wilmington, N. C., grounded near the Cape Fear bar.

The postoffice at Boston, Ga., was blown open and one hundred dollars in cash was taken; stamps and other postoffice matter was not disturbed.

The New England cotton mill manufacturers will visit the following cities on their Southern trip: Norfolk, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta.

At the Carriage Builders' National Association, in New York, W. T. Jones, of Carthage, N. C., was elected one of the vice-presidents.

The Invalids Aid Society of North America visited Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., last week. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with both cities.

At Winston, N. C., talk is being revived about the Southern Railway building a road from Reidsville to Kernetsville thereby putting Winston-Salem on a through line.

Evangelist Lee has closed his revival at Charlotte, N. C. Many were added to the different churches, and organized an anti-saloon league. He goes to Salisbury to hold a meeting.

Rev. Robert E. Caldwell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Winston, N. C., is arranging to take a trip to Europe and the Holy Land the first of the year, with a party of prominent North Carolinians.

Jacob A. Kluttz, 60 years old, living five miles from Salisbury, N. C., beyond Dunn's mountain on the Stokes' Ferry road was found dead in his house. He was lying prone upon his face, with his head in the fireplace. The hair and skin were burned from his head. He lived entirely alone.

Superintendent N. M. Lawrence, of the Oxford, (N. C.,) orphan asylum, says that he has as many children as he can care for, about 110. He also says that of the 1,000 orphan children in the State who ought to be cared for, under 500 are now being cared for in all the orphanages in the State combined.

At Rockingham, N. C., while Miss Lily Cole was on her way to work in the Pee Dee cotton mills, some unknown villain attempted to ravish her, but owing to the screams of her two younger sisters that were with her, he fled without accomplishing his hellish act. Several suspicious characters have been arrested, and there is likely to be a lynching if the proper one is caught.

The North.

Birdie Davis, a schoolgirl, of Decatur, Ill., who failed in her studies, killed herself.

John Sartain, the eminent artist and engraver, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 89 years.

James K. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed supervising architect of the treasury. There were about thirty-five competitors.

Warrants have been sworn out against State Auditor Mayhew, ex-Auditor Hipple and Clerk Anderson, of South Dakota, for embezzling.

A St. Louis, Mo., dispatch says $225,000 worth of cartridges, dynamite, rifles, pistols and saddlery, intended for the insurgent army in Cuba, have been sent to Texan ports by Cuban patriots.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Shipherd has been arrested on a charge of embezzling nearly $200,000 from F. D. Robinson and a receiver has been asked for his firm, which is alleged to be insolvent and owing $2,000,000.

William R. Foster, Jr., who absconded from New York on September 26, 1888, with, it is claimed, $193,000 belonging to the gratuity fund of the New York produce exchange, has been caught in Paris.

Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelletesville, twenty-five miles southeast of Oil City, Pa. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards, and burned like tinder.

Henry A. Holcombe, a director of the Bennett and Columbia cotton mills, at New Bedford, Mass., which went down in a financial crash last spring, has been ordered held for the grand jury by Judge Fox, on a charge of conspiring with Frank Rhadley, the late treasurer, to defraud the corporation out of $100,000.

There is talk of a bill being introduced in the next Delaware Legislature providing for uniform whippings of convicts in the three counties. In New Castle a cat-o-nine-tails is used; in Kent a rawhide, and in Sussex a gum switch. Sussex folks think the punishment in New Castle is too severe, and in Sussex it is too light. The Kent plan may be agreed upon.

Miscellaneous.

R. E. Lee, a mail carrier of Charlottesville, Va., has been presented with a check for $10,000 by a wealthy student of the University of Virginia as a token of friendship.

The Presbyterian Synod of Minnesota has appointed a committee to fight Mormonism, which is fast gaining converts in that State.

The case of Mamager Shroeder, professor of dogmatic theology in the Catholic University, has been referred to Pope Leo for final determination.

Forced from their reservations by Congressional action, the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians will emigrate to Mexico.

Washington.

One, two and five-dollar silver certificates are so easily counterfeited that a radical change will be made in the next issue of new bills.

Immigration officials have been warned to look out among immigrants for cases of favus, a contagious disease of the scalp.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

A Sensation in Matthews by the Confession of a House-Burner.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Valuable Papers—Greensboro Stands By Her Own—Acquitted of the Charge of Murdering a Negro.

The Charlotte Observer says the peaceful, quiet hamlet of Matthews has developed a sensation, the particulars of which were told by a party from that section. Several years ago Pleasant Hill Church, about a mile from Matthews was burned. The origin of the fire could not be determined. It was hardly thought that it could be incendiary, for who had aught against the church? Shortly after the fire, however, people began to think that the fire might have been incendiary, as scraps of paper were picked up here and there with incendiary writing thereon, the writer threatening to burn the town. These threats were connected with the firing of the church, but suspicion fastened on no one. About two months ago, the barn of Mr. Jas. B. Williams, father of M. B. Williams, clerk of the criminal court was burned. This also remained a mystery. Frank Abernathey, a son of Rev. J. W. Abernethy, who lives a mile from Matthews, went to Mr. Williams and confessed that he had fired the church and barn, and said he wanted to pay "Brown Williamson for a hog of his that perished in the barn." Abernathey had a store near Matthews. Between the time of the burning of the church and barn he got up an excitement about his store having been robbed, claiming to have lost $1,000. He went amongst his friends and asked them to help make up his loss. A number of them gave him substantial aid. After confessing to the firing of the church and barn, Abernathey also confessed to Mr. Williamson that he robbed his own store and also wrote the incendiary threats that had been distributed around Matthews. Upon being asked by Mr. Williamson if he wanted the matter made public, he replied that he did not care so long as his mother did not hear it. Abernathey, it seems, has been laboring under religious excitement recently, which either prompted his confession or unbalanced his mind. The public has not decided whether to class him as criminal or insane, but, in either case, he should be confined for fear history will repeat itself with him. The people of Matthews are very much excited over the matter.

The State Board of Health held its annual conference at Goldsboro. There were present Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Raleigh; Dr. Venable, of the State University; Dr. S. Westray Battle, of Asheville; Dr. J. L. Nicholson, of Onslow, and Dr. J. D. Spicer, of Greensboro. The conference was a most interesting one in all its details. The subject, "Bread," was discussed in an able and popular manner by Dr. Venable. "The Air We Breathe" was the subject of a well-written paper by Dr. Lewis; "Christian Science," by Dr. Battle, and "The New Disinfectant," by Dr. Nicholson, were also among the very interesting subjects discussed. After the reading of each paper the invitation was extended to all present to ask any questions they wished answered, and in this way much useful information was given the people in respect to sanitary arrangements, and their needs along this line.

At Greensboro there was a mass-meeting held under the auspices of the Immigration and Industrial Association, of that place, in behalf of the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company against the Southern Tariff Association of Atlanta, which latter company has cut the rate of insurance 50 per cent. to kill the company of Greensboro. The meeting was enthusiastic. Over two hundred business men were present. Strong resolutions were adopted, pledging those taking part to support the home company.

There are a great many valuable papers in the office of the State Auditor, which have for a great many years been without arrangement. Auditor Ayer has put Mr. Clark at work arranging these according to years. It is proposed to make a collection of autographs of each of the governors. The papers in the Governor's office and in that of the Secretary of State also need a careful arrangement.

Two of the men, Tom Gillespie and Jim Edwards, accused of the assassination of John Kennedy, at his home in Alleghany county, have been committed to jail at Sparta without bail. At the justice's trial it was proven that Gillespie had said that Kennedy had reported him and that he intended to send him to hell for it. This, with other strong circumstantial evidence, caused his commitment.

Chairman Dockery, of the penitentiary, says he has no idea it will be leased. Governor Russell is extremely anxious to lease it. It is also learned that upon certain conditions Jno. R. Smith will not be removed as superintendent and that he will accept those conditions.—Charlotte Observer.

At Clinton A. J. Perry and C. L. Perry, of Bladen county, was acquited for the killing of Steven Johnson, colored, at Elizabethtown.

The only loss by a North Carolina fire insurance company at last week's big fire at Durham was $450, a dwelling.

South Carolina mill men appear to be inducing a great many North Carolina mill operatives to go to their State. A few years ago they took hundreds of people from the southeastern part of the State to Pelzer. Now they have taken the night force of the great Odell mills at Concord.—Wilmington Messenger.

A Justice of the Peace in Nash county has been placed in jail for an attempted outrage on a young lady a few days ago. The young lady is an orphan living at his house.

MERCHANT THIEVES.

Some Sent to the Penitentiary, Others Fined and Sentenced to the Chain-Gang.

The most remarkable car robbery case on record in the South came to an end last week at Dalton, Ga., in the Superior Court, Judge Alonzo Fite presiding. During the past three weeks eighteen robbers, charged with systematically looting cars on the Southern Railway, extending over a period of five years, have been tried and found guilty. The ringleader, Walter Bohannon, was convicted in five cases, and was sentenced by the court to ten years in the penitentiary. His gang, Tom Kinneman, Ben Bearce, Sam Painter, Lute White, Bill Long and Ed Morris, the latter colored, received sentences from three years to one year. Jim Harris, the member of the gang who turned away, was not sentenced, and it is probable that under the recommendation of the superintendent of the railroad, he will be released, or his sentence will be very light.

The merchants convicted of receiving stolen goods from the robbers are as follows, all prominent in business and social circles in Dalton and north Georgia: G. M. Cannon, T. P. J. Peeples, J. H. Bender, Anderson Giddens, Clee Combee, G. W. Horan, W. B. McCarson, J. Kirkefarrer, Ed. Roberts and Jesse Langston.

The court sentenced all these merchants to pay fines ranging according ing to their ability to pay, from $1,000 down to $25, and one year on the chaingang, the latter sentenced to be suspended on payment of the fines and costs. On account of the robberies, of which these suits were the result, the Southern Railway seems to have paid damages to consignors amounting to $60,000 during the five years the gang were making their depredations.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Bradstreet Says Eastern Cities Report a Falling off in Collections.

Bradstreet's weekly commercial report for the past week, says in part: "While the general trade movement is somewhat irregular and there are further evidences of falling off in demand, the volume of business continues of large proportions. Speculation in wool has ceased, and demand for the staple is less than for weeks past. Cotton goods are dull on the weakness of raw cotton, and jobbers report dry goods lower than a week ago. Interior merchants in the central West have not distributed fall stocks as promptly as expected and many jobbers at Western centers find that they over-estimated the consumptive demand when securing fall goods. Unseasonably warm weather has interfered with the movement of heavy goods at the West, but rains in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska have improved the agricultural outlook. Relatively a great activity in the trade is reported by Kansas City and Omaha merchants. While quarantine regulations have been raised in Texas and modified in Louisiana, business throughout most of the Gulf States is practically at a standstill.

"Almost all the larger Eastern cities report a decreased movement of merchandise, and a tendency of collections to fall away, notably Baltimore, owing to its Southern connections. The industrial situation continues to furnish employment to as many persons as at any preceding period this year and at higher wages.

"There are 205 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 196 last week. There are 27 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, a total considerably smaller than that of last week."

THE YELLOW FEVER SITUATION

People Leaving Alabama by the Train Load for Other Points.

Up to the 23d at New Orleans there were forty-nine new cases and seven deaths; total cases to date 1,123; total deaths 124; recovered 565; under treatment 434. At Montgomery, Ala., fourteen cases and three deaths. Only one case at Memphis, Tenn. Six new cases at Mobile, Ala., Dr. Gurteras has found seven cases of fever in Selma, Ala. The disease, it is believed, has been here for a month. There is a general stampede from the town and special trains will leave for Rome and Atlanta. Surgeon General Wyman's reports from yellow fever districts show 20 new cases and 1 death at Edwards, Miss.; 5 new cases at a convict farm near Raymond, Miss.; 6 new cases at Nitta Yuma, Miss.; 1 case at Cayuaga, Miss.; 2 at Clinton, Miss.; 7 at Bay St. Louis, Miss.; 5 at McHenry, Miss.; 13 at Scranton, Miss.; 1 at Pascagoula.

Adopts the Differential Rates.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company on October 25th, adopted the differential rates, which have been announced by the Seaboard Air Line between Northern and Southern points. Its rates are considerably lower than those maintained at present and according to the statement of an official of the Old Bay Line, are for the purpose of equalizing to a certain extent the disadvantages undes which the Seaboard Air Line is compelled at present to operate its express trains. The action taken by the Seaboard and the Old Bay Line is similar to that of trunk lines between New York and the West, which is recognized as proper by the Trunk Line Association. By the differential rate the fare from Baltimore to Atlanta, by way of the Seaboard and Old Bay Line, is reduced to $7.70; to Charlotte, N. C., $1.70; to Raleigh, N. C., $2.70, and Southern Pines, $3.15. This will give an idea of the importance of the reduction.

Typhoid Fever Rages.

Typhoid fever is still raging to an alarming extent at the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Mansfield, third assistant physician, has been sent to his home in Powell county, suffering from the disease, and some three or four patients have died during the past month. The sewerage at the institution is bad, and the existence of the disease is accredited to this.

WILL BE DONE OVER AGAIN.

Jury in the Luetgert Case Fail to Agree and Are Discharged.

WERE OUT SIXTY-EIGHT HOURS

Nine Were For Breaking the Sausage-Makers' Neck, While Three Maintained That He Was Innocent.

Chicago.—(Special).—The Luetgert jury failed to agree. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. They have been discharged after being out sixty-eight hours. When it became known that the jury was coming in, crowds about the court house became denser. Judge Tuthill was in his seat awaiting their entrance. Luetgert was brought in from his cell, and walked along in a dazed condition, and fell stupidly into a chair beside his counsel. His face was a bluish white, his eyes were sunken and his lips were drawn.

The jurors walked in single file, and no hint of the result could be gathered from their faces. Luetgert faced the jury. Judge Tuthill said "juror look upon the defendant; defendant look upon the jurors, have you agreed?"

Foreman Thosmer replied, "we cannot agree." Luetgert swayed and suddenly fell back into his seat.

There were unmistakeable evidences that the crowd present did not like the outcome. Confusion reigned for a few moments and then the bailiff rapped for order.

Sketch of the Crime for Which Luetgert Has been on Trial.

The crime charged against Adolph Luetgert was full of mystery, and this led to the summoning of a large number of witnesses in the case, as a result of which the trial has lasted eight weeks.

On the night of May 1, 1897, Mrs. Luetgert disappeared. Her relatives became suspicious, and it was alleged that the actions of the missing woman's husband confirmed these suspicions. The police began to investigate the case, and Inspector Shaak, who took charge of it, soon evolved a startling theory.

This theory was that Luetgert had murdered his wife and destroyed her body by dissolving it in caustic potash in one of the vats at his sausage factory. A pinkish substances was found in the vat and was said to be the residue from the body. The police also said they found two rings and some bits of bone in the vat. The rings, according to witnesses for the prosecution, were Mrs. Luetgert's and the bones, it was testified by experts, were those of a woman. On the other hand, witnesses for the defense said the rings were not Mrs. Luetgert's, and some of the experts stated that the bones were not those of a human being. In a pile of refuse in the factory yard were found other pieces of bone which were said to have been part of a woman's body.

"The case made out by the prosecution at the trial was wholly circumstantial. Witnesses were called to prove the following allegations:

First—That Luetgert and his wife lived unhappily, and that on several occasions he had threatened to kill her.

Second—That she was seen to enter his sausage factory about 10 o'clock on the night of her disappearance.

Third—That Luetgert had gotten up steam in one of the vats and had sent the factory watchman, Frank Bialk, on several errands to a drug store so as to get rid of him.

Fourth—That Luetgert remained in the factory with the steam turned on all night, which was not necessitated by his ordinary work at that time.

The defense undertook to prove the following points:

First—That Luetgert had treated his wife kindly and had not threatened her.

Second—That she was not at the factory on the night of the alleged murder.

Third—That Luetgert's presence in the factory that night was for the purpose of making soap to give the place a general cleaning in order to prepare it for an expected purchaser.

Fourth—That Mrs. Luetgert was not killed on the night of May 1, but was seen by a number of persons several days later at Kenosha, Wis.

The motive of the crime, as alleged by the prosecution, was Luetgert's desire to marry his pretty servant girl, Mary Siemmering. The defense denied that Luetgert had ever made love to her.

Luetgert was once the leading sausage manufacturer of Chicago. He made a great deal of money by his own exertions and afterward lost it. Born in Germany, he came to this country penniless, but soon mounted the ladder of success until he was rich. Then, his friends say, an Englishman, who was a plausible talker, came along and offered to buy the factory. He contrived to get about $25,000 out of Luetgert by various pretenses and finally disappeared, leaving no trace behind. From that time Luetgert's star seemed to wane, and a few weeks before his wife disappeared he failed in business.

The maiden name of the missing woman was Louise Bicknese. She was a servant in a Chicago family when Luetgert married her.

Formal application for bail has been made, and the judge will be asked to make it $15,000. Luetgert has made a sworn statement in which he says in part: "To the Public—The result of my trial, is a victory for me because of the disagreement of the jury, but I am very much disappointed and very much surprised that the jury did not bring in a verdict of not guilty. I did not kill my wife and do not know where she is, but I am sure that it is only a question of time until she comes home."

Spain's Turn Now.

London.—(By Cable).—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, has been instructed to notify the American government that henceforth filibustering expeditions will be regarded as breaches of international law.

Island Nearly Devastated.

Leyte, one of the Philippine Islands, has been almost devastated by a cyclone. Many were killed.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A SHORT POTATO CROP.

A Falling Off of 30 Per Cent. From Last Year, and the Causes.

Not since 180[illegible] the potato crop of the United States [illegible]roved so nearly a failure, says the American Agriculturist, in its final report of the yield of 1897. Compared with the liberal crop of last year, there is an apparent falling off of nearly 30 per cent. in tonnage, and the quality of the whole crop. The average rate of yield per acre is placed at 64 bushels, taking the country at large, against 86 in 1896, and 89 in '95.

The resons for the disaster to the potato crop of 1897 are about as varied as a multiplicity of causes could make them. Standing out with more prominence than any other two factors, are blight and rot, as a result of extremes of weather conditions—Excessive rainfall here and there; a failure of germination; later serious drought, rust, scabs, insects, etc., have all been prominently in evidence. While the yield in bushel is small, the quality is almost deficient. This is true of most, but not all States. The crop is best in the Northwest. Such portions of Canada as make a specialty of potatoes, notably Ontario and maritime provinces, show a general, but not serious, shortage.

TICKET SCALPING.

Passenger Agents Ask for State and National Legislation.

At St. Louis the American Association of General Passenger Agents met with delegates present representing the principal railroad system of the United States, Canada and Mexico and adopted resolutions calling attention to the necessity for State and National legislation against the ticket scalping business. State Legislatures that have not already done so are urged to adopt laws confining the sale of tickets to the properly authorized agents of the transportation companies, and at the same time that they will require, under suitable penalties, the redemption of every ticket or part of ticket that may be not used. Congress is also requested to pass the so-called "anti-scalping" bill now before that body.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: W. A. Turk, of the Southern Railway, president; Chas. S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, vice-president, and Mr. Smith Reed secretary.

Detroit was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN

Cannot Accede to the Proposition of the American Commission.

London (By Cable)—Lord Salisbury has sent to Ambassador Hay the reply of the British government to the proposals of the American bi-metallic commission, headed by Senator Wolcott. It is a diplomatically worded note. His Lordship says that the government of Great Britain is not able to re-open the India mints at present. He regrets the inability to accede to the proposals of the American commissioners, Great Britain having as great an interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver, and an enlarged use of silver.

"In these circumstances," continued Lord Salisbury, "the British government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to consider any other practical suggestions from the United States."

Special Low Rates.

On Monday, October 25th, the Southern will put on sale special low rate excursion tickets to Nashville, Tenn., account of Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition. These tickets are good returning five days after date of sale and can be routed via Atlanta or Asheville. To those who have never been through the "Land of the Sky" this will afford an excellent opportunity to see the mountain scenery of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee, the trip being made in daylight. Following is the roundtrip rate from points named to Nashville and return on this date: Raleigh, $9.95; Durham, $8.80; Burlington, $7.10; Wilkesboro, $7.10; Concord, $5.55; Charlotte, $5.35; Gastonia, $5.15; Greensboro, $6.05; High Point, $5.90; Salisbury, 5.55; Bessemer, $5.10; Davidson, $5.35. Rates from points not named can be secured from any agent Southern Railway or by writing to R. L. Vernon, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

Deserted by the Governor.

On account of the prevalance of yellow fever in Montgomery, Ala., and the fact that all of the towns and cities of the State have quarantined against that place, the State government has temporarily been removed to Birmingham. The governor and all the State officers have located there, and are transacting business from this point. The attitude of Birmingham is such that yellow fever cannot live there, and was selected by the governor as the temporary seat of government because of this act.

The cable announces that Olga Nethersole is to have an ultra-emotional play written for her use next season. Probably she is having her kiss dramatized in five acts.