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HARRISON WINS.

THE PEOPLE'S DECISION.

The Returns Show That Gen. Harrison is Elected.

New York—Returns received at the United Press office by counties, by majorities which are estimated, indicate that Harrison has carried New York by about 10,000 plurality.

Total city vote, Cleveland 162,907; Harrison 105,921; Fisk 1,300; Cowdrey 1,567.

911 outside districts give Harrison 222,509; Cleveland 176,851; Fisk 104,657.

The same in '84 gave Blaine 198,552, Cleveland 162,457, St John 9,620.

The city complete gives for Mayor, Grant 107,527, Hewitt 68,135, Erhardt 67,725, Coogan 9,455.

Brooklyn complete gives Cleveland 79,736, Harrison 68,167.

Cleveland carries his own Ward in Buffalo by 318 majority, a gain of 43.

NEBRASKA—The Republicans claim this State by 28,000 to 30,000. The Democrats concede 18,000 to 20,000.

ALABAMA—The indications are that Alabama has given a Democratic majority of 40,000 to 55,000. All the Democratic nominees for Congress have been elected.

RHODE ISLAND complete, Harrison 21,968, Cleveland 17,496. A Republican majority of 3,196.

MAINE—One hundred and twenty towns gave Harrison 35,891, Cleveland 23,500, Fisk 1,175, Scattering 712. Republican gain of 1,902, or 18 per cent, indicating a plurality of over 23,000.

VIRGINIA—Richmond city gives Cleveland 8,210, Harrison 6,372; a Democratic loss of 55. Wise, Democrat, for Congress 8,040; Waddell, Republican, 6,330; a Democratic loss of 121. Wise will probably carry the district by 500 majority.

Norfolk gives Harrison five hundred and eighty, Portsmouth, Virginia, gives Cleveland three hundred and sixty-eight majority. Isle Wight county reported Democratic by a small majority. James City county gives Harrison three hundred and eighty-six majority. Williamsburg gives Harrison sixty majority.

Elizabeth city and county give Harrison 1,358, Cleveland 547, Fisk 18. Republican majority 811, Democratic gain 145 over 1884.

Lynchburg gives Cleveland 2,053; Harrison 1,796. Democratic majority 259.

In the Sixth Congressional District, Edmonds, Democratic, is elected to succeed Hopkins, Labor.

CALIFORNIA—A dispatch received from San Francisco says that California will give Harrison 22,000 plurality and will elect a full quota of Republican Congressmen.

MICHIGAN has gone Republican, electing Luce, Republican, Governor.

NEW JERSEY—The indications point to a majority for the Democratic ticket in this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA—No contest at all and all Democratic nominees elected without opposition. At Yorkville there were only 5 Republican votes and only 7 at Rock Hill.

NORTH CAROLINA—The State has gone Democratic by an increased majority.

Salisbury town gives 275 Democratic majority, a gain of 162 over Scales' vote. Rowan county gives a Democratic majority of 1,600, an increase of 326 over Scales vote.

Mecklenburg county goes Democratic by 1,050 majority. This is a gain of four hundred votes over the vote of Cleveland in 1884.

Indications are that Forsyth has gone Republican.

Returns from Cleveland county indicate that Cleveland will get two thousand majority, Fowle about 50 less. State candidates, Judge and Congress tickets to court tickets, or amendment, Democrats gain is over five hundred.

The election in Davidson county passed off quietly, and was one of the hottest contested political fights ever known in the county, both parties polling their full strength. The county has gone Republican.

The Rutherford Democratic ticket was elected without opposition.

Columbus county, Democratic by 1,185 majority.

SAVANNAH, GA.—A mob of two hundred negroes endeavored to take the life of James Thompson, a colored man, who was found voting the Democratic ticket. When the mob surrounded Thompson, a knot of white men protected him, and hustled him away from the polls. He took refuge in the office of Julian Schley, six blocks from the voting place. The negroes surrounded the office, but were kept back by the police and constabulary. The ringleaders were arrested.

Always Ready.

What in the name of common sense, Jones, makes you go around with such a heap of cotton stuffed in your ears?

"Well, you see, the fact is that I dine out almost every evening, and the piano-forte is so much in vogue now after dinner that one has to be prepared."—Judge

The largest collection of coins, 126,000 in number, is in the Cabinet of Antiquities Vienna

TWO PROCESSIONS MEET.

A Regular Battle Ensues—Several Persons Seriously Hurt

Wednesday evening a Republican procession, composed chiefly of colored men, met a Democratic procession at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, New York, and riotous struggle ensued. Store windows were smashed and several are reported injured.

The colored Republicans far outnumbered the members of the Jefferson association of the ninth assembly district, with whom they fought. Numerous colored inhabitants of the neighborhood, who had turned out to see the immense colored procession, fell to and assisted the colored paraders. Missiles flew in every direction and hand-to-hand fights were everywhere. Store windows were smashed and women ran into every available place of shelter. Several shots were fired. The patrolmen were driven off the avenue, and hastened to the Thirtieth street police station. The stores were all closed between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets and shop keepers with drawn revolvers protected their property the best they could. The drug store of M. Steen, 446 Sixth avenue, was at once filled with a crowd of frightened women who rushed in, knocking everything off the counters and forcing back Steen. With a great effort, and revolver in hand, he at length closed his doors.

Thomas Murphy was found stabbed in the back. An old man named Kildea was forced through a show case and was unconscious from the loss of blood. He was carried off by friends. Peter McDermott, of the Democrats, was knocked down and both eyes and face dreadfully cut; James Byne was either shot or stabbed, and was found unconscious. He was taken to New York hospital. Meanwhile, the different hospitals were summoned to send ambulances, and Captain Reilly sent a reserve of seventy-five men to the scene. The latter at once proceeded to clear the avenue, and met with little opposition, as a majority of the rioters, after the first clash of arms, mingled with the sight-seers of the street.

There were fully fifty people injured in one way and another at the riot. Oil from the torches poured over the streets and caught fire, and men on horseback dashed through the streets injuring many. No one was killed. The sticks of torches were used as weapons.

They "Watched" Her.

Mrs. Charles N. Thorpe, wife of the president of the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, called by appointment on Mrs. Cleveland at Oak View Wednesday, and on behalf of 350 women employed by the company, presented to her a watch, the case of which was made by them. In presenting the watch Mrs. Thorpe said: "The women and girls employed in the Keystone Watch Case factory at Philadelphia, have made the case of this watch, and beg to present it to Mrs. Francis Cleveland, as a specimen of their handiwork. As they thus honor themselves they would indicate also their appreciation of the advanced position of the wife of the President has taken towards the working women of America, and express their gratitude that she has so unflinchingly used her influence in their behalf. That she may ever live as an example to her countrywomen, is the prayer of those whose names are herein appended."

A Block Burned.

At Shelby Monday night fire broke out in the Wray block, originating in the engine room of the *Aurora* newspaper. The town is without fire apparatus, and nothing could be done. The block was consumed. The occupants were the Southern Express company, Babington, Roberts & Co., wholesale and retail stationers and printers, Gardner & Quinn, wholesale and retail druggists, D. C. Webb & Son, general merchandise, the *Aurora* and Babington, Roberts & Co. job printers. The other buildings were used for storage. All the property is a complete loss. A number of explosions of kerosene and gunpowder occurred, but no persons were seriously injured. The loss is \$35,000 to \$40,000. The total insurance is less than \$10,000.

German Army Marriage Regulations.

Dr. A. C. Bernays, Jr., relates in the *St. Louis Star-Sayings* a feature of German army life which may be new to many people in this country. A young lady whom he met in Berlin informed him that she was engaged to an officer in the army of the rank of Major. He expressed the hope that the happy day was near at hand, when she sighed and said in effect that it might be for years, and it might be forever. On his inquiring further he learned that the Major could not obtain leave to be married because there were 31 officers ahead of him who could only get married in their regular order. He has to await his turn. This is military discipline with a vengeance.

Talleyrand's Sliding Scale.

It is said that Talleyrand constructed an elaborate scale of precedence at table to use when he carved:

1. Monsieur le duc, will your grace do me the honor of accepting some of this beef?
2. Monsieur le prince, shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?
3. Monsieur le marquis, allow me the honor of offering you some beef?
4. Monsieur le comte, shall I send you some beef?
5. Monsieur le baron, will you have some beef?
6. Beef.

A RECEPTION OF EXILES.

EXAMINING RUSSIAN PRISONERS DESTINED FOR SIBERIA.

Convicts With Heads Half Shaved—Identifying by Photographs—A Ruse of Prisoners.

From George Kennan's latest article in the *Century* on life among Russian exiles, we quote the following: The prisoners had disembarked before we reached our destination. We found them assembled in two dense gray throngs at the ends of a long wooden shed, which was surrounded and turned into a sort of cattle-pen by a high plank wall. Here they were identified, counted and turned over by the convoy officer to the warden of the Tomsk forwarding prison. The shed was divided transversely through the middle by a low wooden barricade, at one end of which was a fenced inclosure, about ten feet square, for the accommodation of the officers who had to take part in the reception of the party. About half the exiles had been formally "received" and were standing at the eastern end of the shed, while the other half were grouped in a dense throng at the western end, waiting for their names to be called. The women, who stood huddled together in a group by themselves, were mostly in peasant costumes, with bright-colored kerchiefs over their heads, and their faces, I thought, showed great anxiety and apprehension. The men all wore long gray overcoats over coarse linen shirts and trousers; most of them were in chains, and the bare heads of the convicts and the penal colonists had been half shaved longitudinally in such a way that one side of the scalp was smooth and blue, while the other side was hidden by long neglected hair. Soldiers stood here and there around the shed, leaning upon their bayoneted rifles, and inside the little enclosure were the convoy officer of the party, the warden and the surgeon of the Tomsk forwarding prison, the chief of the local bureau of exile administration, and two or three other officers, all in full uniform. Colonel Yagodka introduced us as American travelers who desired to see the reception of an exile party, and we were invited to stand inside the enclosure.

The officer who was conducting the examination of the convicts drew a folded paper from a large bundle in his hand, opened and glanced at it, and then shouted, "Nikolai Koltsov!" A thin, pale man, with heavy, wearied eyes and a hopeless expression of face, who was standing in the front rank of the exile party, picked up the gray linen bag that lay beside him on the floor, and with a low click, click, of chains walked to the enclosure. The examining officer compared his face carefully with a photograph attached to the "statein" speak, or "identification" paper, in order to make sure that the pale man had not "exchanged names" with some other exile, while a Cossack orderly examined him from head to foot and rummaged through his bag to see that he had neither lost nor surreptitiously sold the articles of clothing that he had received in Moscow or Tiumen, and that his "statein" speak" called for.

"Is everything there?" inquired the officer.

"Everything," replied the Cossack.

"Stoop!" ("Pass on!") said the lieutenant; and the pale-faced man shouldered his bag and joined the ranks of the "received" at the eastern end of the shed.

"The photographs are a new thing," whispered Colonel Yagodka to me; "and only a part of the exiles have them. They are intended to break up the practice of exchanging names and identities."

"But why should they wish to exchange names?" I inquired.

"If a man is sentenced to hard labor at the mines," he replied, "and has a little money, he always tries to buy secretly the name and identity of some poor devil of a colonist who longs desperately for a drink of vodka, or who wants money with which to gamble. Of course the convoy officer has no means of preventing this sort of transaction, because he cannot possibly remember the names and faces of the four or five hundred men in his party. If the convict succeeds in finding a colonist who is willing to sell his name, he takes the colonist's place and is assigned a residence in some village, while the colonist takes the convict's place and goes to the mines. Hundreds of hard-labor convicts escape in this way."

The New York Produce Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS—
Creamery Butter, 23 to 26c
Dairy " 17 to 20c
Factory " 12 1/2 to 14c
Eggs 17 to 19c

MEAT AND POULTRY—
Live Veal Calves 7 to 8c
Calves (country dressed) 9 to 10c
Lamb 5 3/4 to 6 1/4
Sheep 4 1/2 to 5c
Hogs 9 1/4 to 9 1/2
Spring Chickens 14 to 15
Fowls, Southern, 13 to 14 1/2
Turkeys 10 to 15

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—
Apples \$2.00 to \$2.50
Pears 2.00 to 2.40
Peaches .75 to 1.00
Grapes 5 to 6c
Watermelons (bb) \$7.00 to \$8.00
Beans, \$1.75 to \$2.00
Peas (green) per bu., 1887 1.60

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET

Middling fair 9 1/2
Good Middling 9 1/4
Strict Middling 9 3/16
Middling 9 1/8
Tings 8 3/4
Stains 7 a 8

The Later the Better.

Passenger—"Is this train on time, conductor?"
Conductor—"One hour late."
Passenger—"Well, that's outrageous. I'm in a hurry to get to East St. Louis."
Conductor—"Have you ever been in East St. Louis?"
Passenger—"No."
Conductor—"When you get there you will be sorry the train wasn't later."
Epoch.

Chief Electrician Precece, of the British Telegraph Department, thinks New York's act of capital punishment by electricity will be a failure.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

The Convention at Raleigh—What the Farmers are Doing

One of the chief officers of the Farmers' Alliance, of North Carolina, has given some important information about the work of this powerful order. Friday and Saturday meeting of the county business agents, in connection with the State business agent and executive committee, was held at Raleigh. S. B. Alexander, the head of the order, presided. Twenty-five counties were represented by business agents. Plans were matured for the general government of agents throughout the State in conducting alliance business through State agents, sub-agents and county agents. All business of alliance men must be transacted just as rapidly as possible. The Alliance is organizing its own means for the advantage of its members.

In Mecklenburg the Alliance has its own cotton yard with salesman, weighers, etc., and will handle all cotton grown by its members. Twenty thousand dollars was raised and put in bank to the credit of this enterprise alone.

In Granville county a tobacco warehouse has been secured and also a tobacco factory, and a hundred thousand dollar capital stock put into these enterprises.

In Rockingham county one of the largest warehouses has been leased and this like the one in Granville, will handle all the tobacco grown by the alliance members. Various other enterprises are planned.

The Alliance is to-day in existence in seventy-five counties, and there are county organizations in sixty-three of these. There are 1,273 in all, with nearly 65,000 members. The State business agent, W. A. Darden, was assigned to duty at Raleigh.

Frequent conferences will be held with him by county agents. It is claimed that alliance organization in North Carolina is more complete than in any other State in the South. The policy of the order here is to take short steps and sure ones. The order is growing rapidly and its members are in high spirits. They are far more independent than other farmers. At one time the opposition of merchants to alliance business schemes was threatened. This has now passed away.

A telegram was received by State Secretary Polk, which announces that the time of the meeting of the National Alliance is changed from January 16 to December 5, at Meridian, Miss. Delegates were appointed to represent the State Alliance as follows: S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg; S. L. Polk, Raleigh; D. M. Payne, of Robeson; J. C. Beaman, of Sampson, and Elias Carr, of Edgecomb.

Political News.

Secretary Bayard spoke in Baltimore Wednesday, 2,000 Democrats attended. 21 Congressmen will be elected in Ohio on the 6th of November.

Over a hundred men have been arrested for false registration in New York City.

Judge Thurman addressed a large gathering of the Democracy Thursday at Newark, Ohio.

It costs \$22,000,000 to run a Presidential campaign. If you see Belva Lockwood tramping around in an old bonnet next year you'll know the reason why.

At Terre Haute, Ind., during a parade on Tuesday night, Dollie Phelps, aged 20, was murdered by a man named Galoway. He escaped, but was recognized and will be caught.

At Boston, on Sunday, twenty-one women in convention nominated Miss Alice D. Stockton, of Wheaton, as the candidate of the Equal Rights party for Governor of Massachusetts. The candidate is 26 years of age.

The editor of the Rocky Mountain Herald is out with the following notice in his paper: "If you owe this concern a cent please pay up at once. We need what is due in order to make some more bets on the campaign."

Saved by a Boy.

A man giving his name as Dixon, aged about 75 years, arrived at Gaensboro, N. C., and related a most startling story. He said he had been overtaken Tuesday morning by two armed men, whose intention to first rob and hang him was evidenced by their calling him to halt, at the same time demanding his money and producing a rope. The interference of a boy, however, prevented the double crime of high-way robbery and lynching. The boy states that he saw one of the men throw one end of the rope over a limb and tie a knot in the other end. This attracted his attention. He had a gun, and walked up near. The men saw him and fled. Mr. Dixon hails from the west, and had on his person a ticket stamped at Kansas City, Mo., to Raleigh, N. C., also about one thousand dollars in money, beside papers, checks, etc., to cover several thousand dollars. He arrived at Raleigh Tuesday night. He says the story is true in all particulars.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFINGS.

Water is reported to have frozen in Alabama Monday.

Higginbotham's spinning and weaving mills at Glasgow were burned Thursday. Loss \$50,000.

The fire at Huenfeld, near Cassel, Germany, has been subdued. The damage will be about \$500,000.

The corner-stone of the big Spreckels sugar refinery in Philadelphia was laid with appropriate ceremonies Tuesday afternoon.

There was a mutiny among the convicts in prison at Orbetello, Italy. Thirty prisoners and several jailors were killed or wounded.

It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of about \$4,000,000 in the public debt during October.

At Sherbrooke, Quebec, at a banquet given to the Hon. John Henry Pope on Tuesday night, Sir John Macdonald made a stirring speech against the annexation of Canada to the United States.

George H. Vandergriff, a well known conveyancer of Philadelphia, has disappeared, taking with him various sums of money given him by friends to invest in mortgages, and said to aggregate about \$15,000.

A banquet was given at Hotel Continental, Paris, to commemorate the dedication of the statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which was given by the French people to the United States.

Petroleum has been discovered in an Artesian well being sunk at Pouck's tannery, Va., at a depth of 600 feet. The discovery has created a great stir among the people.

The Haytian man-of-war Toussant Louverture has captured the British schooner *Alta*, which left New York about the 19th inst with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition. The *Alta* cleared for Antwerp.

The International Peace Arbitration Society met in Paris. It was resolved to organize an international congress, to meet in 1889, representing America, England, France and other countries favorable to the plan.

Senator's Fun.

Senator Vance claims that the people of North Carolina are the most law abiding people in the world, and to prove it he tells of a newly appointed justice of the peace who, on a public occasion, when a fight seemed imminent, commanded the peace, and preserved it by rushing between the two combatants, drawing a knife a foot in length, and threatening instant death to the man that should violate the public peace.

Vance's colleague in the Senate, Ransom, does not permit him to get ahead of him in the praises of their State. He gives an instance which illustrates the love of justice which animates the body of North Carolina magistrates, as well as their ingenuity in threading the mazes of the law and arriving at its true meaning and intent.

A newly appointed justice of the peace in one of the eastern counties of North Carolina was trying a civil case of much difficulty, in which the law seemed to be in much doubt. One lawyer contended that the law was dead in favor of his client; the other lawyer was equally positive that the law was clearly on the other side. The court was in great doubt for a time, but a lucky idea occurred to his mind.

"Gentlemen," said the court, "the facts in this case are well ascertained, but the law seems to be doubtful. The attorneys on each side have stated what the law is, but they do not agree. The court decides that as the facts are established by the oaths of the witnesses, the law must be established in the same manner. The court requires each attorney to swear that the law is what he has asserted it to be."

One of the attorneys, Senator Ransom says, took the required oath without hesitation. The other demurred, and, of course, lost his case.

A Helpful Spelling Rule.

A correspondent of the *Hartford Courant* says: In conversation with the principal of one of our private schools on the subject of "spelling" he asked me if I had seen the "ei" or "ie" rule which appeared in your paper some days ago. He further asked me if I knew the rule given by E. A. Abbott in "How to tell the parts of speech," viz: "Ei, iev, iev." It is sometimes difficult to decide in such words as "receive," "believe" etc., whether the "e" or "i" should come first, but the difficulty will vanish if it is borne in mind that (except after "c") "i" comes first. (1) Believe, relieve, retrieve, grieve, mischief, mischief, deceive, deceive, deceive, conceive, conceit, receive, receipt.

I then asked him if he knew the following rule on which I had been brought up, and which, for many years, has done me most excellent service. He confessed that he had not, and, after hearing it, asked me if "I would not send it to you, as he knew it would help so many of the little folks." The rule is as follows. I cannot give the authority and perhaps I do not give the exact phrasing:

- Words in which the termination "tion" can be given are spelled "ei."
Words to which it cannot be given are spelled "ie."
1. Receive, reception; deceive, deception.
2. Believe, grieve, mischief, etc. (No "tion" can be given.)
I have not tried to hunt up any exceptions to this rule. There may be some, but I do not know them.

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THE RAILWAY WORLD.

New Enterprises of Interest to the Public—Some Notes of Kindred Industries.

The annual report of the Alabama railroad commissioners will show that about 550 miles of new railroad were built in the state during the year ending June 30th.

Fifty ore cars were recently received by the Alabama Great Southern from the works of the United States Rolling-Stock Company in Anniston. The road has already received several hundred of these cars.

Next March, according to superintendent Nigney, the Adams Express Company will open communication between London and Paris. The European travels of president Hoey have convinced him that the venture can be made a profitable one.

The meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Richmond, Va., was, on October 19th, addressed by representatives from the fireman's and switchmen's brotherhoods on the federation scheme, but no paper was submitted for action. A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of chief Arthur in all matters pertaining to the brotherhood since the last session. This virtually sustains chief Arthur's action in the "Q" strike.

CARTERSVILLE AND GAINESVILLE AIR LINE.—This company has issued a prospectus, which shows that the road is to run from Cartersville, Ga., through the great iron and manganese districts of north Georgia, Beasley's Gap, Pine Log mountains, and Ball Ground, where it crosses the Marietta and North Georgia, and thence through a marble region and a fine agricultural region to Gainesville and Danville system. The directors are: W. H. Howard, M. A. Hardin, W. J. Hayward, George H. Warring, L. S. Humford, W. C. Baker, John J. Calhoun. General offices, Cartersville, Ga. The length of the line is 76 miles.

CAROLINA, KNOXVILLE AND SOUTHERN.—This railroad is being constructed from Augusta, Ga., to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 292 miles, via Trenton, Ninety-six, and Greenville, S. C.; Brevard and near Waynesville, N. C., and Sevierville to Knoxville, Tenn. The grading is nearly completed from Augusta to Greenville and 20 miles beyond, and track has been laid from Greenville west 20 miles. Among the contractors are Tanner & Robinson, McCarthy, Ross & Co., and J. B. Ross, in South Carolina; D. L. Boyd, in North Carolina, and Fortune in Tennessee. The road is being built by the Georgia Investment and Construction Company, R. B. Sibley, president, Augusta, Ga.; J. B. Humbert, of Princeton, S. C., is president of the railway company. J. T. Stone is chief engineer of both the construction and railway companies.

Several of the verdicts relating to fatal railway accidents recently rendered by coroner's juries place the responsibility for terrible disasters upon employes of various grades, and in some instance the parties accused have been arrested. This course has been adopted in connection with the dreadful disaster on the Lehigh Valley, and similar proceedings have occurred in reference to simultaneous railway accidents in other portions of the country. It is evident that safety cannot be absolutely ensured by any safeguards that railway companies can provide. After every possible adjunct has been furnished much must be left to the fidelity, discretion, and reliability of the men who run trains. No matter what defect or neglect may cause a terrible disaster, the company on whose lines it occurs usually pays a heavy penalty; and it is becoming a question how far means for increasing the realizing sense of responsibility of certain classes of trainmen will be adopted.

The richest mine in Australia, if not in the world, is the Mount Morgan, of Queensland. One of the Rothschilds once offered £18,000,000 for it, and the offer was refused. Its value is variously estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$500,000,000.