

THE CAUCASIAN

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909.

No. 22.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Do the Democrats want "Imperialism" protected, too?

What do you think of "the Daniels-Glenn movement?"

The former Democratic platform is now only drift-wood.

The Charlotte Observer has also fallen from the platform.

Chicago wants a municipal inspector of pies. Here is a job for the pie-hunters.

Some of the tariff reformers seem to have a view only to reforming the other fellow.

Doubtless Governor Kitchin thinks the Daniels-Glenn movement is trying to head the wrong way.

Mr. Bryan has been quiet for almost a week. Probably he is reading up on his record in Congress.

Congressman Kitchin must feel very lonely standing on that midnight platform all by himself.

Several weeks have passed and yet no proceedings have been instituted against the Greensboro Ice Trust.

If the Democrats paramount the tariff next time it will only serve to drive more men out of their party.

Mr. Simmons was a member of the platform committee at Denver, and yet he can't stand by his own platform.

And now some of the Democrats say that the tariff is merely a local question. How these Democrats do change.

Wonder if Mr. Simmons would have thought of repudiating Bryan and the platform if Bryan had been elected last fall?

It is to be hoped Mr. Roosevelt will save one of his big guns with which to fetch down the Tammany Tiger when he returns to New York.

The Winston Sentinel, Democratic, wants to know the use of having a platform, anyway. That is a very pertinent inquiry in view of recent events.

The Democratic leaders will have to look up another new idea around which to build their next platform—that is, if they intend having any platform next time.

The Fayetteville Observer says that Democrats can always win on the tariff, but are betrayed by those whom they elect. They are in bad shape, aren't they?

And now some of the North Carolina Democrats want Mr. Page to resign as member of the Congressional Campaign Committee. His Democracy must be questionable.

Unless Mr. Simmons has experienced a change of heart since that time, why didn't he repudiate Bryan and the platform in the speeches he made in the State last fall?

If the Democrats make the tariff the issue next time will the five Congressmen and two Senators from this State who have voted for protection be eligible to stand on the platform; and if not, where will they stand?

The News and Observer wants to know when shall a Democratic platform be binding. If you would elect the right kind of men on the right kind of platform, you would not feel constrained to ask such questions.

A few days ago a Kansas City judge turned a red-headed susalooose, giving as his reason that he never saw a red-headed crook. All the red-headed crooks, if there are any, will be sure to move to Kansas city to ply their trade.

The Danville, Va., Register says that at present the views of one newspaper as to what the party stands for are as good as those of another. That is probably very true, but such being the case, how is any one to know for what the Democratic party stands, when different papers have different views?

One Democratic writer says that the next campaign must be fought on the tariff; that there is nothing else to fight about. Then it would appear that there will be no fight next time. They are even worse divided on the tariff than other questions and will not be able to concentrate their forces when fighting time comes.

"GO SOUTH, YOUNG MAN."

South Will Soon Become Most Prosperous Agricultural Community on Earth.

Washington Post.]

Last year the nine cotton States produced 561,104,000 bushels of corn, against 402,625,000 grown by the eight Northern States of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, the Dakotas and Colorado, and the Territory of New Mexico, Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, the last three important grain States, are not computed among the cotton States in the foregoing calculation.

This year the cotton acreage at the South is less by 3.5 per cent than last year; but the land devoted to corn exceeds that of last year by 1,000,000 acres. This is a good sign. When the South grows its own grain and produces its own meat, something it has not yet done, it will have become the most prosperous agricultural community on earth.

But there is another advantage. When the South devotes attention to grain growing it will necessarily lead to better farming. There will follow conservation of the soil through crop rotation, and peas and alfalfa will enter largely into the farm economy. This will necessarily bring about cattle and hog breeding and feeding, and ultimately the dairy, the cheese factory, sheep husbandry, and poultry farming. Already truck gardening and fruit growing are prosperous industries at the South, where numerous successful canning establishments are located.

Cotton will some day be the surplus crop, and grown on land that will produce two bales an acre. With intelligent crop rotation and careful seed selection, it will be an easy matter to raise 15,000,000 bales with less labor on half the acreage planted last year that produced some 13,000,000 bales.

The word in Iowa is, "Go to Canada, young man," and thousands swarm into the Dominion and voluntarily become subjects of King Edward. The cotton South, even that region of the Mississippi River, is an infinitely more inviting field. The climate is all that can be desired, and the diversity of crops it admits of affords advantages to be found nowhere else on the North American continent—grain, cotton, the grasses, tobacco, sugar, rice, truck patches, fruits such as peaches, melons, berries, figs, and in some sections the citrus varieties. Later will come live-stock breeding, dairying, and wool growing.

Go South, young farmer of the Middle West. Her soil and her sky invite you. So do her people.

CASTRO'S GAME IS BLOCKED.

Trying to Get Guns and Ammunition Through This Country With Which to Fight Gomez—Venezuelan Steamer Under Watch.

Norfolk, Va., June 14.—Packed in piano boxes and ready for shipment on a filibustering steamer bound for Venezuela, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, evidently destined for Cipriano Castro's revolutionists, was discovered at Franklin, Va., to-day. The rifles are believed to be a part of the 15,000 Mauser weapons shipped from New York to St. Louis and back to Franklin, billed as piano and packed to weather the trip to South America. The filibuster suspect steamer Nanticoke was lying near Franklin, and in the black water below the steamer was her consort, the tug Despatch.

The Revenue Cutter Pamlico is blocking the two suspects, and it is not believed that either could pass her even in the darkness, although there were persistent rumors that an attempt would be made to get away. Orders have been issued from Washington to take prompt action in case the steamer should lift anchor.

The Nanticoke is not built for deep sea navigation, but the Despatch can navigate far off shore and the officers in charge of the situation believe that the plan of the filibusterers was to transport the arms to another steamer at sea.

Apparently the gigantic plot of Castro's supporters, unearthed by secret agents of the government and present Venezuelan regime, and at first not considered very seriously at Washington, for the overthrow of the opponents of the exiled President, was verified by the discovery of the Mausers at Franklin.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Collectors of all ports in the Virginia and North Carolina Atlantic coast districts have been ordered by the Government to detain the steamer Nanticoke and the ocean tug Despatch for supposed violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. C. H. Hix Will Succeed Mr. Garrett as President of S. A. L.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—It is learned upon the best of authority that C. H. Hix, General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, will succeed W. A. Garrett as president of the road. Mr. Garrett will sever his connection with the railroad on June 30th, and it is expected that the duties of the president will be assumed by him immediately thereafter. Mr. Garrett resigns to become vice-president of the T. H. Symington Company, of Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of railroad specialties.

BILKINS IN GREECE

He Says the Grecians are Highly Educated and Up to Date.

SOME BIBLICAL HISTORY GIVEN

A Rough Old World—Athens, the Home of Art and Sculpture—Where the Oceans Congregate—The Greeks Are Strong Physically and Mentally—Greece Rich in Sacred and in Modern History—The Land of Oratory—Corinth, a City With a History—Saint Paul and His Great Work—Ancient Oratory. Athens, Greece, June 12, 1909. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

I doubled back from Constantinople to Athens, a course one must pursue in more than one case when traveling, for you will meet difficulties at every turn in life, at home or abroad. This is a rough old world. Some of us hit it land, smooth, level, and the most of our hit it water, real wet water. An' that is especially true of this part of it. The Atlantic Ocean is still in business here. Then we hev the Mediterranean Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Red Sea, the Dead Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, Arabian Sea, the Sea of Galilee. Some of them air not large, hit it true. But they air wet, very, an' deep, too. Athens, the capital of Greece, is a populashun ov more than a hundred thousand people, and is the most important city in the little country. But hit it a real city. Hit it clean, neat, hev splendid buildings, public an' private. Flowers bloom everywhere, an' they hev several beautiful parks.

The total populashun ov Greece is about two an' a half millions. But that does not include awl ov the Greeks, fer they air an educated, energetic people an' they air ter be found in every civilized country, quite a number being in America at this time. Greece hev always bin up-to-date as a country. Her people air strong, physically an' mentally, an' hev led the world in some things—air leaders yet. In the days when Biblical history wuz makin' the Greks wuz known an' ter-day they air rite up with the great world procession.

A large mountain near Athens contains a vast quantity of fine marble. This quarry hev bin worked fer twenty-five hundred years, an' still the end is not in site. This accounts fer the splendid an' substantial appearance ov the city, in part.

Herodotus, Homer, an' Demosthenes air among the great men Greece hev produced, an' their names will never die. Then, greater than the ones named, perhaps, wuz Socrates an' Plato, the two world-famous philosophers; awso Lyncurgus an' Solon, the great law-makers whose work is shown even ter-day in the laws ov awl civilized countries. But Greece awso produced other famous men in her day. Her people air still strong, air still in the fite, no signs ov decay. I wish I could remain here an' grow younger an' wiser an' better.

Greece hev bin a leader in other respects—in statecraft, in oratory, in poetry, history, philosophy, literature, art an' athletics. Hit wuz ter the Corinthians that Paul wrot the Epistles in which love is given the first place among the virtues. Cleo, the Roman orator, made his spread-eagle speeches at the Forum in Rome. But hit wuz Demosthenes, the Greek orator, who hurled his eloquence at the Greeks from the vast ledge ov rock on the shore ov the Aegean sea near Athens. An' they say that Demosthenes wuz sumpin' ov a speaker. Hit is not certain whether Cleo or Demosthenes originated that style ov stump-speakin' in which a great stone rostrum took the place ov the ordinary stump. But hit is certain that Cleo or Rome, an' Demosthenes ov Athens, wuz both top-notchers when the game ov public speakin' cum on the boards.

But that wuz other orators in Athens. Mars Hill, whar the ancient court ov Areopagus wuz held, is a great rock. When an altar wuz erected to "the unknown god," Saint Paul's address to the "men of Athens" wuz delivered from the top ov this rock, an' hit is quite likely that the great inspired apostle delivered a speech or sermon that would hev put Demosthenes out ov business had he been on earth in that day.

In the good old days the Greeks sought ter perfect an' strengthen the human form, to add health and beauty. Most ov them do the same ter this day. The result is strong men an' women, strong physically and mentally. The Olympian games wuz one ov the methods. At Athens a wealthy citizen hev recently given a million dollars ter restore the stadium a great buildin' that will seat fifty thousand people. The seats in this buildin' air made ov Pentelic marble, which will last fer ages an' the race course is more than six hundred feet long an' a hundred feet wide. Here men run races ter amuse

(Continued on Page 3.)

REUNION AT AN END.

Confederate Veterans Give General Fred Grant Great Oration—Feasture of Day Was Magnificent Parade—Will Meet Next Year at Mobile.

Memphis, Tenn., June 10.—A frenzied demonstration of welcome by the men in Gray for the son of the man who conquered them marked the final scene of the nineteenth reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to-day. It took place during the parade. In the reviewing stand stood General Frederick Dent Grant, of the United States Army. The first few divisions in line passed with only a limited number recognizing the son of the man who accomplished the surrender of Lee. But finally a cavalry division appeared and its commanding officer, General Tryer, of Hickman, Ky., old and grizzled, peered steadily at General Grant a moment. Then he turned in his saddle and yelled:

"Come on, you kids! Here's General Grant come to life again in his son." With one of the old-time rebel yells, the division remnants of Forrest's cavalry charged upon the stand and jostled one another for an opportunity to shake the hand of the son of their old-time enemy. From that moment every gray clad veteran who could reach the stand rushed up to shake hands with General Grant. The stony army officer's gray eyes were filled with emotion as he murmured, "God bless you all, boys! God bless you," giving each a cordial hand grasp.

Battle-torn banners were grouped at his feet and waved over his head as a salute. One old officer rode up to the stand, seized General Grant's hand and kissed him on the cheek, exclaiming: "God bless you, boy! I fought your father, of whom you are the image, but he was a gallant, magnanimous foe, and I love his son." More than one veteran was in tears as he saw the famous Federal chieftain's son so touched by the reception. It is doubtful if any other Northern man, even a President, ever received such an ovation as that which was spontaneously given to General Grant by the Confederate veterans to-day.

The parade over, the reunion was practically ended and veterans' special trains began to leave the city at 2 p. m.

FEUD CAUSES FATAL STREET FIGHT.

Two Prominent Citizens Killed at Meadville, Miss.—Three Others Seriously Wounded—State Troops Hurried to the Scene.

Meadville, Miss., June 14.—Two men are dead, two were probably fatally wounded, and three others slightly wounded in a bloody street battle here this afternoon, waged by parties to a bitter feud that had been previously marked with tragedy. As a result of the affair feeling here runs high and State troops were rushed to Meadville from Brookhaven to-night to guard against possibility of rioting.

Those killed in the affray were Dr. A. M. Newman, Clerk of the Chancery Court of Franklin County, and Silas G. Reynolds, Dr. Lenox Newman, a son of one of the slain men, is believed to have been fatally injured and Herbert Applewhite, an attorney, may not recover as the result of his wounds. Emmett Newman, another son, was shot in the leg. The three were taken to Natchez to-night for medical attention, after having been formally placed under arrest. Two men named Boyd and Pharr, alleged to have been involved in the affray, were slightly wounded but escaped and have not been captured. L. P. Prichard, a brother of Cornelius Prichard, whom Dr. Newman killed seven weeks ago, was arrested and charged with complicity in the tragedy.

The killing of Prichard by Newman was the first bloodshed to mark a feud that had existed between the two men, relatives and friends, for months. This bitter fractionalism had its inception in a political campaign in which Newman and Prichard were opposing candidates.

Newman was tried a few weeks ago for Prichard's murder and was acquitted. This served to arouse even more bitter feeling among the relatives and friends of Prichard and the Newman family and faction.

To-day's fight occurred almost on the same spot where Prichard was killed.

BOY KILLS FATHER WITH AXE.

Husband Had Thrown Wife on Floor and Was Beating Her When She Called the Boy to Her Aid.

Selma, N. C., June 14.—Mr. Frank Crawford, who lived about eight miles north of Selma, was struck on the head with an axe by his thirteen-year-old son, Herman, this morning about 6 o'clock and instantly killed. The particulars of the homicide, as can be learned, are that Crawford and his wife had a quarrel over Crawford's cursing the boy Herman, the result of which was Crawford threw her to the floor and was beating her. She asked her son to get him off, and not being able to do so without force, he picked up an axe and struck his father, crushing in his skull. Herman was taken to jail at Smithfield.

LOST OPPORTUNITY

Democratic Spectacle in Congress Worse Than Incompetency.

SHOULD REVISE DOWNWARD

Congress Realizes That President Taft Has the Last Say and There is Yet Hope That the Tariff May Be Revised Downward—Democrats Advocating an Income Tax Which Will be Unnecessary if the Tariff is Properly Revised.

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1909.

The spectacle which the Democratic party presents in Congress, especially in the Senate, during the present tariff discussion is worse than incompetency.—It is truly pitiable. It has always been recognized as absolutely essential that under a Republican form of government, where the administration of the government must be conducted by one party for another, that a strong, virile and aggressive minority party had functions and duties to perform in the interests of good government that were no less useful and important than duties of the majority or controlling party. The Democratic party when entrusted with power, it is true, has proven its absolute incompetency to successfully conduct the affairs of the government. Yet there was no reason to believe until now that the Democratic party was impotent and worthless even as a party of opposition.

The Republican party promised in the last campaign to revise the tariff downward so as to lower the cost of living and to some extent break the power of the trusts, which, by rotates in conspiracy with the railroads, had succeeded in breaking down all healthy competition at home. The Democratic party declared for practically a similar revision. The Republican party in reply pointed to the miserable failure of the Democratic party to carry out its pledges when it had the President, the Senate and the House, and besides contended that the tariff should be revised by its friends and not by its enemies. President Taft promised the people that if the Republican party should be put in power that this revision should be honest revision downward, and the people accepted him at his word.

The House tariff bill made some pretense at carrying out these promises by reducing many of the duties on the necessities of life in the pending law, but when the bill reached the Senate it fell into the hands of the standpatters and the ultra protectionists who are in favor of revising upward instead of downward, and so for two months the country has witnessed the spectacle of present high rates being raised still higher on sugar, cotton and woolen goods, on iron, steel, wire fencing, etc., on paper, and on other necessities of life.

What a magnificent opportunity this situation presented to the opposition party, not only to show the injustice of increasing these rates but to show to what extent they could and should properly be revised downward. This presented not only a great opportunity for the Democratic party to perform its great duty as a minority party, but indeed an opportunity to sweep the country at the next election if the Republican party should fail to keep its pledges. Has it risen to the situation and performed its duty and taken advantage of its opportunities? No; it has practically sat silent and voted whenever the votes of Democrats were needed to help the standpatters to keep the duties high or to raise them still higher. The Democratic Senators have not only thrown away this opportunity and failed to perform this duty, but they have besides squarely and unblushingly violated their campaign pledges. The only voices that have been raised with vigor and intelligent protest against this revision upward have been from those Senators who have become to be known as "progressive Republicans."

Thus the Democratic party has proven not only its incompetency to govern, but it has proven its absolute unfitness and uselessness as even a party of opposition. In short, it has proven that it has no longer any right to live and encumber the earth. In short, it stands out before the American people self-branded, not only with incompetency but with hypocrisy and stultification, to say the least. Of the Democratic Senators who have thus branded themselves and their party pledges, Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, attempted to out-Herod all the rest.

President Taft Has the Last Say.

There is hope, however, that the Republican party will yet keep its pledges to the American people by revising the tariff downward. President Taft has let it be known that of the law-making power and has the last say and knows how to exert this power both with "language and with a big stick." This means that President will yet force a revision downward before the bill becomes a law, or else that he will veto the bill and let the present law stand rather than permit a worse one to be enacted.

The Income Tax Proposition.

The only proposition with reference to the pending bill on which the Democrats have even attempted to unite, has been an amendment or a proviso providing for an income tax. If there is to be any addition form of taxation to supplement customs duties to raise sufficient revenue to run the government, then no fairer tax could be imposed than one on incomes. But it is believed by many that the income tax proposition is just now being unusually exploited to attempt to "muddy the waters" and to call attention from a proper revision of the tariff duties on the necessities of life.

The trouble with the present tariff law that it does not raise sufficient revenue is not because the rates are not high enough, but because they are placed on sugar or any other product that is used by all the people; it will necessarily increase the price of that article, and the higher the duty the higher it will raise the price of that article and the more revenue it will raise unless the rate is raised to a point so high that it will prevent any importations of sugar. When this point is reached there will then not be any sugar imported, and therefore no duty collected on the same from the Treasury; therefore we see that a duty can be placed so high on sugar or any other article as to prevent the raising of revenue; yet the price of the article to the consumer goes up and up and up, and this extra price paid by the consumer goes not into the Treasurer but into the pockets of the Sugar Trust.

Now, therefore, if the Democratic Senators were competent to understand the tariff or were sincere in their professions of revenue duty and of protection to American consumers, they would to-day advocate a reduction of the duty on sugar and every other necessary down to a revenue point, and if they should succeed in getting such reductions they would not only greatly reduce the price of sugar and of other articles, but they would at the same time fill the United States Treasury to overflowing with customs duties, so that it would not be necessary to tack on to the tariff law an income tax or a stamp tax or any other kind of extra taxation in order to raise revenue for the government. In short, the way to raise abundant revenues for the government is to lower the tax on the consumer by lowering the tariff rates on the necessities of life. Let this be done, and the strongest advocate of an income tax would then not favor it, because it would then be unnecessary. In short, the income tax scheme seems to be used to draw attention from the exceedingly high rates in the tariff bill and thereby let the consumer be fearfully taxed by tariff rates and then be taxed in addition with an income tax.

These plain, simple, but momentous facts are gradually being understood by the great masses of the voters of the country, and when they are there will be a reckoning with both parties.

MILLS ASHAMED OF HIS PARTY.

Author of Tariff Bill Says Democracy as It Should Die.

Austin, Texas, June 13.—Roger Q. Mills, former Senator from Texas and author of the Mills tariff bill, has lost faith in the Democratic party. In a letter to a political friend in San Antonio, Mr. Mills says:

"The present exhibition which is being made in the United States Senate by Senators calling themselves Democrats and assuming to read out of the party all those who do not bear the mark of their approval is shameful. In fact, it is a very difficult matter in these degenerate latter days for a real Democrat of the old school, one who had convictions and belonged to the party for the sake of the principles which it represented, to have any idea at all as to what a Democrat is."

"The party as now represented at Washington might as well pass out of existence, for it has survived its usefulness and only serves now to make a humiliating spectacle to make honest Democrats hang their heads in shame. I believe that men who think like we do would rather see the party die than to see it further prostituted to serve the uses of the base men who now seem to control it."

Two Persons Badly Burned on Mail Boat at Beaufort.

Beaufort, N. C., June 14.—United States mail boat Hero caught fire while lying at her dock this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The boat had just arrived with the mail and passengers from Ocracoke, N. C. Captain James Morros and Mail Clerk Joseph Mason were badly burned. They are now at the Marine Hospital. A new boat will be put on the run to-morrow.

Democrats Disappointed.

Lincolnton Times.] The Democratic pie-hunters are sending up a holy howl like a pack of disappointed wolves. Director North, of the Census Bureau, and a Democrat, has resigned and it is said that fewer Democrats will get positions next year than they had counted on.

FIVE MEET DEATH

Killed in Storm Which Swept Portions of Virginia Saturday.

PROPERTY LOSS OVER \$100,000

The Storm Was Along the Line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Was One of the Severest Ever in That Portion of Virginia—Two Miles of Railroad Track Washed Away and Train Left Stranded on the Track.

Richmond, Va., June 14.—A special from Big Stone Gap, Va., says:

"Five deaths are reported and damage to property estimated at upwards of \$100,000 as the result of rains and electrical storms which swept over this section Saturday night and yesterday. Railroad tracks were washed out, causing landslides and a ten-foot rise in the sluggish Powell River in two hours. The heaviest storm occurred Saturday night, breaking north of Big Stone Gap, along the lines of the Louisville and Nashville and the Interstate Railroad. The Interstate Road lost more than two miles of road in the six mile stretch of track between Appalachia and Stone Gap. A passenger train was left stranded near Arno, with the track impassable on either side. Big slides occurred in deep cuts at Appalachia and Dorchester. The Powell Valley Light and Power Company's plant here which furnishes lights for Big Stone Gap and other towns, was put out of commission by lightning, and crops were injured."

AFTER THE SUGAR TRUST AGAIN

Federal Grand Jury Investigating Its Workings—President Taft Interested in the Matter.

Washington, June 11.—President Taft is determined that light shall be let in upon the workings of the Sugar Trust, and it is a result of his orders that the Federal grand jury in New York has begun an investigation of the trust's settlement with the Pennsylvania company by paying millions in cash and securities. To bring about action, the President called Attorney-General Wickersham into consultation over Sugar Trust affairs. The Department of Justice, spurred by the President, had been examining the evidence developed in the Pennsylvania Company's suit against the trust, and there is good ground for the statement that it advised the President that criminal action against the big Havemeyer concern under the Sherman anti-trust law was feasible. The presentation of the case to the Federal jury in New York yesterday was the first development in the result.

Opponents of the Dutch standard and the trust have interested Mr. Taft to the extent that he is said to be convinced that the tariff bars against sugar should be materially lowered. The unearthing of further scandals in the workings of the trust on top of the raw weighing frauds would be powerful and probably sufficient ammunition in the tariff fight.

ATTEMPT TO RESUE DEPOSED SULTAN.

Several Were Killed in Fight With the Guards—Battle Lasted for Several Hours.

Constantinople, June 11.—News of a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to rescue Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan from his guards at Salonika, was received here today. The attempt was made by reactionaries, but their plan had been betrayed to the Young Turks, the Salonika advisers say, and many of the assaulting party were killed.

The dispatches say the attack was made about midnight and that a conflict was waged for several hours, the defenders being victorious but losing several officers. Abdul Hamid has been confined in a villa at Salonika with eleven of the members of his harem since his removal from Constantinople immediately after his deposition. From the first the Young Turks government has feared that attempts to free him and place him at the head of an uprising against the new order would be made by the reactionaries and a considerable force of troops has been kept in readiness to instantly reinforce the guards surrounding him.

Three Killed and Two Seriously Injured by Lightning.

Memphis, Tenn., June 14.—Ten of the superintending force on the construction work of the New Metro Valley Railroad was struck by lightning during the night. A rainstorm was in progress and the men were all in one tent in the construction camp near Carlisle, Ark. Suddenly the camp seemed to be one great blaze. When eyes became used to the darkness it was noted that the chief tent had disappeared. The flash had consumed it, killing Dan Murphy, first assistant to the chief engineer of the road and two brothers named Smith, roadmen. William Walters, an engineer's aid, and Jim Doyle and two others, not named, were fatally injured.