

The Weekly Star... WILMINGTON, N. C. ... VOL. XXVI. ... FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895. ... NO. 39

CRATE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Crated National Convention will be directed to seeing to it that none but straight, sound money delegates are sent to that Convention.

So it seems that they are determined that none but "straight" sound money delegates shall be sent to the next National Democratic Convention, but just how this is to be accomplished he didn't say, and leaves that to be surmised.

There is only one way by which the choosing of a considerable number of silver men to that convention can be prevented (unless the whole question should be relegated by something now unforeseen) and that would be to discredit to Mr. Carlisle and the Administration of which he is both a distinguished and honored member, and it would preclude the belief that "offensive partisanship" is still operative, or that public office is still strictly regarded in Washington as "a public trust" but might at least give color to the suspicion that both of these had passed into "innocuous disuse."

But they are not going to content themselves with that for in reply to the question as to what kind of a platform on the money question the next national Democratic convention would adopt, he said:

"I shall favor a straight, simple and clear declaration in favor of holding the country on the gold basis, with silver at a parity in use, where we have got it now. One silver leader asked me during the recent campaign in Kentucky why I didn't go the whole figure and come out for gold exclusively. Well, I said, 'I, as we have got it, pile of silver on hand, it is common sense to use it, as much of it as the people will have.'"

This means gold monometallism, pure and simple, and the coinage of no more silver, for Mr. Carlisle has told us that a double standard is one of the self-contradictory absurdities that he can't comprehend, and he herein says that they will try to use the silver they have on hand, as much of it as the people will have.

It is perfectly safe to say that under this programme there would be no more silver coined on any conditions, and that it would continue to be discriminated against, as it has been and is now, discriminated against as one of the ways of keeping up the parity. If this be the programme carried out, and the next Democratic Convention be run on these lines, it will hardly be worth while going through the formality of nominating a Presidential ticket, for it will not be "in it" when the votes are counted.

Some of the gold organs and gold advocates, on the Democratic side, have very short memories, and run the risk of making themselves ridiculous by the line of argument they pursue to make it appear that the gold standard is the right and the only thing for this country. Noting the advance in wages, and the improvement in the prices of some staple farm products they declare that this is prima facie evidence that the country is prospering under the present monetary system and that it would not only be folly, but disastrous to change it, that we are getting along so well on the gold basis that there is no need for silver.

This is simply a reproduction of the argument of the high tariffites against any change in the tariff. They pointed to the increase in the number of manufactories, how they were prospering, and how their wages had increased under protection, and asked how any sane man could wish to interfere with that beneficent system. That was the Republican high tariff, so-called, argument, and to this Democratic tariff reformers replied that however true all this might be, this alleged prosperity was not the result of the protective tariff, but in spite of it, and some of the gold standard advocates who are now using this Republican high tariff argument to support their gold contention were among those who made this reply. Since then we have had tariff reform and have already had experience enough to demonstrate how little there was in that high tariff argument. The business of the country is picking up, not, as they say, as a result of the good monetary system and the confidence it inspires, but in spite of it, and as a result of the tariff reduction against which the high tariffites protested.

It is known that sugar cane has been successfully and profitably cultivated in the District reclaimed swamp lands in Florida, but it is not generally known that the soil of the State, including even the sandy lands, are well adapted to the growing of cane, superior, it is said to the cane of Louisiana. The Jacksonville Citizen says nearly every farmer in the State cultivates more or less cane to furnish a home supply of sugar and syrup, while some realize a handsome profit on their sales in the local markets. This subject has been attracting more or less attention, and the Commissioner of Agriculture has been investigating it, gives

the results of his investigations in the following, which we clip from the Citizen:

"Investigation extending over the greater portion of the present year, with a view of ascertaining with some degree of certainty the relative adaptability of certain of the Florida sugar culture, as compared with lands of other sections of the South, have been made, and the fact satisfactorily demonstrated that the soil from sugar cane grows upon the sandy soils of this State contains a higher percentage of saccharine matter and a proportionately lesser amount of glucose than that grown upon the lands of any other State in the case-producing region. The yield per acre and cost of production are both very largely in favor of our State. The same remarks apply with equal force as to investigation and results in the case of ramie production."

Florida is a particularly favored State, and seems to be adapted to the growth of almost everything that is grown anywhere in this country and many other things that cannot be successfully and profitably grown further North. This being so there is no reason why there should not be a great future before that State if her people catch on and avail themselves of the advantages that nature has given them.

The majority of the opponents of the coinage of silver at the present ratio assert that they are bimetallicists, but bimetallicists upon conditions that may or may not be attained, that is international agreement. But they do not seem to be agreed as to what bimetallicism really is. The Chicago Record quotes from a book recently published by Mr. Mahleman, deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States, which defines it thus:

"By bimetallicism, strictly defined, is meant the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into coins of full legal-tender power. Not the mere use of the double standard, but the actual operation on the terms given above. No country in the world is, therefore, bimetallic to-day, since those conditions do not exist anywhere."

According to this definition bimetallicism means free silver coinage. The director of the mint does not agree with Mr. Mahleman, for he places in his list of bimetallic countries, the United States, France, Belgium, Roumania, the Netherlands, Turkey, Japan and Cuba. Here we have two high Government officials differing in opinion on a subject which everybody is discussing, and which the average intelligent man supposed he understood. The general acceptance of bimetallicism is that it exists when both gold and silver coin circulate concurrently at a fixed ratio, without any discrimination against either. Before 1873 nobody ever asked what bimetallicism meant, for up to that time gold and silver moved on the same plane and there was no discrimination against either.

Girls should be very careful how they in playful moods jab through pins, etc., into gentlemen who visit them. One did that recently in Durham, Pa., with a visiting clergyman who was somewhat slow in responding to the call to dinner, and the little pleasantry was followed by blood poisoning and the death of the clergyman. The young lady is very sorry and will desist henceforth from making pin cushions of the gentlemen who visit her.

"The 'comely' Mrs. Farral, of Maryland, had scarcely been acquitted of the charge of poisoning her husband when the 'beautiful' Mrs. Spivey, of Alabama, was sent to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband. If this thing keeps on ugly women will be at a premium.

MR. GEO. KIDDER MAYO

Died from Injuries Received in a Saw-Mill at Tillery, N. C. His Remains Brought to the City—Funeral To-Day from the Residence of the Family.

Mr. Geo. Kidder Mayo, who was accidentally hurt in a saw-mill at Tillery, N. C., last Friday morning, died that evening at 9 o'clock from his injuries. Mr. Mayo was superintendent of the North Carolina Lumber Co.'s mill at Tillery, and while in the performance of his duties there was struck in the stomach by a planing bit, which through some derangement of the works was hurled from its place while making two thousand revolutions per minute. The bit—a sharp piece of steel about two by four inches in size—made a terrible wound, and was deeply imbedded in Mr. Mayo's stomach. Physicians were summoned and everything possible was done for the relief of the unfortunate young man, but the wound was a mortal one and he died a few hours afterwards and before the arrival of his father, Mr. W. E. Mayo, who reached Tillery Friday night at 12 o'clock.

The remains were brought to Wilmington, arriving here last evening at 7:30 o'clock, and were met and escorted from the depot by a number of friends. The pall bearers from the depot were Messrs. Robert C. Platt, James A. Oldham, W. J. Furlong, John Burkholder, William McK. Smith, Thomas McInerney, Fred A. Westerman and E. C. Warren.

The funeral will take place from the residence, No. 907 Harnett street, today at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Mayo was entering his 29d year. He was an industrious, energetic young man, held in the highest esteem by his employers, and greatly beloved by his family and friends.

One of the sad features of his untimely death is that in a few weeks he would have been united in marriage to a young lady of this city.

CITY MARKETS

Vegetables in Good Supply—Fruit Scarce and High—Poultry and Eggs Abundant.

The city markets are well supplied with vegetables, fresh meats, poultry and fish, but with the exception of cantaloupes, are in poor supply, inferior in quality and high in price. Choice watermelons were scarce yesterday, prices ranging for the stock offered from 15 to 25 cents each. Tomatoes were in abundant supply at 15 cents per peck; cucumbers 3 to 5 cents per dozen; green corn 10c per dozen ears; okra 8 to 10 cents per quart; onions 9 to 10c per bunch; cabbages 5 to 10c each; squashes 5c per peck; potatoes 15 to 20c per peck; beans 5c per peck; Peaches sold at 8c per quart or 40 to 50c per bushel; apples 15 to 25c per peck; pears 25 to 35c per peck; berries 10c per quart.

Spring chickens were plentiful, and sold at 10 to 15c per dozen; eggs were in full supply at 10 to 15c per dozen.

Warrants were issued yesterday by Justice R. H. Bunting for the arrest of three men—Elvie Whitfield, Hatly Whitfield and Leo Solomon—who are charged with stealing terrapins, the property of Mr. W. B. Canaday, of Scott's Hill. For some time past Mr. Canaday has been buying diamond-back terrapins from persons who caught them on the sounds. Recently he found that many of the terrapins had disappeared from the pit in which they were placed for safe-keeping, and on Tuesday night last ten men, armed with shotguns, were placed on guard at the place. Late that night three men were seen by the watchmen in the act of robbing the pit, and were fired upon while making off with their booty. All three of the men were hit by the small shot with which they were charged, but they made their escape. They were un wounded, however, and this led to their detection.

A Murderer Caught. Duncan McEachern, alias Lee Holland, colored, who is charged with the murder of Anderson McEachern, his cousin, in Cumberland county in 1888, was arrested in this city yesterday by Constable Mills and Deputy Sheriff King. Justice Bunting sent information of the arrest to the sheriff of Cumberland and in the meantime Holland was lodged in jail.

Holland was living in Wilmington since 1888, working on the river front as a stevedore. Soon after he came here he married a colored woman with whom he has since been quietly living.

A Big Blow Cropped. The reports from the rice crops condition that the growing rice is in fine condition. Talmage's Sons in their July 15th bulletin say that while the present estimate of the yield is of course uncertain, owing to the fact that contingencies may arise which would reduce it, yet if the present favorable conditions should continue the crop should not be damaged by the August and September storms, the yield will probably be slightly in excess of that of 1894.

The present estimate is 10,000 bushels, treble the amount grown prior to the war and double that of any year since

Funeral of Little Ennis Cora Woodward. The funeral of little Ennis Cora Woodward, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. W. J. Woodward, took place yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock from the residence on Second street, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D.D., conducting the services. The interment was in Oakdale Cemetery. Messrs. R. F. Crow, Thomas W. Davis, H. B. Peschau, E. T. Higgins, H. B. Worth and Charles R. Lewis, were the pall bearers.

The remains of Mrs. Meriel H. Everett. The remains of Mrs. Meriel H. Everett, wife of Mr. John A. Everett, arrived yesterday afternoon at 7:30 o'clock from New York. Dr. W. Ballou accompanied the remains. The pall-bearers who met the party at the depot, were Messrs. G. C. Lewis, James F. Post, Jr., L. E. Bown, A. C. Craft, H. M. Ford and Colonel Roger Moore. The funeral services will be held this morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence, No. 214 North Seventh street.

MARRIAGE IN BRUNSWICK.

Miss Lillian Sanders Johnson and Rev. Lowndes Walther Curtis.

An occasion of unusual interest was the marriage of Rev. Lowndes Walther Curtis to Miss Lillian Sanders Johnson, on Wednesday, July 17, at 8 o'clock, at New Hope Presbyterian Church. The groom has been popular to be believed in the community for the three years in which he has ministered there in his Summer vacations. The bride was the lovely daughter of Mr. Jackson Johnson, through whose efforts the church was organized and erected, and she has herself been the life of every movement for the welfare of the church and the good of the community. Her beautiful character and unselfish life, her refined and cultivated mind and attractive person, made her one in whose happiness the whole community rejoiced, but whose departure to a distant land they cannot but lament.

This was the first marriage in the new church, and the bride and groom had the pretty interior of the church decorated with palm-branches and other evergreens. Long before the appointed hour the church was filled, and several lines of missionaries were in the making an impromptu extension of its seating capacity. While Miss Lillian Harris, of Wilmington, played the Wedding March, from Lohengrin, the bride and groom were escorted to the altar, and were followed by the bridesmaids, Edward Taylor and Foster Pridden, proceeded up the aisle, followed by two little girls, Alice Johnson and Alice Fagan, scattering roses. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Kate Johnson, who preceded the bride, leaning on her father's arm. Mr. Curtis approached from the rear of the choir, and the Rev. Dr. Curtis, assisted by Rev. A. D. McCready, an old fashioned country wedding was held at Wilmington, Mr. Johnson's home, where young and old enjoyed themselves to a late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis will leave next Tuesday for Nags Head, to visit his family, and will sail from New York on the steamship Mohawk, August 17th. Their journey will take them through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to India. And they will be in six months before they reach the field of their labor in North Lycos, Siam. Miss Johnson and Mr. Curtis had both directed their lives to missionary work, and they were providentially thrown together. Their friends will follow them with their best wishes and prayers.

Mr. Curtis is a young man of unusual talents and a high degree of intelligence. He is a native of North Carolina, and was educated in the common schools of his native State, and at the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. He was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ordained a minister in 1894. He is a member of the North Carolina State Board of Christian Work.

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NAVAL RESERVES

Adjutant Gen. Cameron Says the Time for the Cruise Has Not Been Definitely Fixed—The Amphitrite Will Probably Be at Wilmington August 5th—Street Cars and Buses in Balance.

Raleigh, July 20.—Have just had an interview with Adjutant General Cameron in regard to the Amphitrite. The monitor will probably be in Wilmington August 5th, though nothing is certain as yet. No further news at headquarters has been received from Washington. The cruise of the Naval Reserve has not yet been decided upon. A street car ran down the wagon of a man named Bailey to-night; smashed the wagon, and Bailey's hip was badly injured.

The Monitor Amphitrite. A press dispatch to the STAR last night says that a telegram was received at the Navy Department announcing the sailing of the monitor Amphitrite from Hampton Roads to Brunswick, Ga., where she goes to take the Georgia gun. The vessel will stop at Norfolk, Brunswick, and then go to Charleston, S. C., where she will take on board the Charleston, Mount Pleasant and Beaufort militia divisions, about 150 men. Next she will visit Wilmington, where she will take on six divisions of the North Carolina Naval militia. This programme will occupy until August 8th about five weeks, and the vessel will join the North Atlantic squadron.

Major C. W. McClumphy, of Scott's Hill, was in the city yesterday and showed the STAR a sample of broom corn raised on his farm. This product has heretofore been grown in the West only, and he is now growing it here for the first time. The stalk shows was fourteen feet, and the part used in the manufacture of brooms three feet in length, and of superior quality; better than any of the western broom corn.

Mr. H. E. Bonitz is also in the business and has a crop of broom corn on his farm near Goldsboro.

She Churns Them. The Maxton chief says: "Mrs. Mildred Radcliffe, a charming young widow of Wilmington, who is making an extended visit to Mrs. W. B. Hacker, on last Friday evening gave a delightful reception to a number of her many friends. Music—instrumental and vocal, social converse and repartee, refreshments, etc., filled the evening till overflowing. One of the very smartest and the happy couple separated for their honeymoon. Mrs. Radcliffe entertains most charmingly."

The High Point team does not seem to play as good ball in the mountains as it does on the seashore. The High Points went to Asheville and played two games, last Thursday and Friday, when the Asheville team took the conceit out of them in the following style: First game, 9 to 11 in favor of Asheville; second game, 23 to 4 in favor of Asheville. It must have been awfully tiring that sort of ball.

Death of Mrs. John A. Everett. The sad and unexpected announcement of the death of Mrs. Everett, wife of Mr. John A. Everett, of this city, was received yesterday. She left here last Monday for New York city, accompanied by Dr. Bulluck, for treatment by a specialist, and the telegram announcing her death was a great shock to her family and friends. Her remains will be brought to Wilmington for interment.

Cotton Receipts. Receipts of cotton here yesterday 11,000 bales; receipts for the week ended July 19, 17,000 bales; same week last year, 3. Receipts for the crop year to date, 324,096 bales; for same time last year, 189,060 bales. Stock at this port, 3,128 bales; stock last year at same date, 3,900 bales.

Fayetteville has a new candidate for journalistic favor in the Evening Telegram, with Mr. W. E. Clark as proprietor. It is a four-column folio, very neatly printed, and gives evidence of tact and energy.

THE COTTON CROP.

It is Not the Present Prospect, but the Price After October That the Farmers Are Interested In.

The New Orleans Phycian says: "As usually happens at this time of the year there exists considerable difference of opinion on the subject of the condition of the cotton crop. It is agreed on all sides that the acreage has been reduced, although the extent of the reduction is variously estimated, but on its condition a very wide and radical difference of views exists. For nearly a month past there have been reports of excessive rains in Texas and in other parts of the cotton belt. The bulls declare that these excessive rains have greatly damaged cotton by putting the fields badly in the grass, and of some instances; others, however, contend that such is not the case, and that, although heavy, they have not been continuous, allowing intervals of sunshine, during which it has been possible to clear up the fields. Just which Phycian does not profess to say. The next six weeks will develop results which will afford a much better indication of the crop, but in the meantime the discussion is of little practical benefit to the farmers, who are little interested in the price of cotton at this time of the year, when the entire crop has passed out of their hands. They are much more concerned to know what the price will be after October, when their new crop will be ready for market. In the meantime the producers are quite willing to permit the speculators to manipulate the market to suit their own pleasure, provided the price at this time of the year is maintained at a level as developed by the harvesting of the crop."

ELECTRIC MOTOR A SUCCESS.

It Did the Work of Two Steam Locomotives with Ease.

A Baltimore special says of the great electric locomotive: "Officials of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad are jubilant over the successful test made today with the giant electric motor. The proceedings of today led the authorities to think that the days of the steam locomotive are numbered. The test was made shortly after noon and was witnessed by a large number of electrical experts. The electric motor left Camden station on an excellent run, drawing 1,800 tons of solid matter in the shape of twenty-three cars and two banked engines, and the trip was made at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, occupying a space of about five minutes. It required two steam locomotives to draw the train after the test was through. A public trial is contemplated in the near future."

GREAT DRINKING AT CONEY.

Out of 100,000 Persons Only Twelve Were Arrested.

The New York World of Monday says: "Perhaps 100,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday. It was the best day of the season for bathing, and the beaches were thronged. No one could have called it a dry Sunday, in spite of the threatening rain which Secretary Tully, of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, sent to Police Commissioner Wallace a few days ago. To the 100,000 persons 8,500 kegs of beer were sold. In each keg there are 150 glasses, making a total of 1,275,000 glasses of beer, or five or one-quarter gallons to each person. Fully 100,000 glasses of whiskey or gin were sold, and about 800,000 glasses of milk, soda, and other soft drinks, making a total of 885,000."

THE BIG BATTLES.

How the Clubs Stand—Some Striking Changes During the Past Week—Reasons Given.

The following is the record of the clubs of the National League, not including result of games played yesterday, which will be found in our telegraphic department.

Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Baltimore	39	26	60.0
Cleveland	45	31	59.0
Pittsburgh	41	39	57.0
Cincinnati	40	31	56.0
Boston	49	39	55.0
Chicago	48	34	58.0
Philadelphia	37	31	54.0
Brooklyn	37	33	52.0
New York	33	39	45.0
Washington	34	37	48.0
St. Louis	28	43	39.0
Louisville	13	55	19.0

The losses and gains in percentages during the past week are as follows: Baltimore gained 14; Cleveland gained 38; Pittsburgh gained 30; Cincinnati lost 13; Boston lost 10; Chicago lost 13; Philadelphia gained 11; Brooklyn gained 12; New York gained 10; Washington lost 4; St. Louis lost 1; Louisville lost 18.

THE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Four Hot Letter Days for Newbern—Last of the Series.

The 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of August will be red-letter days in the history of Newbern, when great crowds of firemen, with their apparatus, will be there to engage in the tournament. The prizes offered are both numerous and tempting, as will be seen by the list appended:

- 1. Quick Steaming, 1st prize, \$100.00
- 2. Quick Steaming, 2nd prize, \$50.00
- 3. Distance, 1st prize, \$25.00
- 4. Distance, 2nd prize, \$25.00
- 5. Hand Reel race, 1st prize, \$25.00
- 6. Hand Reel race, 2nd prize, \$25.00
- 7. Hand Reel race, 3rd prize, \$25.00
- 8. Hand Reel race, 4th prize, \$25.00
- 9. Hand Reel race, 5th prize, \$25.00
- 10. Hand Hook & Ladder race, 1st prize, \$50.00
- 11. Hand Hook & Ladder race, 2nd prize, \$50.00
- 12. Hand Hook & Ladder race, 3rd prize, \$50.00
- 13. Race Reel for Championship Belt, \$25.00

THE COTTON CROP.

Hubbard Now Reports—The Outcome Dependable, Though, From an Southern Area—The Price in Other Sections Here, Had a Dismal Show.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The record of the past week is an uneventful one; prices have advanced and have declined as the views of the trade were affected by the daily weather reports; and the range of fluctuations has been narrow. That now, after the excessive rainfall, complaint should be made of moderate moisture in Texas would seem almost incredible; but it is nevertheless a fact that for the past two or three weeks the northern part of the State has had an overplus, while the southern and more productive area has had a deficiency, with high temperatures. Hence, latterly, dispatches allude to an apprehension that the plant is in no condition to face a period of drought. In fact, the season so far makes the crop outcome conjectural, and conservative observers are unwilling to take a positive attitude until it is better defined. Repeating the possibility of a well-developed crop, those who may be unduly impressed by the chances the plant must take, they fear that the undesirable fact of the lateness of the crop and its decreased vitality may make the calculations of those who minimize its reported poor condition greatly at fault. This accounts for the apparent indifference of the trade; an attitude which is one-sided, as the calculations of the crop are based on the average of the supply, and are also determined by the demand. Trade conditions will shape this demand, and from the fact that the heavy rains have advanced and seriously damaged the crop. The magnitude of the crop will depend upon meteorological conditions; but the price will be determined largely by the demand, and the supply, are also determined by the demand. Trade conditions will shape this demand, and from the fact that the heavy rains have advanced and seriously damaged the crop. The magnitude of the crop will depend upon meteorological conditions; but the price will be determined largely by the demand, and the supply, are also determined by the demand.

FIGHTING POPULISTS.

Blood Shed and Whiskers Pulled in the Convention at Canton, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20.—A special to the Press from Canton, Ohio, says the morning session of the Populist County Convention was a hot one, during which blood was shed and whiskers pulled. Dr. H. F. Barnes, formerly State Chairman, was named as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, but Allen Cook entered a fight against him and had him ousted. The discussion led to very bitter feeling, and the lie was passed off as a sound point in some talk for dinner, and then Barnes grabbed his heavy cane and made for Mr. Cook. The latter evaded a heavy blow and the Populist leaders were soon rolling over the floor. Others joined in the fight and skinned faces and torn whiskers were in evidence. Peace was finally restored. Barnes had a black eye and his neck was scratched. Cook was not hurt. Cook was in the Convention and stood on a chair watching the combatants but taking no hand in the mill.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Third Day of the Convention at Baltimore—Sunrise Prayer Meeting—Bourne Speech.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The third day of the Convention of Baptist Young People's Union of America began with sunrise prayer meetings in several churches at 6:30. When the sun summoned the delegates to the Convention at the tent at half-past nine, it attracted only about 7,000 persons. The best was intense in the inclosure. Rev. B. D. Gray, of Birmingham, Ala., conducted the opening exercises. Rev. H. W. Reed, of the Executive Committee, made a report from the committee and on miscellaneous business, in which he mentioned the decision of the board of managers, reached last night, which gives Milwaukee, Wis., to Brooklyn, N. Y., the convention of 1897.

FIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Five Negroes Killed and One Seriously Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A special to the Chronicle from Waco, Texas, says that a frightful tragedy occurred this morning at Mart, a small village in this county, twenty miles distant, in which five negroes were killed and one seriously wounded. Two months ago a dispute arose between J. Phillips, a negro, and Phil Arnold, white, both farmers, in which the latter shot and killed the former, and was in turn killed by Phillips' young son. The tragedy of this morning was the result of a dispute between Phillips and Arnold, and Phillips was killed the evening has been bitter between their friends and they have been recently threatened with extermination. This morning the entire town was aroused by a loud report and people found the house of the woman Phillips, widow of the negro killed by Arnold, in flames. A stick of dynamite had been thrown into the house, blowing it to pieces and setting fire to the wreck. There were six negroes in the building at the time, five being killed. But one escaped and it is thought he will die. Officers have been sent to the scene.

WARM WIFELITS.

At Niagara, Ont., a young man named Frank Rogers disguised himself as a ghost and attempted to play a practical joke on his Italian. The latter threw a pitchfork in Rogers' eye, penetrating the brain and killing him.

A dispatch from Cuba says the rebel leader Alfonso Goulet was killed and the insurgent chief Miguel Congoers was mortally wounded in the battle which was fought on Tuesday night near a town situated between Manzanillo and Bayamo.

A COAL COMBINE.

Composed of Operators in Southern States.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 20.—The four States coal combine was formed today at Lookout Mountain by the coal operators assembled with this avowed purpose from the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky. The interests represented here to-day, in the most part, by proxy control more than seven-eighths of the coal output of the entire South. The end sought for at the recent Atlanta meeting was effected, and the ultimate result will be the raising of the price of coal by about three years ago.

THAT CABINET SESSION.

An Interesting Subject of Discussion in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Yesterday's special Cabinet session, which Secretary Olney made a flying trip from Massachusetts to attend, is the most interesting topic of discussion to-day, but definite information on the object of the meeting is not forthcoming. Mr. Olney was at the State Department for about an hour this morning in consultation with Secretary Lamont, leaving there at 10:30 o'clock for the Capital for the R. station, where he took a train at 11 o'clock for Boston. Senator Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister, who also arrived in Washington yesterday, was expected, held a conversation of about twenty minutes with Mr. Olney, but yesterday's Cabinet meeting was not discussed. In the absence, however, of any positive statement, it is not understood that the meeting was based on the embarrassment of the United States in the implied accusation of the Spanish authorities that the Government is not enforcing the neutrality laws with enough vigor. Reports that filibustering expeditions are being organized for service in Cuba have reached the States, and the Spanish Government during the past week, and have caused considerable uneasiness to Spain for obvious reasons, and to this State, inasmuch as it has been unable to locate the alleged expeditions or to prevent their departure from the United States for Cuba.

The Spanish authorities have indicated lately through the Spanish Legation, and by other means, that Spain would be perfectly willing to pay the \$1,000,000 demanded by this Government to the United States to make a more thorough effort to prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving this country to assist the Cuban insurgents in their present struggle for independence. This Government has strenuously insisted that it is doing all that can be done to enforce the neutrality laws, and cites the report of the Secretary of State issued by the President on the subject as evidence of good faith in this respect. Now, however, since the Spanish Council of State has demanded that Spain pay the claims without delay, the Government feels that it is in the position to pay some help to Spain immediately without seeming to do so conditionally on the payment of the claims, and it is said that yesterday's meeting was called for the purpose of devising ways and means to make a more strenuous effort to satisfy Spain. Mr. Olney will probably go at once to Gray and report to the President the views of Messrs. Carlisle, Harmon, Lamont and Herbert, as indicated in the conference yesterday.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy De Lome, whose unexpected arrival in Washington yesterday gave rise to numerous sensational reports, had a short talk this morning with Secretary Olney before the latter's departure for Massachusetts, which began at 9 o'clock. Mr. Dupuy informed the Secretary that the Queen Regent of Spain, had, on the 16th inst., ratified the act of the Ministerial Council in agreeing to pay the Mora claim. He explained certain matters of detail connected with the payment, and informally discussed with the Secretary the question of the continued shipment of arms to Cuba, and the holding of meetings in this country to exhibit sympathy with the rebels.

The Ministerial reports from Cuba show that matters there are in a quiet state. He has received no confirmation of the published report of General Santocildes' death on the 17th instant, and is disposed to doubt its truthfulness. General Campos will not begin an active crusade against the rebels until the rainy season shall have passed, and it will be in September next. He will then begin a concerted movement which he believes will soon stamp out the rebellion.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Third Day of the Convention at Baltimore—Sunrise Prayer Meeting—Bourne Speech.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The third day of the Convention of Baptist Young People's Union of America began with sunrise prayer meetings in several churches at 6:30. When the sun summoned the delegates to the Convention at the tent at half-past nine, it attracted only about 7,000 persons. The best was intense in the inclosure. Rev. B. D. Gray, of Birmingham, Ala., conducted the opening exercises. Rev. H. W. Reed, of the Executive Committee, made a report from the committee and on miscellaneous business, in which he mentioned the decision of the board of managers, reached last night, which gives Milwaukee, Wis., to Brooklyn, N. Y., the convention of 1897.

FIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Five Negroes Killed and One Seriously Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A special to the Chronicle from Waco, Texas, says that a frightful tragedy occurred this morning at Mart, a small village in this county, twenty miles distant, in which five negroes were killed and one seriously wounded. Two months ago a dispute arose between J. Phillips, a negro, and Phil Arnold, white, both farmers, in which the latter shot and killed the former, and was in turn killed by Phillips' young son. The tragedy of this morning was the result of a dispute between Phillips and Arnold, and Phillips was killed the evening has been bitter between their friends and they have been recently threatened with extermination. This morning the entire town was aroused by a loud report and people found the house of the woman Phillips, widow of the negro killed by Arnold, in flames. A stick of dynamite had been thrown into the house, blowing it to pieces and setting fire to the wreck. There were six negroes in the building at the time, five being killed. But one escaped and it is thought he will die. Officers have been sent to the scene.

WARM WIFELITS.

At Niagara, Ont., a young man named Frank Rogers disguised himself as a ghost and attempted to play a practical joke on his Italian. The latter threw a pitchfork in Rogers' eye, penetrating the brain and killing him.