# LATEST NEWS

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Southern News Items.

The rivers are overflowing in Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. Work has been begun on the new

Tennessee penitentiary near Nash-

Mr. Geo. Nicholson, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, died of pneumonia. An effort is being made to remove

the capital of Mississippi from Jackson to the city offering the greatest indacements. The lower house in the South Carolina General Assembly has passed the

bill allowing the State treasurer to lend the State sinking fund as he saw Senator L. B. Morgan, at Nashville, Tenn., was shot by a man named Laport, but his life was saved by an

Atlanta Constitution which was folded

up in his pocket. In Montgomery, Ala., the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis Railroad was sold and was bid in at \$300,-000 by Col. H. C. Tompkins for the bondholders. There are outstanding \$869,000 in bonds.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected W. O. Tatum, of Orangeburg, S. P. H. Garris, of Colleton, and J. H. Brackwell as members of the penitentiary board. Willoughby's and she shook the raindrops from her successor was elected, but Willoughby's hair again. I had a good look at her name was not mentioned for the place. | nut-brown face as she receded from us,

Northern News Notes. the State Bank of Republican City, was arrested for embezzlement.

At Whiting, Ind., Hungarians and Poles, embitterred by troubles of five years' standing, engaged in a riot, which was quelled after three had been | place." killed and two injured.

The Cashier of the Standard Oil Company at Kansas City was held up by a highwayman on the street in daylight and robbed of \$545. The highwayman was captured and the money recovered.

Washington.

Secretary Carlisle rejected all the

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has declined to make a ruling prohibiting the enclosing of pictures, etc., in eigaratte packages.

Foreign.

The Liberals in the next session of the British Parliament will, it is said. favor arbitration of the Anglo-United States Venezuelan trouble.

Ecuador through her minister at Washington urges a congress of representatives of all the American republies to be held in Mexico on August 10th to perpetuate the Monroe doctrine on this continent.

The London Chronicle learns from good authority that a partial settlement between Great Britain and Venezuela has been effected or is on the verge of being effected. It adds that the settlement refers to the Yuruan

The Swiss Federal Council has decided that the President of the Confederation may nominate an arbitrator ance with the agreements between the governments of those countries.

can dispatch boat into the Bosphorus to have a vessel there but regards the Minister Terrell's vigorous action in behalf of the American missionaries as the sole guest at court dinners. Miscellaneous.

Orange growing in Arizona is declared to have passed the experimental stage, and will become an important industry in the Territory. This year's crop in the Salt River Valley, where most of the experimental groves are situated, is large and of excellent quality. The Arizona oranges ripen somewhat earlier than those in southern California.

### CONGRESS ACTS ON CUBA.

Rather Weak, but Still an Indication of the Feeling of the United States.

The Senate committee on foreign relations agreed to report the Cuban resolution. The resolution doesn't go quite so far as to recommend recognition, but is more emphatic than the extention of sympathy, as follows: Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the present deplorable war in the island of Cuba has reached a magnitude concerning all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, on those principles, and laws of warfare acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations engaged in open hostilities, includ-ing the treatment of captives enlisted in either army; due respect to the cartels for the exchange of prisoners and for other purposes, truce, flags of truce, provision of proper hospitals, hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army. Resolved further, that this representation of views of the opinion of Congress be sent to the President and if he concurs therein that he will in a friendly spirit use the good offices of the government to the end that Spain be requested to accord the armies with which she is engaged in war, the rights of belligerent the same as are recognized under the law of nations.

The granite pedestals for the eques-Arian statues of General Winfield Scott Hancock and General George G. Meade, to be erected on the Gettysburg battle field, have been shipped from the quarries at Westerly, R. I. The pedestal for the Meade statue consists of three large stones weighing in the neighborhood of seventy-nine tons.

### The Weekly Times. BILL ARP'S LETTER.

HE ADMIRES THE HEROISM OF A BRAVE GIRL.

A Visit to the Orange Groves-The Return Home.

It was raining hard and the wind was driving it at an angle of 45 degrees, when I was aroused from my reverie by the steamer's signal that we were going to stop for something. Looking out from the open door, I saw the same female mail boy of Palmarcea that I wrote about last time. She was some distance up the coast, and had just pushed her little boat from shore and was rowing with all her strength against the wind and waves and the drifting rain, so as to meet the boat that was slowing up in the middle of the channel. Up and down over the heavy billows she plied her oars. Her back was to us, her head was bare, her hair hung loosely to her shoulders. She was clad in a loose shirt waist, with sleeves that fitted closely to her shapely arms. Ever and anon she glanced behind to see that her course was right, and shook the water from her tresses. Grace Darling could not have rowed more swiftly, and in a few minutes she had neared alongside, where the mate stood at the gangway with his long, hooked pole in hand to catch the prow and hold it fast until she had exchanged Uncle Sam's pouches. I looked at her with anxious interest as she stepped up lightly on the plank seat, and with a pleasant smile, torsed the mail into the open way. The mate threw another pouch down to her, and said, "Why dident you wear a hat and put on some elothes, Miss Grace! You will catch your death with cold." "Oh, no," she said, "I like it; it is splendid fun," and would have thrown her a kiss if I could have called back forty or At Lincoln, Neb., President Mills, of fifty years. "She is a good, brave girl," said the captain, "and is not afraid to earn her \$25 a month and belp the family. Rain or shine, she never fails to meet the daily boat just at the right time and in the right

I had been down to Manatee and Braidentown to see what the great freeze of last winter had done to the oranges. I found that most of the crop had been gathered and marketed, but the boats still take on a few more boxes every day. The crop was not a full one, but brought about five times as much per box as it did the year before. The fruit was never finer in bids for the marble work, etc., of the | size or more luxurious in flavor. One Birmingham, Ala., public building as orange was given me that measured 18 inches in circumference, and it was not puffy or overly thick in the rind. The growers realized about \$2.75 per box. and those that have been held back are now bringing \$3. As a rule the best groves belong to residents. Non-residents got discouraged last year at 50 cents a box and quit fertilizing and quit paying a man to look after their property. Consequently, you will see many groves that have been practically abandoned, but right alongside you will see a grove in perfect and vigorous condition. "An crange grove," said Sheriff Watson, "requires as much nursing as a baby, but it will reward you if you care for it." 'The clever sheriff took me out to see the Royal Palm nurseries that are conducted by Mr. Reasoner and son. The young man was kind and courteous and I wondered at his enthusiasm as he explained everything and discoursed of the beautiful tropical plants, and talked botany and floriculture, much of which was all Greek to me. He gave meclippings of coffee and tea and rubber and camphor and cinnamon in the Bering Sea dispute between and other exotics and showed me orders Great Britain and America, in accord- from the north and west and, from across the water. If I was a young man I would pursue this business for one The question of admitting an Ameri- reason if for no other. I have observed that all florists are enthusiasts about is still pending. The Porte does not their calling. They love it and are happy. contest the right of the United States | Look at Mr. Berckmans of Augustawhat a noble, earnest man he is. present moment as not fitting for its Just think how much pleasure his admission. It is remarked that since | fruits and flowers have given the people, especially the wives and daughters all over this southland of ours. How the court circulars have mentioned him | intensely he studies nature and how extensively he diffuses knowledge over his adopted country! He has neither time nor inclination for politics. He hankers after no office, he has no quarrels with mankind, but is happy in communing with nature and nature's God. I would rather know what he knows than to be learned in any other profession. Besides all this, horticulture is a profitable busine s and brings its sure rewards. These Reasoners began on a small scale and from year to year have enlarged their plant and now are financially independent. I looked into the depot at Bradentown and saw boxes of their trees and plants waiting for the boat, and some of them were marked to Nebraska and Michigan. Their palms and ferns and acacias go

to Boston and New York, where they are wanted for funerals and fetes and weddings. They can get \$50 for the leaves of a single plant. In company with Judge Cornwell I visited Manatee, which is only three miles from Bradentown, and is the oldest town on the river. The country between the two is thickly settled and is ornamented with orange groves and date palms and other tropical trees. At the beautiful home of Mr. Adams, of Boston, I saw more beautiful birds than I have ever seen in all my life. The veranda was full of cages-large cages, six feet square and six feet high, and in them he had pairs of most every fancy kind to be found in the would. Strange to say, they were a happy family from the times, dinnets to the paroquets. In other cages he had rabbits and guinea pigs, and there were doves and quails and pigeons and pheasants from South America and Honolulu and the isles of the sea. He has been a great traveler and has brought treasures from every country. hand for sale, ships, transports, or removes I never saw at any fair such beautiful any spirituous or fermented liquors or wines, lowls, nor so many of them as those that grace his grounds. There was only one the proper name or brand known to the thing lacking to make his home com- trade as designating the kind and quality of plete, and that was children-little the contents of the bottles, casks or other girls and boys to brighten up the pict- packages containing the same, or causes such act to be done, he shall forfeit the said lig-

stately mansion that was built of concrete away back in the 40s. Spacious halls and spacious rooms up stairs and down, broad verandas without floors and windows without sash, wild orange trees and palmettoes crowding the walls and a wilderness almost impenetrable around. Surely this must be the place where Hood wrote "The Haunted House"-"O'er all there hung a shadow and a fear." Mr. Braden, for whom the town and a river is named, lived in it like a prince until the Indians drove him from it. For a long time he and his family and his slaves successfully defended it by firing from every window, but they carried off every thing he had outside, and he was forced to abandon his beautiful and costly homestead. How little do we know of the brave deeds, the sufferings and perils of the pioneers of Florida! If tradition is to be believed, there is not a country or a township in all this region, from Pensacola to Charlotte barbor, that is not consecrated by the blood of the early settlers. It took thirty millions of money and twenty thousand soldiers first and last to subdue 6,000 Indians, under the lead of

Osceola and other chiefs. But I must leave fair Florida for a time and go home to comfort the better half of the family. It is hard on us old people to have to run after the children, but it won't last much longer -our time is almost out, our journeys will soon be ended, and we will have to trust them to the keeping of a parent who doeth all things well .- Bull ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both

Houses. THE SENATE. In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, reported back from that committee the House bill, "to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency," with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause to insert in lieu thereof the free coinage substitute adopted by the Senate last Saturday. Among the numerous balls reported and placed on the calendar were the following: Granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Thomas Ewing; also a pension of \$100 a month to the walow of the late Walter Q. Gresham; the Military Academy appropriation bill; the general pension apappropriation bill; the general pension appropriation bill; the bill to prevent the desceration of the national flag. Mr. Turpie introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by a direct vote of the several States. After a brief executive respiration the Senators allowand. session the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY. During the morning your in the Senate, when reports of committees were called for. Mr. Morgan reported from the committee on foreign relations a substitute for the concurent resolution reported from the same com-mittee on the 29th of January in relation to Cuba. The substitute was read as follows: "Resolved by the Schate (the Pouse of Representatives concurring), That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of beligerents in the ports and ter-Fthe United States

The diplomatic appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The joint resolution as to seeds was then laid before the Senate. It was reported from the committee on agriculture on the 16th of January, and it directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the appropriations act for the current aiscal year for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds and for the printing, publication and distribution of farmer's bulletins. The joint resolution went over without action and the rest of the day was spent in the discussion of the resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among the several commits having charge of the subject matter. The esolution did not reach a vote.

THURSDAY. The matter of greatest public concern in connection with the proceedings of the Senate when it met Thursday, was the disposition to be made of the resolution to re-commit the House tariff bill, with the free coinage substitute, to the finance committee with in structions to report them back as separate. propositions. After some debate the resolution was agreed to.

The Senate passed without division, debate or amendment, the bill passed by the House Wednesday to prevent prize lightings n the Territories.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered, and agreed to, in relation to the bond bids opened at the Treasury, and in relation to discrimi-nation against American cattle, melat, and other agricultural products by the governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark, The remainder of the day's session was given to the consideration of the resolution for the distribution of the general appropriation bills. The matter went over withour final action.

FRIDAY Friday's session of the Senate presented ome interesting features. Senator Frye, of Maine, was chosen Presilent pro tem

The resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among several committees was practically defeated by being referred to the emmittee on rules with instructions to reort it back on the first Monday in December

In the House Monday the army appropri-

ation bil. for the coming fiscal year was r

ported. A bill was passed granting right of

The Senate adjourned until Monday. THE HOUSE.

way through the Choctaw nation to the Arkansas & Ch etaw Railroad Com-pany. The Senate free coinage substi-tute for the House bond bill was received and referred, under the rules, to the committee on ways and means, A message from the President asking a reasonable appropriation for the families of four Italians killed last spring in Colorado was referred to the committee on appropriations. A bill was offered amending existing law so as to permit national banks to issue currency to the par value of bonds deposited. When currency is issued to the banks the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to redeem and carvel a corresponding Should no le amount of legal tenders, gal tenders be presented for redemption, then the Secretary directed to redeem and cancel notes issued under the Sherman act. To carry out the provisions of this bill the Secretary is authorized to issue a 3 per cent, gold bond, payable in 20 years, to be sold as occasion requires. The bill also reduces from 1 per cent. to one-fourth of 1 per cent, the tax on national bank circulation. On Tuesday the ways and means committee in the House reported, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in the Senate substitute therefor, the bill passed last December authorizing the issue bonds to protect the gold reserve and to provide against temporary deficiencies in the revenue. Mr. Crisp stated that the report was not a unanimous one—that the minority of the committee urged the House to accept the Senate's free silver coinage substitute. No action was taken By unanimous consent a number of measures were considered and passed, among them a House bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to treat with the Shoshone, Arapahoe and Bannock Indians in Wyoming and Idaho for the surrender of any rights claimed by them, under treaties with the United States, to hunt upon occupied public lands. This bill grew out of the out-break at Jackson's Hole last summer. The following bill was favorably reported: 'That section 3149 of the Revised Statutes be amendelso as to read as follows: Whenever any person knowingly sells or keeps on whether foreign or domestic, in bottles, casks or other packages, under any other ure. Not far away from Manatee is the ours or wines and bottles, casks or other old castle, the tumbling walls of a once packages and be subject to pay a fine of

and to be imprisoned six months or the first offense; and to pay fine of \$1,000 and be im-risoned one year for the second offense. The rest of the day was spent in further consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The consideration of the bill was completed in committee of the whole, but a vote was not taken.

WEDNESDAY. In the House the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and the amend-ments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, except that the House refused to strike out the item of \$1,800 for the German Orphan Asylum. The bill was recommitted.

Mr. Henderson reported the bid presented earlier in the day, modified to meet objections then made, to prevent prize and bull fighting in the Territories and District of Columbia, which was passed. As amended it fixes the penalty at imprisonment for rom one to five years in the discretion of the court, restricting its operation to the principals and promoters. There was considerable debate on the report of the committee on ways and means recom-

mending non-concurrence in the Senate free silver coinage substitute for the bond bill passed by the House last December. The debate was continued in a night session, but noaction was taken.

tion of the bond bill and the Senate's free coinage substitute therefor. It was the understanding, when the House adjourned, that general debate on the bill would continue throughout the rest of the week and next Monday, and that the five-minute rule should prevail. FRIDAY.

In the House Friday the discussion of the silver bond bill was continued, and a unanimous agreement was entered into to close general debate at the close of the legislative day of Monday next, with a night and early morning session until then. Consent was asked and granted for the judiciary committee to sit during the session

The entire time of the House on Saturday was devoted to the discussion of the Senate free silver amendment to the House bond bill. The discussion will be continued Mon-

THE NEXT BIG FAIR.

The Great Benefit to be Derived by the South From the Chicago and

Southern States Exposition. The greatest interest is taken in Augusta, Ga., in the proposed Chicago and Southern States Exposition. The provisional committee there is actively at work promoting the exposition. Ex Senator Patrick Walsh has addressed the following letter to the Governors of 14 Southern States and the mayors of 57 Southern cities:

"The idea of the proposed Chicago and and Southern States Exposition originated in Augusta. The suggestion has been taken up by the leading business men of Chicago and cordially endorsed. Invitations have en sent by the mayor and leading business en of that city to the Governors of the Southern States and to the mayors of 57 Southern States and to the support of the state of a con-legence at Calcago on Wednesday, the 19th

The first proposition was to hold an exresident to be on fined to cetten and the cress the South has made in the last 15 years n the development of this great industry, ut the exposition has been broadened to mbrace the products of Southern manufacurers, and the products of Southern agriculture and horticulture, and all the natural ad-vantages of the South, embracing its wealth of mineral and forest resources.

"The proposed exposition being exclusive-ly for the Southern States, it is claimed by its rojectors that the opportunity should be athusiastically embraced to show the people of the West and Northwest the products of the South and its wonderful wealth of raw

"The South missed a great opportunity in not being properly represented at the World's Fair in Chicago. The Cotton States a d Inernational Exposition just closed at Atlanta iisplayed as never before the wonderful proress and natural bouches of the South. To nake in Chicago this full an exclusively Southern exposition would be to concentrate upon it the public attention of the West, and continuest and to promote, by the most corough and practical object lesson, the peody development of the South's unrivaled eaith of natural advantages.

"The success of the exposition depends upon the Southern people themselves. It will ost very little for each State to be representd-a mere tritle for good exhibits will be re main capital required for the enterprise. Its success means closer trade relations totween the South and West and Northwest. ad the migration of people from those sec-South, and the investment of getal and the corrain development of the

Now is the accepted time to present in the most attractive and convincing manner the varied and wonderful products and resources of the South to the people of the West and Northwest, who are anxiously looking in this direction for homes and in-

Your co-operation by the appointment of lelegates to the convention at Chicago on the 19th instant is urgently requested. Yours respectfully,

PATRICK WALSH, "Chairman elemmittee on publicity and "For further information telegraph or

write and advise me o'y ar action in this matter. Howard H. Stafford. "Secretary provisional committee."

THE BOND BILL.

With Its Free Coinage Amendment Adopted by the Senate.

The text of the bill (the substitute) is as follows, the title being amended so as toread "to restore the coina se of silver dollar and for other purposes:" "That from and after the passage of this

act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be c ised dollars of the weight of four hun dred and twelve and a half grains troy, a standard silver, nice tenths fine as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the an e terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinac and legal tender quality of g ld and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall se received into the Treasury, certificate may issued therefor in the manner now pro

vided by law. "Section 2 .- That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver doliars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled an act di recting the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes, that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or prefit to the government, to-wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under this act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available or use as money, the Secretary of the Treas ury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was

already coined and in the Treasury.
"Section 3.—That no national banks note
all shad be hereafter issued of a denomination than ten dollars, and all notes of such banks outstanding of denominations less than that sum, shall be, as rapidly as practicable taken up, redeemed and cancelled, and notes of ten dollars and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Cur-

renev. "Section 4.-That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called 'greenbacks' and Treasury notes issued under the as of the act of July 11th, 1890, when scated for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either cold or salver coins, or both, not at the open of the holder but exclusivery at the option of the Treasury De-partment and sair notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31st,

# **CULLINGS**.

OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Fertilizer Analyses at the Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 124 containing analyses of all fertilizers analyzed during 1895 has been issued by the Experiment Station. It is issued as a guide for purchasers during the present season efore it is possible to analyze the samples of new goods soon to be offerled on sale in the State. New analyses will be issued every two weeks. The above bulletin contains the seaboard valuation of the unmixed ingredients of each fertilizer, also list of freight rates from the Seaboard to eighty-two interior points in North Carolina. This Thursday's so sion of the House was de-toted exclusively to the further considera-list is accurate. Any one can see the actual commercial valuation of the unmixed ingredients at any of the interior points. The above bulletin will be sent upon application to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Greensboro's Proximity Mill.

The new Proximity Mill which is beng built at Greensboro by the Cones, of New York, and Dr. Murdoch, of Salisbury, will be completed in about three months. The same people have already purchased and put in operation a small mill that had already been commenced when they took hold here. The finishing works will be enlarged and the development of the land company's property will be proscented without delay.

The county will probably open and macadamize an avenue from the city to and through the village that will be made by the operatives of the Finishing and the Proximity mills. 406

The University Summer School. The third session of the University

ummer school at Chape! Hill will begin Tuesday, June 23, and closes July 17, 1896.

Twenty courses are offered in pedagogies, psychology, history, English literature, civics, modern languages, Latin, algebra, nature work, music, drawing, vertical writing, and all the common school branches.

Fifteen instructors from the faculties of the University, the State Normal School, University of Louisiana, Clark University, Mass., and the city schools of Wilmington, Charlotte, Winston and Raleigh will constitute the faculty. A tuition fee of \$6 admits to all

Hop Growing in North Carolina. A meeting will be held at the mayor's

office in the city of Raleigh on Saturday, Feb 8th, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering the subject of Hop Culture with a view to the early introduction of Hop Farming into that section of the State. Hop Grower's As- tugs behind which were attempting to tow street, during the heavy storm. The three sociations at the West and the desirability of like associations there will pieces on the Long Island shore. Fourteen also be considered. Experienced hop men were aboard of her, and the life-saving growers will be present and farmers and land owners should attend and avail themselves of this opportunity to | and another mortally injured. secuse information relative to this importent branch of farming. 

Falling Wall in Winston.

The south wide of the wall of H. B. Ireland & Co's Labreco factory at Winston, which was gutted by fire, fell in, entombing Mr. Ireland and Jeff Albody, one of his workmen. Mr. Ireland was gotten out three-quarters of an hour later. It is believed that his injuries will prove fatal. His head and back are both crushed and he received severe internal injuries. Albody was rescued with only a few bruises. Mr. Ireland was in the basement directing a force of hands in the removal of some manufactured tobac-

Was It a Murder?

A special from Marshall, says: W. W. R. Shelton, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Madison county, left Marshall on horseback for his home in Laurel, a distance of about 22 miles. Next morning the dead body was found in the bushes on the side of the road. He had received a blow on the back of the head that crushed his skull, but whether he was murdered or accidentally fell from his horse, is not yet known.

A Suit for Infringement of Patent. Wm. R. Wood, of Scotland Neck, ex-superintendent of the insane asylum at Raleigh, has brought suit to recover half a million dollars damages against the United States government for infringement upon his patent for electrically lighting bnoys. He obtained a patent in 1877, and in 1888 the government suddenly adopted his system. The case comes up in the Court of Claims this spring.

A Find of Hidden Treasure.

J. H. Parker, of High Point, learned some time ago that a large amount of gold coin was buried near Lineberry station on the Cape Four and Yadkin Valley Railway. In some way he located the treasure and unearthed it. There is \$18,000. The man who buried it is not known. The find has caused great excitement in all that section.

Wm. II. ENGLISH DEAD. The Running Mate of Hancock for the Presidency in 1880 is Dead.

H. H. Wn. H, Erglish, capitalist, politiian and literateur, died in his rooms at Engil-li's Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind., after an liness of six weeks. He was unconscious er an hour before his death. Mr. English had been ill for about six

weeks. He was at first attacked by grip. I'm, was followed by inflammation of the air manages and the membranes of the throat. Of this he almost recovered, but two weeks 120 he was seized with inflamatory rheumaism, which, with an organic affection of the what of several years standing, completely whateted him. He leaves an estate variousyo stimuted at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Hope They Won't Find Her.

The old tub, the Hawkins, loaded with Suban filibusters, which sprang a leak before she got out of sight of Sandy Hock, is being hunted for by the two United States cruisers, Raleigh and Montgomery, and the entire squadron of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters.

Subscribe for this paper.

High Winds and a Deluge Cause Widespread Disaster.

THE ELEMENTS AIDED BY FIRE.

The Greatest Destruction Wrought in New Jersey--- Water Seven Feet Deep in Bound Brook Streets While Fire Raged --- Homes Inundated and Much Property Destroyed --- A Bridge Collapses.

New York, February 10 .- Not since the great blizzard of 1888 has so flerce a storm swept around New York as that of Thursday. At one time the gale blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Even in New York harbor, protected as it is, small vessels were wrecked and a big ship driven ashore.

The storm reached from Nova Scotia to Florida, from the coast as far West as the Mississippi River, and probably 1500 miles out at sea. The diameter of the storm area was at least 3000 miles. And the centre had was at least 3000 miles. And the centre had so arranged itself that New York City and port for duty to transfer the track to the new

miles around the lowlands were submerged.
On farms along the Middlesex County line
farmers were compelled to move their live
stock to places of safety.

COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

Helpless Railroad Men Carried Down Swellen River in Connecticut,

HARTFORD, February 10. - According to the latest information from the disaster at Bris.
tol, six lives were lost by the collapse of

the New England Railroad bridge over the Pequabuck River. The river was swollen to the proportions of a lake and the rushing torrent carried the

helpless railroad men down stream for a long distance. Many were rescued while clinging The bodies of the following men were re-

The bodies of the following men were recovered: Daniel J. O'Brien, of Hartford, see tion foreman of the New England road Martin Curry, of New Britain, and an Italian named Rich, of East Hartford.

The bridge that went down was an old the bridge that went down was a bridge that went down was a bridge that we were the bridge that we were the br wooden structure which had been considered frail for years. It had been strengthened by piling and supports. For the past ten days workmen of the Pennsylvania Construction workmen of the Pennsylvania Construction Company have been building a new irog bridge to take the place of the old one. The work was nearly completed when the old bridge sank nearly two feet under a passen ger train. This narrow escape from a disaster caused the abandonment of the bridge.

and orders were sent out from Division



BUILDING IN BROOKLYN WRECKED BY THE WIND.

the vicinity felt the worst of it. It blew a | bridge. The train started from Hartford at hurricane for hours. If the temperature had 5.30 o'clock. been below the freezing point the city would have been snowbound and there might have been a repetition of the great blizzard. The dam of Pocahontas Lake, at Morristowa, N. J., was broken. Houses were

swept away and a considerable loss of life is At New Brunswick, N. J., the fivε-mile dam across the Raritan River gave way and tremble and escaped before it fell into the part of the city was submerged, some of river. he streets being under water to a depth of

The clamming sloop Fainworth was wrecked off Staten Island, and after a thrilling rescue of two men, Audrew Anderson, one of the crew, was drowned. On Liberty Is and the three-masted ship Walker was driven ashore, dragging two

The British steamship Lamington went to when the structure, with hardly a moment's crews rescued all. In Brooklyn an old three-story brick building was blown down. Two men were killed

in this city, Brooklyn and New Jersey. A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Enormous damage to property is reported

Many New Jersey Towns and Villages Damaged by Floods. BOUND BROOK, N. J., February 10 .- Bound Brook has been devastated by two opposite elements, fire and water, resulting in fully \$150,000 worth of damage. The village is situated along the Raritan River, which is the ocean outlet for all the little streams that drain the mountainous region of that

section of New Jersey. The heavy rains swelled the volume of water in the Raritan River so that the arched openings for the bridge of the New Jersey Central Railroad would not permit the water | South to flow through. The result, was that it | said:

On the arrival of the mea at the bridge they were put to work removing the rails from the old structure. Not more than a dozen ties had been removed when the bridge, without a moment's warning, sud-denly collapsed and fell into the stream

two on the west end, who felt the bridge A Building Wrecked in Brooklyn. BROOMLYN, February 10 .- James Quigler, aged fifty-six years, and Simon Seaman, aged thirty-five years, were killed, and Michael Mulcahey, eighteen years old, had both legs broken by the collapse of an old these actors, letely building in Thirty-night three-story brick building in

carrying down all of the men on it, except

warning, came tumbling down upon them with the result described. Morristown, N. J., February 10.-Loosed y the breaking of the dam of Pocahonts Lake, a flood devastated a part of Morris town, and the valley of the Whippany River and drove nearly a hundred families from their houses. It bore with it floes of ice, which splintered the sides of houses and ton several dwellings from their foundations. Many of the panic stricken citizens were

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

rescued in boats.

Representative Barrett Denounced Mr. Talbert's Remarks as Seditions.

Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, was instrumental in bringing about one of the most bitterly partisan clashes that has occurred in the House of Representatives since reconstruction times. Representative Talbert, of South Carolina, speaking of the late war,

stances, surrounded by the same of

protests of many Republicans, no

Speaker, I repeat it.

I would do the same thing again, Now, Mc

Mr. Barrett demanded that the words of Mr. Talbert be taken down, and, despite the

resolution censuring Mr. Talbert. After

heated controversy, in which the Republicat

side of the House was divided between the supporters of Mr. Barrett and those who

were more conservative, the resolution was

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

scene of the greatest confusion. There were

often a dozen or more men on the floor, go ticulating and endeavoring to make the

selves heard above the uproar. The galle

ies quickly filled up, and the affair was the sensation of the day at the Capitol. Mr. Be

rett's course was disapproved by many

the leading men on the Republican side, an

there was almost as much bad feeling enge

Mr. Talbert explained what he called the

misinterpretation, rather than the misre

not, and never would exist any more

"And while South Carolina serejed.

before her then, it is quite different to-day

and I did not say that I wished to violate

At the request of Mr. Barrett the

Dalzell wanted to refer the matter

The motion to refer was carried by a re-

Teacher for Rath and Esther.

President Cleveland has selected to act

lay it on the table,

sessious of the House.

During the debate the House, presented



TUGS AT NEW YORK THREATENED BY THE HURRICANE backed up and inundated the town, nearly | "I said that South Carolina was ashamed of the part she took in it. that she all the streets being covered with from five was proud of it, and that I, for one, indorse secession then. I thought we were right;

to ten feet of water. The residents took refuge in the second think so yet, and that, under the circul stories of their dwellings, and all the row boats of the town were brought into use to rescue those whose positions were danger-

Hundreds of fragile structures were torn from their foundations and went floating down toward the ocean in the seething current. Great numbers of dead animals also went down in the torrent.

A man by the name of Miller was endeavoring to rescue a family from an almost submerged house when his boat was overturned by striking an eddy pool, and Mitter sank. No trace could be found of him afterward. At 8.30 o'clock p. m., a large quantity lime in Cook's lumber yard was slacked by the rising water and it ignited the surround ing piles of lember. The flames, fanned by a heavy wind, spread rapidly. The Volunteer Fire Department was unable to use their apparatus, owing to the flooded condition of the streets, and in half an hour the whole usiness section of the town was on fire.

dered between men on that side as there we between the two parties by the debate. sistance, and two cars containing ladders and fifty firemen responded. They were unable to be of any assistance, as they could resentation of his remarks, by saying the not get anywhere near the fire on account of the submerged streets. The fire finally died the circumstances and conditions that e ut after devastating a large section of the isted when South Carolina secoded con own. A large number of families were made homeless by flames and flood, he was glad of it. He added: Much live stock belonging to farmers on the outskirts of Bound Brook were carried she thought it to be her duty, with the light away by the flood and their dead carcasses

Word was telegraphed to Plainfield for as-

floated down with the stream. The water was so high that it put out the the Thirteanth Amendment of the Constitu fires in the Karitan water works, and this tion by advorating secession, because the left Baritan and Somerville without water. circumstances and conditions cannot an The Baritan River was over twenty-five feet never will again exist." higher than its nomal level. The river and the canal, which were 200 feet apart before read the resolution offered by him. the water began to rise, were one. The woolen mills in Somerville were flooded and declared that the words uttered by Ma bert "are seditious and treasonable

work had to be suspended. Dams on the Baritan Biver some distance Committee on Judiciary, and Mr. Canaon rom the town of Bound Brook were broken and this is believed to have been the begin of 200 to 71. Consent was given for Committee on Judiciary to sit during ning of the flood At the time the fire spread to the Presby-

terian Church in Bound Brook, it was filled with people. They thought it a safe place to go and when the fire reached the church they fled terror stricken. They all reached While on the way to Lound Brook from Plainfield a flat car containing an engine

Brook and killed him. His body was carried Other parts of New Jersey squered severe- position both for the high qualifications v from the flood. The lower part of Camem was flooded, and trains were forced to

-top running.

instructor to his children, Buth and Esthe Miss Frieda M. Bethmann, a kindergarten strack an unfortunate resident of Bound structor in the public schools of Bostol Miss Bethmann has been selected for possesses to fill the duties required of be and also because of the friendship while existed between her mother and the Pre-Rahway the Rahway River overflowed dent's family. Miss Bethmann was born and is of German extraction. is banks and the streets were flooded. For