BY CONAN DOYLE.

No: Dost Akbar must have his shard. We can tell the tale to you while we await them. Do you stand At the gate, Mahomet Singh, and give notice of their coming. The thing stands thus, Sahib, and I tell it to you because I know that an oath is binding mon a Feringhee, and that we may tenst you. Had you been a lying Hindoo though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, your blood would have been upon the knife, and your body in the water. But the Sikh knows the Englishman, and the Englishman knows the Sikh. Hearken, then, to what I have to say. There is a rajah in the northern

provinces who has much wealth, though his lands are small. Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, for he is of a low nature and hoards his gold rather than mend it. When the troubles broke out he would be friends both with the lion and the tiger-with the Sepoy and with the company's raj. Soon, however, it seemed to him that the white men's was come, for through all the land could hear of nothing but their death and their overthrow. Yet, being a careful man, he made such plans that, come what might, half at least of his treasures would be left to him. That which was in gold and silver he kept by him in the vaults of his palace, but the most precions stones and the clamest pearls that he had he put in an iron box and sent it by a trusty servant who under the guise of a merchant, should take it to the fort at Agea, there to lie until the land is at pence. Thus if the rebels won he would have his money, but if the company conquer his jewels would be saved Having thus divided his h and he threw himself into the cause of the Sepoys, since they were strong upon his borders. By doing this, mark you, sahib, his property becomes the due of those who have been true to their salt.

This pretended merchant, who travels under the name of Achmet, is now in the city of Agra, and desires to gain his way into the fort. He has with him as traveling companion my foster-brother Dost-Akbar, who knows his secret. Dost-Akbar has promised this night to lead him to a side-postern of the fort, and has chosen this one for his purpose. Here he will come presently and here he will and Mahomet Singh and myself awaiting him.. The place is lonely, and none shall know of his coming. The world shall know of the merchant Achmet nc more, but the great treasure of the rajah shall be divided among us. What | mained at the gateway with the lansay you to it, sahib?"

"In Wordestershire the life of a man seems a great and a sacred thing; but it is very different when there is fire and blood all round you and you have to me, but at the talk about the treasof what I might do in the old country with it, and how my folks would stare when they saw their ne'er-do-well commade up my mind. Abdullah Khan, pressed the matter more closely.

" Consider, sahib," said he, 'that if this man is taken by the commandant with us as in the company's coffers. There will be enough to make every What could be better for the purpose? are with us, or if we must look upon you as an enemy." "I am with you heart and soul,"

'It is well,' he answered, handing me back my firelock. 'You see that we trust you, for your word, like ours, is to wait for my brother and the mer-

"Does your brother know, then, of what you will do?' I asked. The plan is his, He has devised it. We will go to the gate and share the

watch with Mahomet Singh. The rain was still falling steadily, for it was just the beginning of the strange to me to be standing there voice and manner as he proceeded. with those two wild Punjaubees waiting for the man who was coming to his

Suddenly my eye caught the glint of a shaded fantern at the other side of the moat. It vanished among the mound-heaps, and then appeared again coming slowly in our direction.

'Here they are!' I exclaimed. You will challenge him, sahib, as "bual," whispered Abdullah. "Give him no cause for fear. Send us in with him and we shall do the rest while You stay here on guard. Have the lantern ready to uncover, that we may be sure that it is indeed the man.'

The light had flickered onwards, now stopping and now advancing, until I could see two dark figures upon the other side of the moat. I let them teramble down the sloping bank, splash through the mire, and climb half-way up to the gate, before I challenged them.

"Who goes there? said I in a subdued voice. "'Friends,' came the answer. I un-

enormous Sikh, with a black beard which swept nearly down to his cummerbund. Outside of a show I have never seen so tall a man. The other was a little fat, round fellow, with a great yellow turban, and a bundle in his hand, done up in a shawl. He seemed to be all in a quiver with fear,



"WHAT HAVE YOU IN THE BUNDLE?" ASEED.

for his hands twitched as if he had the ague, and his head kept turning to left and right with two bright little twinkling eyes, like a mouse when he ventures out from his hole. It gave me the chills to think of killing him, the gravest consideration. A few years ago but I thought of the treasure, and my heart set as hard as a flint within me. When he saw my white face he gave a out like water on many a battlefield. Thoulittle chirrup of joy and came running sands, hundreds of thousands, of our bravest

"'Your protection, sahib,' he panted 'your protection for the unhappy merchant Achmet. I have traveled across Rajpootana that I might seek the shelter of the fort at Agra. I have been robbed and beaten and abused because I have been the friend of the company. It is a blessed night this when I am once more in safety-I and my poor possessions.

"'What have you in the bundle?' I "'An iron box,' he answered, 'which | contains one or two little family matters which are of no value to others, but which I should be sorry to lose.

ward you, young sahib, and your governor also, if he will give me the shel-"I could not trust myself to speak longer with the man. The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should slav

him in cold blood. It was best to get

"Take him to the main guard,' said I. The two Sikhs closed in upon him on each side, and the giant walked behind, while they marched in through the dark gateway. Never was a man so compassed round with death. I re-

"I could hear the measured tramp of their footsteps sounding through the lonely corridors. Suddenly it ceased, and I heard voices, and a scuffle, with been used to meeting death at every | the sound of blows. A moment later turn. Whether Achmet the merchant | there came, to my horror, a rush of lived or died was a thing as light as air | footsteps coming in my direction, with the loud breathing of a runare my heart turned to it, and I thought | ing man. I turned my lantern down the long, straight passage, and there was the fat man, running like the wind, with a smear of blood across his face, ing back with his pockets full of gold | and close at his heels, bounding like a moidores. I had, therefore, already tiger, the great black-bearded Sikh, with a knife flashing in his hand. I however, thinking that I hesitated, have never seen a man run so fast as that little merchant. He was gaining on the Sikh, and I could see that if he once passed me and got to the open air he will be bung or shot, and his jewels | he would save himself yet. My heart taken by the government, so that no | softened to him, but again the thought man will be a rupee the better for of his treasure turned me hard and them. Now, since we do the taking of bitter. I cast my firelock between his him, why should we not do the rest as legs as he raced past, and he rolled as well? The jewels will be as well | twice over like a shot rabbit. Ere he could stagger to his feet the Sikh was upon him, and buried his knife twice one of us rich men and great chiefs. in his side. The man never uttered No one can know about the matter, for | moan nor moved muscle, but lay where here we are cut off from all men. he had fallen. I think myself that he may have broken his neck with the fall. Say again, then, sahib, whether you You see, gentlemen, that I am keeping my promise. I am telling you every word of the business just exactly as it happened, whether it is in my favor or

He stopped and held out his manacled hands for the whisky and water which Holmes had brewed for him. not to be broken. We have now only For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for this cold-blooded business in which he had been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. Whatever punishment was in store for him, I felt that he might expect no sympathy from me. Sherlock Holmes and Jones sat wet season. Brown, heavy clouds were with their hands upon their knees, drifting across the sky, and it was hard | deeply interested in the story, but with to see more than a stone-cast. A deep the same disgust written upon their ment lay in front of our door, but the faces. He may have observed it, for water was in places nearly dried up, there was a touch of defiance in his

> "It was all very bad, no doubt," said he. "I should like to know how many fellows in my shoes would have refused a share of this loot when they knew that they would have their throats cut for their pains. Besides, it was my life or his when once he was in the fort. If he had got out, the whole business would have come to light, and I should have been court-martialed and shot as likely as not; for people were not very lenient at a time like that."

shortly.

(To be continued)

Eighty Persons Drowned. The French steamer Dom Pedro has been wrecked off Cape Corobdo. A dispatch says that the Dom Pedro was bound from Passages for Caril. When she struck Beyes Corabdo her boilers exploded, sinking her in a few minutes. Part of her passengers and crew were saved, but about eighty persons

were drowned. In Melbourne, Australia, there is a covered my lantern and threw a flood lawn tenis court attached to the Legof light upon them. The first was an | islature.

TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

A Gathering of Distinguished Officers of the Federal and Confederate Armies.

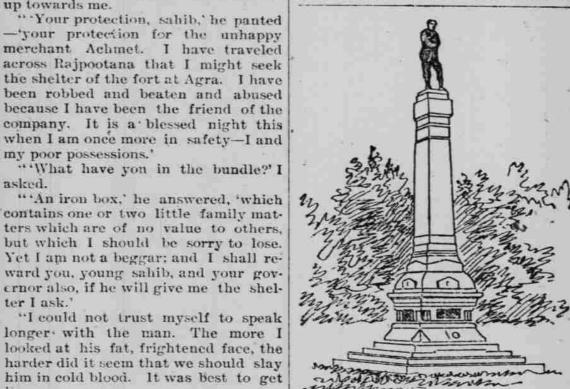
Under a sky now gray and now blue, as the light clouds veiled the sun, the blue and the grey. Federals and Confederates, united on Thursday last in dedicating the monu-Cemetery, Chicago.

Gen, John C. Underwood briefly sketched the inception and progress of the movement which culminated in the great gathering, and closed by introducing as the presiding officer of the exercises the Rev. H. W. Bolton, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church and past commander of U.S. Grant Post, No. 28

Dr. Bolton, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and in a speech of some length delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the soldiers of the late war, both North and South. After an anthem by a double quartette the orator of the day, Gen. Wade Hampton, was introduced and spoke as follows:

WADE HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

"The scene presented here to-day is one that could not be witnessed in any country but our own, and for this reason, if for no other, it possesses a significance worthy of brave men from the North and from the South stood facing each other in hostile array



(Erected to Memory of Confederate Prisoners Who Died at Fort Douglass, Chicage)

sleep in bloody graves, men who gave their lives to prove the faith of their convictions, and now North and South, standing by these graves wherever they may be, grasp hands cross the bloody chasm, and proudly claim Federal and Confederate soldiers as Americans, men who have given to the world as noble examples of courage and devotion to duty as can be enrolled on the page of history.

'Nor is this all that marks this occasion as exceptional and remarkable, and which would render it memorable in our annals for all time to come. No monument in the world has such an honorable history as attaches to vonder one that marks the graves of no victorious soldiers, but of the followers of a Lost Cause. It stands not on Southern soil, but on Northern: the men who rest under its shadow some from our far off Southland, and it owes its erection not to the comrades of these dead soldiers, but mainly to the generosity and magnanmity of their former foes, the citizens

of this great city. "All honor then to the brave and liberal men of Chicago who have shown by their action that they regard the war as over, and that they can welcome as friends, on this olemn and auspicious occasion, their former nemies. As long as that lofty column points to heaven, as long as one stone of its foundation remains, future generations of Americans should look upon it with pride, not only as an honor to those who conceived its conruction, but as a silent though noble emblem of a restored Union and a reunited people. In the name of my comrades, dead grateful thanks to the brave men of Chicago who have done honor to our dead here, not as Confederate soldiers, but as brave men who preferred imprisonment and death rather than freedom obtained by a dishonorable sacrifice of the principles for which they

"Of the six thousand Confederates buried here not one was an officer; all were privates, in no way responsible for the unhappy war which brought an iliad of woes upon our country. And yet these humble private soldiers, any one of whom could have gained freedom by taking the oath' of allegiance to the Federal Government, preferred death to the sacrifice of their principles, Can any ossible dishonor attach to the brave men of Chicago because they are willing to recognize the courage and the devotion to duty of these dead Confederates? Imagine if you can, my friends, the despair, the honor of these poor privates, lingering in prison and dying for their faith. They died here in what they looked upon as a foreign and hostile land, far from the land of their birth, with no tender hand of mother or wife to soothe their entrance into the dark valley of the shadow of death, and with all the memories of their far off homes and loving kindred to add the sharpest pangs to death. They were true men, and say if you please that they were mistaken, that they were wrong, no orave man on earth can fail to de honor to their courage and their steadfast adherence to what they conceived to be their duty. You, the brave citizens of Chicago, in doing humanity. Nor will you blame us of the South, while appreciating gratefully your generous action in behalf of our dead comrades, for cherishing with pride and reverence their memory. You could not respect

us were we to feel otherwise. "We, of the South, measure our dead comrades buried here by the standard applied to men after death, and you, of Chicago, have measured them by the same standard, the only standard by which we can measure men, and by applying this you have shown that you have come to the highest standard vouchsafed to men, and on this North and South can stand, with honor alike to both ections. Is any Federal soldier disloyal to "Go on with your story," said Holmes, I the flag under which he fought because he joins in decorating the graves of brave men

> whom he met in battle? Thousands of Federal soldiers rest under Southern skies, in Southern graves, many in unknown graves. "And when, on Memorial Day in the South, the graves of our dead and decorated, gray-headed Confederate veterans and noble devoted women strew flowers over the graves of Federal soldiers. If the humane, generous action of the people of this city in doing honor to the memory of their old antagonists is denounced as desecration, it would seem to follow that the decoration of Federal graves by Rebel hands should be open to the same criticism; but no denunciation of Southern people for daring to honor the memory of men who were once their enemies has met

as would prompt a discordant note on occa-sions of this sort are rarely found among true men and brave soldiers, and I have often thought that if the two great captains who were engaged in that death grappie in Vir-ginia had been left to settle the terms of peace, each supported by his faithful followers, the country would have had a peace indeed, one honorable alike to vistors and vanguished honorable slike to victors and vanquished, and would have prevented the evils brought about by the politicians. As it is the South recognizes and honors the magnanimity of

Gen. Grant towards our great chief, Gen. Lee, and deplores as an unmitigated misfor-tune the assassination of Lincoln. I repeat emphatically, that the untimely death of President Lincoln was regarded by all thoughtful men of the South as one of the most serious evils which had befallen our ment to the Confederate dead in Oakwood | section, and I venture to say that my Southern associates here present will sustain my

assertion. We know that during the war he devoted every energy of mind and body for a restoration of the Union, and that result accomplished, we felt that his big brain and kind heart would prompt him to deal kindly and leniently to his fellow-citizens of the South, for his highest, if not his sole alm, was to see the Union restored, and it was a cruel fate that deprived him of what he hoped would be the reward of his labors and the South of one who would have been her strongest protector in her sorest hour of

"Some of our Northern fellow citizens gems to paraphrase the Biblical question: 'Can anything good come out of Nazareth?' by applying it to the South, but, my friends we really are not all evil. Put yourselves in our places and judge us from that standpoint. In the Convention which formed the Constitution there were two parties which held opposite positions, one urging the for-Eation of a strong central government, and the other advocating the doctrine of State rights. It was attempted to reconcile these antagonistle views by a compromise by which it was declared that all powers not delegated to the General Government were annexed to the States, but like all compromises it left this vital question unsettled and from 1787 until 1861 the proper construction to be placed on the clause of the Constitution just referred to had lead to constant and often to angry discussion. This unfortunate condition of affairs was further complicated by the injection of the question of slavery into it, and we all know what has been the result of these unhappy differences. These are now all dead issues and I do not propose

to discuss them. "It was a wise philosopher who said to a general commanding an army: 'I do not choose to argue with the commander of ten And when questions are submit ted to the arbitratment of the sword the decision is generally in favor of the ten legions. The vexed questions which have disturbed the country since the foundation of the Government are settled, and reference to them is made only to show how natural the course of the South was, educated as the people there were in the school of strict State rights. Every Southern man felt that a call made upon him by his State was an imperative command, and that his duty was to obey without hesitation, and at all hazards. When the North called on its citizens to rally to the old flag they responded to the summons from a sense of duty, as did the people of the South to the call made on them.

"State allegiance and State pride in each case was the moving cause which arrayed millions of men in arms in this country, and while the war that brought them out caused untold misery to the country, it has taught a lesson to the nations of carch, that America in arms can defy the world. It seems to me, too, that it should inculcate another lesson to us, and that is, that the time has come when the actors in that fearful fratricidal strife and those whom they represent should judge their former opponents as they would themselves be judged. This can be done without the sacrifice of principle on either side, as the example of our mother country has shown us. York and Lancaster, Cavalier and Roundhead, no longer wage war on each other. All are Englishmen, proud of their country, and the red rose and the white are emblems of peace and of the glory of old England. Can we not all be proud of the prowess of the American soldier?"

Another vocal selection followed, and then Major Henry T. Stanton, of Kentucky, recited the memorial ode. He was followed by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fellows, L.L. D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and late major general United States volunteers, who eloquently voiced the blessings of peace, concluding as follows: "Sheridan and Jackson, Sherman and Johnson, Grant and Lee are there, are here, with that invisible approving, protecting host, and with the benediction of our common Father and the Prince of Peace, our elder brother, we repeat the words that came from a Southern woman's lips and loving, loyal heart :

Together,' cry the people, and '"together" together" An everlasting charter bond forever for the Of liberty the signet seal, the one eternal Be these united emblems, the Palmetto and

Then followed the most impressive portion of the ceremonies, that of monumenting the The four cannons used in the ceremony

formed part of a Federal battery during the war. They were captured from the Union forces in the battle of Murfreesboro, and afterwards fought on the Confederate side in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Franklin. They were recaptured by the Federals at the battle of Nashville, and did service for the Union side during the remainder of the war. The monumenting corps was as follows: For gun No. 1, Col. R. H. Stewart and Miss Lucy Hill. For gun No. 2, Col. S. J. Sullivan and Mrs. Albert Aker. For gun No. 3, Col. George Forrester and Miss Laura M. Mitchell. 'For gun No. 4, Col. John W. White and Miss Belle Armstrong. Spiking party, Col. R. Lee France and Comrade Theodore Neal.

The monumenting corps and the spiking party formed in line, the gentlemen escorting the ladies, and passed to their respective stations through double lines of Union and Confederate veterans, who stood uncovered. The coremony at gun No. 1, which was repeated substantially at each of the three others, was as follows: Col. Stewart: "This gun, having fired its last shot, will now be ilenced forever. Spike the gun." Whereipon the spiking party spiked the cannon. Col. France placing the spike and Comrade Neal driving it home, Miss Hill then mounted the pedestal and

said: "This cannon, with its glorious record on the field of battle, having been silenced honor to their memory honor yourselves and | forever, I do consecrate it to the memory of valorous soldiery, to whom we now erect a

monument as a military decoration for their bravery and honor until death." The guns having been monumented the drums gave a muffled roll, and the entire corps formed in line on the west front of the monument. Then from Gen. Underwood came the command:

"DECORATE THE MONUMENT!" At the word Miss Catherine Stewart, Miss Mary Sullivan and Mrs. R. E. Walker, dressed in white and escorted by three staff officers, approached the monument, Mrs. Walker to the east. Miss Sullivan to the west and Miss Stewart in the centre. Mrs. Walker advanced, and placing a laurel wreath at the northeast corper of the monument, said: "As a just meed to the worth of the Confederates,

whose mortal remains are here monumented I place this emblematic wreath in token of their honored remembrance on this occasion by friends, Southern people, and all broad

and liberal men." The other ladies did likewise, after which the choir rendered an anthem. Then the ladies generally, assisted by the veterans of both armies, decorated the monument, guns and piles of shot shell with flowers. The field was then cleared and the 1st regiment of infantry, Illinois National Guard, paid the final military tribute by firing three volleys. Then came the command "taps," after which the military band played a march my eyes. Such narrow and bigotted feelings | and the audience dispersed.

Figures.

THE COLIMA GOES DOWN.

150 Lives Lost--Only One Boatful of 14 Passengers and Five Sailors Escapes to Tell the Story.

an iron vessel of 2,906 tons burthen. She was built by Roach, of Philadelphia, and sailed from San Francisco on the 18th instant in command of Captain J. F. Taylor. The other officers were. D. E. Graffith, first officer; George Langham, second officer; O. Hausen, third officer; L. W. T. Kirby, surgeon; T. E. Berry, freight clerk; A. K. Richardson, storekeeper; Wm. A. Smith, chief engineer; E. D. Reardon, first engineer; H. Finley, second engineer; F. Tomnereg, third engineer. There were 40 cabin passengers, 36 steerage passengers, 40 Chinese and 70

officers and crew.

The news of the disaster reached San Francisco through a dispatch received by the agents of the Pacific Mail Company. One of the steamer's small boats containing 14 passengers and five of the crew, reached the Mexican coast, and it was this party that telegraphed the news of the wreck. None of the remaining 150 passengers and crew have been heard of. The names of the passengers rescred have not yet been learned.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been advised that the following passengers and crew were landed at Manzanillo by the

Cabin: Cushing, Thornton, Dominge, Albano, A. J. Sutherland, Laralua and Rinz, Steerage: J. W. Crew, D. Ross, H. W. Boyd, Anto Ramiz, G. Rowan, Jos. Salig and T. J. Crew: Anson, Carpenter, Richardson, Raymond and Morrel. In the passenger list all those saved appear

as belonging at San Jose de Guatemala.

BLOWN UPON A CORAL REEF. One Hundred and Eighty-eight Lives

Were Lost on the Collma The following special dispatch from The San Francisco Chronicle's correspondent in the City of Mexico, contains awful tidings of the Colima's fate:

"About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, ult., in latitude 1833 north, and longitude 104 degrees, fourteen minutes west, the Colima was struck by a powerful wind and was driven upon a coral reef and sunk, with a large hole stove in her side near the prow. Captain J. F. Taylor, after displaying masterly skill in the management of the vessel, was killed by a falling mast. The first pilot and first engineer were also killed and soon after the boat struck the reef and went down

"Nearly twenty-four hours later the coast line steamer, San Juan, picked up sixteen survivors and carried them into the port of Manzanillo. Five others swam ashore at Coahuayuanok and five more-three capta passengers and two sailors-were subsequentrescued by a government boat sent by the Pacific Mail at Manzanille.

"One hundred and eighty-eight persons are known to have been drowned and twentv-six were saved."

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR CONSULS. The state department at Washington had a telegram from the United States consul at Mazatlan, Mexico. Wednesday night announcing the report of the wreck of the Colima and stating that there were about half a million dollars' worth of American interests on the vessel and that 170 lives were reported as lost. Assistant Secretary of State Rockoull, on the receipt of this message immediately cabled United States consuls at Acapluce and Mazatlan to do everything in their power to help the survivors. These instructions were very broad and under them our consuls can charter a vessel to help the shipwrecked Americans and incur any reasonable expense to help them.

The Examiner, San Francisco, Cal., pub lishes the following from its correspondent

at Mazatlan, Mexico: "MAZATLAN, May 31st (via Galveston, May 31st).-The steamer San Juan has arrived here with 21 passengers picked up on Tuesday from the wreck of the steamer Colima. From the passengers your correspondent has. carned some of the particulars of the dreadful disaster which they say happened on Moniay at noon, when the Colima was about 43 miles out of Manzanillo and 10 off shore, All the rescued are badly bruised. They were all picked up from pieces of wreckage and rafts, with the exception of A. J. Sutherland, who had clung to a boat after it had capsized five times, and drowned all the others who attempted to escape from the wreck in her. All affoat were lashed by the flercest gale of years and buffeted by the angry seas for

about 24 hours. ' "The steamer was heavily laden and had a large deck load of lumber. When the storm struck fier, she made bal weather of it, the captain having great difficulty in keeping her head to the sea. The wind increased in fury until it is said to have been the flercest storm known along this coast in twenty years. The sea rose rapidly. Waves washed over the vessel and started the deck load. As the waves rose and the waves increased the management of the steamer became impossible. One of the seas, a mighty wave, struck her with such force that the beams trembled as if she had struck on a reef and most of the passengers thought this the cause of the

"The passengers were pretty badly stunned by being pitched about, but rushed upon the deck in a panic. Here they met another danger. The gale tore parts of the deck load of lumber from its fastenings and hurled the heavy planks about with appalling violence. Many were struck and maimed. At least one passenger was killed by having his head crushed by flying timbers. The survivors say that the officers of the steamer were brave and active in this crisis. Captain Taylor stood upon the bridge with Chief Officer Griffiths. At an order Griffiths ran forward to superintend the launching of life boat No. 5, while Second Officer Langhorn was in charge of boat No. 3. The latter was launched and filled with successfully passengers. Then the ship went down and Langhorn's boat was capsized. All in both boats are supposed to have perished.

"Captain Taylor went down with the ship, and as the vessel sank he blew three blasts of the whistle as a good-bye signal. The engineers and firemen went down at their posts. Night clerk Berry was in his room and went down with the vessel. Third Officer Hansen was among the saved. He sprang from the ship as it went down and succeeded in reaching a piece of wreckage. There he clung for 24 hours, washed and buffeted by the waves. He saw men and women sink about him and was powerless to render aid. He saw naked and mangled bodies floating by, and the horror of it made him sick. Hansen says that as the steamer foundered her boilers burst."

Free Coiners Organize in Jacksonville. A large number of citizens met at the board of trade rooms, Jacksonville, Fla., and formed a bi-metallic league. A committee was appointed to push the work. Besolutions were adopted denouncing the demonetization of silver as a crime committed by Congress at the instigation of creditors. The resolutions also demand the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of other nations, and the restoration of its

full legal tender quality,

SOUTHERN COTTON MOVEMENT. A Prominent New England Mill Man Expresses His Opinion--Some

The special cotton mill edition of the Manufacturers' Record of last week shows that the amount of capital invested in Southern cotton mills increased from \$21,900,000 in 1880 and \$61,100,000 in 1890 to \$107,000,-000 at present, while about \$12,000,000 addi-

The Pacific mail steamship Colima was wrecked between Mazatlan and Acapulco on May 27th, and the present indications are that over 150 persons perished. Only 19 are known to have been saved. The Colima was an iron vessel of 2,906 tons burthen. She

A number of leading New England experts give their views upon the cotton manufactur-ing advantages of the Southern States. D. M. Thompson, of the Corliss Engine Co., of Providence, and for twelve years manager of the largest mill corporation in New Eng-land, running 420,000 spindles, says of the South's cotton mill facilities: "Years ago, after a careful consideration, I became full; convinced that the South possessed superior advantages for the manufacture of cotton yarns and coarse goods. I have had no occasion to change the opinion then formed. It have great faith in the possibilities of the South. I believe it is and will long continue a profitable field for investment in the manufacture of cotton. I believe there is an almost illimitable field for the extension of our cotton manufacturing in this country, and that with the extension into finer numbers of yarn and higher grade of fabrics in the North and with the opening of new markets through the agency of the South's superior advantages, a vastly larger product of coase goods can be made. I believe that the extension of the manufacture in the South should be encouraged by all people. It will establish a bond of interest between New England, the

Middle States and the South, which will be of no little good to the interests of the nation and in the near future will be recognized in the industrial and political arena of our country as a factor of national importance. C. R. Makepeace, a leading New England cotton mill engineer, says: "The next ten years will show a great increase in the number of spindles in this country. I think a large percentage of it, even including the finer numbers, will be in the Southern States, and it is an indisputable fact that the averaging number of yarns spun in the South has been raised from coarser to finer counts more rapidly than has been the tendency in this direction in New England. The phenominal success of some mills erected in the South during the last four years, which are making a finer grade of goods than has been the custom in that section, will cause others to change to finer goods. It is not less natural that the large percentage of the increase in spindles in this country during the year to come should be at advantageous points for manufacturing situated near the point where the cotton is grown, than that the iron industry of this country should centre somewhere near where all the raw materials for the making of iron are found."

ALL RECORDS MELTED. Saturday Was the Hettest First of June.

In New York City all records for heat on the 1st day of June were smashed by Saturday's temperature. Added to the extreme heat the humidity was 2 per cent greater than Friday. The highest point reached by the thermometer was at 4 p. m., when it registered 94 degrees. Shortly after that hour a thunder shower of a few minutes' duration sent down the mercury 10 degrees in a few minutes. The highest temperature on record for a previous June 1st was 89, in 1879. The highest for any June day is 96, June 28, 1888, and June 20, 1893. Twenty-three cases of prostration by the heat were reported at poice headquarters.

At Washington Saturday was excessively hot, the temperature reaching the maximum mark shortly after 4 o'clock when it touched

At Baltimore the maximum was 97; at Philadelphia, 94; at Syracuse, N. Y., 98; at Chicago, 85. A large number of deaths from heat prostrations were reported from various parts of the northern and middle states. At Montgomery, Ala., the heat on Saturday was intense. At 2 o'clock the thermometer registered in the shade on Dexter ave-

At Grand Rapids, Mich., John Gore and Peter Forsma were sunstruck Saturday alternoon and died shortly afterwards. The mercury ran up to 95 in the city. Dispatches from all parts of Ontario Indi-

cate that Friday was the hottest May day for many years. The thermometer registered between 9r and 98 nearly all the alternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Martin V. Strait, the wife murderer, was sentenced at Elmire N. Y., to be electrocuted at Ashburn prison during the week beginning July 21st.

Fire destroyed an entire block of buildings Shenandoah, Va., early Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at \$80,000 on property and \$65,000 on stock. The total insurance is only \$4,500.

The steamers Norman and Jack were in ollision in a dense fog near Middle island, Lake Huron. The Norman sank, carrying down with her the steward's wife, watchman and a deck hand.

Mayor William Hardman, an old and wealthy resident of Lewis county, Vanceburg, Ky., was found dead yesterday on the road leading to Vanceburg. Three rifle bails were in his body. Another rich resident of the county, who had threatened to kill the major some days ago on account of an old leud, is suspected.

Within the next six months, Athens, Ga., is to have a 10,000 spindle mill. This was given out by Mr. James F. McGowan, president of the Commercial Club of Athens. He has been working up the matter until it is now an assured fact. The company is to have a capital stock of \$150,000, of which \$30,000 has already been subscribed and the remainder will be subscribed in a short while

A RAILROAD FIGHT ENDED. Boycott Against the Seabourd Raised. The Terms a Secret.

The troubles between the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the Southern Railway and Steamship Association were adjusted at Atlanta on Friday last. The Seaboard had petitioned the Federal Court for an injunction against the association whose lines had practically boycotted the Scaboard. An exparte injunction was granted and Saturday set for hearing the case before Judge Speer. A big fight was imminent. Some of the most prominent railroad lawyers in the country were present, but an agreement was reached, the terms of which are yet a secret. It is admitted, however, that the basis of agreement is a contract between the parties, to the effect that the Seaboard will raise the boycott. The temporary restraining order has been vacated without prejudice to the rights of the complainants to again bring the matter into court should the necessity arise

INTERESTING IF TRUE.

Report That Countess Castellane nee Miss Gould Will Leave Her Husband. The Birmingham Age-Herald says: "A gentleman of this city has received a letter from the a newspaper friend in New York saying that Countess Castellane (Anna Gould) has separated from her husband and will return to New York.

The Count was not satisfied with the marriage settlement. The New Yerk newspapers do not publish the affair owing to their respect for Miss Gould and her family.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Southern Dots.

A carload of watermeions, the first of the season, arrived in Atlanta Wednesday from Florida.

At Henderson, Ky., fire destroyed the plant of the Hodge Tobacco Company and that of William Elliott. Loss, \$130,000; insured.

crops badly. Much cotton will have to be replanted, as the stand has been completely ruined. In Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Mrs. Marion J. Curtain out her 16-year old daughter's throat, with a razor, from the effects of which she died, and then the mother com-

News comes from the Sardis (Ala.) neigh-

borhood of a fearful hailstorm which damaged

mitted suicide with the same ragor, Melancholy over her husband's death is supposed to have caused the rash deed. Assistant State Geologist Henry McCalley has gone to Marshal county, Alabama, to investigate the alleged rich gold fields there.

It is stated that his investigations thus far have been most encouraging to the owners of the property. His final report is looked for with very great interest. The continuous rains of the past ten days have materially injured the cotton prospects

in Alabama. It has, in many parts of the state, been impossible to do any plowing and the weeds are beginning to run away with the crops. The vegetable crop has, however, prospered on account of the rains and the truck farmers are doing an immense business for this season.

Fire.

A special from Gallatin, Mo., says that an extensive fire occured at Pattonsburg, Davies county Tuesday night. Thirty-six business and dwelling houses were completely wiped out. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 and the insurance at \$30,000. A heavy gale rendered the work of the fire department use-

Foreign. At St. Petersburg, Russia, the law was promulgated Friday permitting commercial dealings to be concluded upon a gold basis. Mortuary.

On Thursday Chicago interred the nation's dead. The funeral train bearing the body of Walter Q. Gresham from the national capital reached its destination shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and with civic and military honors it was entombed in a vault at Oakwood cemetery, there to remain until a fluid burail place is chosen.

Miscellaneous.

Citizens of Garfield county, Oklahoma arrived at Wichita, Kansas, to solicit food and clothing for destitute families living in the east half of that county. The death of a child from starvation is reported from Garfield county.

TENDENCY OF PRICES UPWARD.

Memorial Day Services Served to Cheek the Volume of Trade. Bradstreet's for the past week says: The observance of Memorial day services served to check the volume of general trade last week, but there has been a further shrinkage in the amount of business transacted, due to

not altogether well-founded fears of serious damage to the grain crops. The tendency of prices was again upward, notably so for steel and iron, which are in better demand, despite higher prices, as are cereals and cotton, leather and shoes, which, with some other staples, in all sixteen, closed higher on the week. Wool continues in slow sale, interior prices being above what Eastf ern manufacturers are willing to pay. Cotton goods remain firm on the strength ocotton, but staple cotton moves slowly, as

operators are still well supplied. Woolen

dress goods are quiet, but the mills are said

to have a good number of orders for fall delivery. There are some gains at the South, with improved agricultural prospects in Tennessee affecting business at Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. Only a moderately active demand in a few lines is announced from Atlanta, Savannah and at Jacksonville, where the vegetable crop is the largest for years. There is an improved demand at New Orleans, and buyers are showing more of a tendency to anticipate wants.

Cotton continues strong because it is believed there will be much reduction in yield per acre, as well as in acreage. No estimate based on definite information puts the decrease in acreage at more than 13.5 per cent., which, with a yield per acre equal to last year's, would mean a crop of 8,400,000 bales. Months must pass before there can be anything definite as to the probable yield per acre, unless wide-spread disaster comes, but the market has been acting as if the future were known.



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