

A REPUBLICAN'S PREDICTION AS TO OUTCOME OF THE PARTY FIGHT IN THIS STATE

Caldwell and Pearson Pretending to be Pleased over the Contempt Rule from the Federal Court—Delegates to South and West Commercial Congress—Butler's Opposition to Ewart's Appointment—Republicans Chloroformed for the Internal Revenue Offices

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., February 2.

A well known republican, not partial to Governor Russell, and who abominates Senator Pritchard, makes some strange predictions. He says: "I make the point that Pritchard can't hold the party against Russell, in that in any state where there is a state administration of the same politics as the national administration and there is discord between the governor and senator, the governor will hold the state legislature against the federal appointees. This is nearly always the case. Butler will have strength in the fact that he will dominate Russell. Republicans will be anxious to fuse with the populists. Butler will control the machine of his own party and drive the Pritchard populists into the republican party. The anti-McKinley republicans in and out of federal offices will secretly undermine Pritchard while they cry for harmony. The game is being played now. Then again, think of me like Cobb, of Elizabeth City; Cook, of Warren; Bailey, of Davis; Brown, of Surry; Marshall, Mott; Rollins, of Buncombe, and many men like them, who have been turned down by Pritchard. They will all be ready for the fray this spring and summer."

Governor Russell appoints the following delegates to the South and West Commercial Congress, at Tampa, February 8th to 10th: E. C. Patton, of Raleigh; F. M. Davis, of Farmville; John W. Fries, of Salem; Lawrence S. Holt, of Burlington; and W. H. Williamson, of Raleigh. The object of the congress is to bring the south and west closer commercially, to encourage grain shipments and interchange of manufactures and merchandise and other products.

The adjutant general's office has received the resignation of Captain Ivey Foreman, commanding Company G, First Regiment, state militia, at Washington.

The Oak Hill roller flouring mill at Greensboro is chartered; capital \$10,000.

It is said that Augustus C. Leazar, ex-superintendent of the state penitentiary, is the democratic nominee for congress from the Seventh district.

Ernest Worth Bagley, on the torpedo boat Winslow, is here on a visit to his mother.

About \$7,000 of improvements are to be made within the next three months in the government building here. New carpets have arrived.

It is stated that Senator Butler's opposition to Ewart for judge of the United States district court is because he wants Judge Douglas to have it. Senator Butler, like Governor Russell, is greatly pleased at Judge Douglas's decision against the judicial commissioners. Douglas has certainly worked hard to get the judgeship.

The new railway commissioners declare they are greatly pleased at the ruling of the United States supreme court that they are to appear February 21st and 22nd in the case of the state against the railroad. They are to be tried for contempt in disregarding the writ of error and breaking into the commission office. They say the delay until the 21st shows that the supreme court wishes to look into the merits of the case. But the general public thinks it does not amuse the new commissioners nearly so much as they would like to see the railroad.

It is said that but for his changes of politics T. M. Argo would certainly have been appointed United States district attorney.

The new district attorney, Claude Bernard, will find some pretty knotty cases on the docket at the adjourned term of the federal court here next week. There are two criminal cases and several on the civil and libel dockets.

It was stated some days ago in some of the papers that Otho Wilson had not given bond in the case of the state against the United States supreme court in the matter of title to the office of railway commissioner. The fact is Otho Wilson has well as \$20,000 in bonds. Julian S. Carr is on Otho's \$10,000 bond.

Some of the disappointed republican office-seekers here who are so angry at the "wing" revenue cases, say they wish General Weyer were here to issue one of his cast iron orders, dismissing all the democrats. "These pie hunters ask ceaselessly: 'Why don't the democrats resign?' United States Marshal Dockery asked why the democratic deputy collectors did not resign. He was asked if he expected the democrats to resign in a few postoffice here to resign when a new postmaster comes in. He said: 'I don't know that. It is another question.' And so it is.

Bulgaria's Note to Turkey
Constantinople, February 2.—The Bulgarian agent has presented a note to the Turkish government pointing out the seriousness of the occurrences in the village of Uskub, and that Bulgarians have been arrested on the charge of storing arms. The agent further alleged that many of the Bulgarians had been tortured to death and that women and girls had been outraged and, as a result, were dying. Therefore the agent urgently demanded an immediate cessation of the oppression, the withdrawal of the military surrounding the locality, the transfer of all prisoners to Uskub for trial and the dismissal of a number of officials. The note has caused a considerable sensation among the Turkish ministers and at the palace.

A Destructive Fire
Minneapolis, Minn., February 2.—A special to The Journal from Minneapolis states that the McIntyre block, in the heart of the city, was destroyed by fire today. The building was four stories and contained some of the leading retail stores in the city, a number of wholesale branch sample rooms, doctors' law firms and contractors' offices and also the secret society and lecture rooms of the Manitoba university. The total losses will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Appointed Deputy Collector at New Bern
(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., February 2.—J. W. Dally, of Ridsville, is tendered the deputy collectorship at New Bern by Collector Duncan, Vice W. T. Cahoon. Dally's name is first on the civil service list.

CASHIER QUINLAN

Of the Chemical National Bank of New York Resigns—He had Loaned \$393,000 Without Knowledge of the President

New York, February 2.—William J. Quinlan, Jr., Cashier of the Chemical National bank, has resigned his position. He acknowledged in a letter to the directors that he had loaned \$393,000 of the banks money without consulting the president, and, knowing the directors would not approve of the action. Mr. Quinlan's letter of resignation is as follows:

"New York, January 2, 1898.
"To the directors of the Chemical National Bank;
"Gentlemen:—Within the last few months I have made loans, without consulting the president, to the amount of about \$393,000 on collaterals which I know that you would not approve, and hence I have concealed these loans from you by methods which were not right.
"I have not been interested personally in them and have not received one dollar of the proceeds of them, nor in but one instance received any benefit from them, and then but for a moderate amount; nor have I ever speculated to the extent of a single share in Wall street. My errors have arisen from over confidence in the representations of those to whom these loans were made, and while I hope eventually no loss will arise from them, I acknowledge the justice of the request for my resignation which is hereby presented to both as a director and as cashier of the Chemical National bank. This terminates a faithful service (until the above) of thirty six years to the institution, which has justly been the pride of my life.
"Respectfully,
WILLIAM J. QUINLAN, Jr."

The loans made by Mr. Quinlan were on western securities of various kinds and were negotiated by Francis Grable, a promoter of land, mining and irrigation schemes. The first known of the affair by President Williams was when Quinlan called upon him at his home on Sunday last and made a full statement of the transaction. It is conceded that Quinlan, as cashier, had the power to make the loan, but it is held that in a transaction involving so large an amount of money he should have consulted the president.

The Chemical National bank is one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the country, and should all the amount loaned by Mr. Quinlan prove a loss the bank's credit would not be affected. Its shares of the par value of \$100, have sold for more than \$4,000 each within a short time. The directors are George G. Williams, James A. Roosevelt, Frederick W. Stevens and Robert Goetz. Cashier Quinlan also was a director. The latter is 53 years of age. During the twenty years he was cashier, he never took a vacation. Francis Grable, assistant cashier is acting cashier of the bank pending the selection of a successor to Mr. Quinlan.

Mr. Quinlan lost nearly all his own private fortune seven years ago in protecting the name of a relative who had been speculating in the stock exchange during the panic, so that he has nothing with which to make good any losses sustained by his bad judgment in the present case.

Mr. Williams, president of the bank, said today: "We think that absolutely the worst is known and we are strongly in the hopes that Mr. Quinlan's expectations are true and that a large part of the money will be recovered. We would rather face the matter and let the public know the whole truth. We have charged off nearly the whole of the loans to our profit and loss account, although we are satisfied that we shall recover a large part of the money eventually. In my opinion Mr. Quinlan is a man of high ability and a clever schemer. I believe that he has been mentally irresponsible for months though there was nothing apparent in his action to betray this to us."

"Mr. Quinlan had known Mr. Grable for sometime, and six weeks ago, when asked for a loan of \$5,000 to help along some scheme of his, Mr. Quinlan gave it to him. Then came another loan of \$5,000 which was also granted. Next Silver was brought into the deal."

"What is Silver's business?" President Williams was asked.
"It was the terse reply, then Mr. Williams continued, 'Quinlan ought to have known of him, but some how he did not. At any rate he was induced to make the first loan, believing the security to be all right. The amount is small, but when a start had been made the men wanted more money. They must have it, they said, or else everything would be lost. Then, to save first \$5,000, Mr. Quinlan made them another loan of an equal amount and to save \$10,000 gave them another \$10,000 in this way, in a little more than six weeks, the amount of loans were run up to almost half a million dollars. It was not until it reached this figure that we knew anything about it. Then for the first time Mr. Quinlan seemed to realize that something might be wrong with his accounts."

Sheep Perish from Cold by Thousands
Cheyenne, Wyo., February 2.—Thousands of sheep are reported to have perished from cold and starvation in western Wyoming. The cold has been intense for sixty days and old timers say that it is the hardest winter they have seen for the past nineteen years. Carbon county has 500,000 sheep, and flock masters there fear the loss will amount to 25 per cent. Losses among cattle will not be so heavy, as owners are busy preparing for several years to feed their stock during severe weather.

Lord Salisbury's Backwash
London, February 2.—A wave of indignation has swept over the press throughout the country at Lord Salisbury's alleged backwash at Ta-Lien-Wan. Conservatives, no less than liberals, bowled the supposed retreat from an unassailable position, on the ground that Great Britain, supported by the United States and Japan, might safely have defeated Russia. It is understood that the government is angry with The Times for revealing the position.

COAST DEFENSES

DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE UNDER THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL

The Bill as Reported Carries Nearly Ten Million Dollars Less than the Estimates. The Bill Criticized in the Senate

Washington, February 2.—In the senate today, Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate the total per capita cost of educating Indian children at certain Indian schools; the total cost of transporting pupils to and from the schools, including the number transported; approximately what proportion of the children educated in the schools return to the blanket and camp condition and what can be done to prevent such retrogression and continue the children in the lines of progress on which they have entered.

At 12:35 o'clock p. m. the vice-president laid before the senate the resolution of Senator Pettigrew, declaring it to be opposed to the policy of the United States to acquire territory, to defend which a navy would be required, which was laid over yesterday.

Senator Hale, of Maine, moved that the senate go into executive session.

Senator Pettigrew remarked that he could as well offer his remarks in executive session as in open session and "if the friends of the Hawaiian treaty are so tender about the matter," he was willing to go into executive session.

Senator Hale's motion prevailed and at 12:40 o'clock p. m., the senate went into executive session.

The executive session was concluded at 4:20 o'clock p. m. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of open session business.

Senator Davis presented the joint resolution adopted by the house, providing for representation at the international fisheries exposition at Bergen, Norway. The appropriation carried by the resolution is \$20,000. It was passed.

Senator Cullom, of the appropriation committee, called up the agricultural appropriation bill. As it passed the house the measure carried \$3,360,902. As reported to the senate, the bill carried \$3,512,202.

Senator Warren offered an amendment to establish a division of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands at a cost of \$7,300, and providing for investigations of the method of building and operating irrigation canals and of all methods of storing and distributing water in the reclamation of arid lands, at a cost not exceeding \$14,000. No action was taken on the amendment.

After the reading of the bill, the senate at 5:30 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The house, after three days spent on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, mostly in political discussion, passed the measure today and then took up the bill to provide fortifications and coast defenses of the country.

Mr. Hemenway, republican, of Indiana, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. The estimates of the war department for fortifications and other works of defense, armament, etc., were \$13,378,571, while the amount carried by the bill was but \$4,144,912. The appropriations were for continuing the policy inaugurated by the Fifteenth congress, since which time \$39,384,253 had been spent. In discussing the harbor defense works erected under this policy, Mr. Hemenway stated that the defense of New York harbor was complete. He quoted the chief of ordnance as having said to him that not enough war vessels could now enter the harbor in the face of the present defense system to materially damage the city.

It was arranged that the general debate should close tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Ferguson, of New Mexico, got the floor and under the latitude allowed for debate, argued the injustice of denying a vote to New Mexico.

Mr. Underwood, democrat, of Alabama, criticized the fortifications bill, because it did not provide for the inauguration of defense works at the harbors along the coast of the gulf of Mexico. Mobile harbor would be the first harbor entered by the Spanish fleet if we should become involved in war with Spain.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

Other Warships to Visit Cuban Ports

Washington, February 2.—The gunboat Nashville arrived at Key West today from Port Royal, S. C., so that the north Atlantic squadron will make good the numerical loss that it would have sustained by the failure of the Brooklyn to join, as originally intended.

The Montgomery will sail tomorrow from Key West for Matanzas, Cuba, as the first port of call in Cuba. It is said at the navy department that the Montgomery, after leaving Santiago will stop at some other port on the coast of Cuba and then proceed southward to the coast of South America, perhaps extending the cruise as far south as Rio, where she may join the South Atlantic squadron. Other cruisers and gunboats probably will follow the course of the Montgomery generally from time to time, so that the United States flag will be seen often in the future in the waters south of us than it has been for many years past.

For this purpose the small gunboats recently added to the navy, originally for service in Chinese waters, are said to be admirably adapted and they will be used freely.

To Investigate Charges Against Hancock

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 2.—Governor Russell calls a meeting of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway directors here next Friday evening. It is said the charges brought by Miss Abbott against President Robert Hancock, of that road, will be investigated Hancock arrived this afternoon.

A STORMY SESSION

Of the House Committee on Banking and Currency—A Republican Member Denounces the Course Pursued by the Chairman

Washington, February 2.—The house committee on banking and currency held a turbulent session today over the pending propositions for currency revision. Early in the meeting Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, had a heated colloquy with Chairman Walker, in the course of which Mr. Johnson declared that the chairman was pursuing a "rule or ruin" policy as to the line of currency action, which the committee should take.

Mr. Walker resented this, saying he would regard Mr. Johnson's course as personal if it was persisted in.

Later, Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, moved to take up the measure embodying the president's recommendations as to specific changes in the banking laws. This again met with opposition from Mr. Johnson, who said action of this limited character would be antagonistic to the larger measures of currency revision now pending before the committee. In vehement tones he questioned the good faith of those who were urging a limited measure of revision, saying that they were too much concerned in the annexation of Hawaii to give sincere support to the full accomplishment of financial reform. With much feeling and emphasis Mr. Johnson expressed his regret that the president had not earnestly urged the fullest measure of currency revision, instead of the limited plan now brought before the committee.

Denying the feeling aroused on the subject, final action was not taken on the motion to proceed with the president's recommendation and the republican members determined to take up this and other subjects later in the day, when the democratic members were not present.

Without objection, the committee determined to report favorably Representative Cox's bill, to promote the safety of national banks. The essential feature of the measure is a restriction on bank officers from borrowing the funds of the bank and thus crippling it. It provides that no such loans shall be made until the majority of the bank directors approve it. It also prohibits the opening of accounts by the president, directors and other officers of banks. Violation of the provisions is made a misdemeanor, subject to fine or imprisonment.

At the caucus of republican members of the committee, during the afternoon, it was agreed to go over the several bills before the committee with a view to agreeing upon the general principles of a measure to be reported.

Fearful Results of the Blizzard

Boston, Mass., February 2.—A score of persons were drowned, and \$2,000,000 loss inflicted by the storm that swept over eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island Monday night and Tuesday morning.

Four unidentified bodies lie in the coroner's office in Gloucester. Five more are lying on the beach near Little Man-hattan, where the schooner Charles H. Briggs was wrecked. Twelve unidentified corpses are reported to be at Baker's Island in Salem harbor. They, too, have been washed ashore by the storm.

Some of the smaller towns the trolley lines are still crippled.

Twenty-four hours elapsed before direct telegraphic communication was restored between Boston and the rest of the city as the electric wires in this city were restored by noon, but in most of the smaller towns the trolley lines are still crippled.

Among the arrivals this morning was the steamer Saturn, Captain Wiley, from New York with the cargo long Star in tow. After passing Highland light on Monday forenoon the vessel made a lee under Race Point, where she remained during the blizzard and was unharmed. Both the steamer and the cargo were heavily ice clad on their arrival here.

Cotton Futures

(Special to The Messenger.)

New York, February 2.—Featureless trading with a net loss of 2 points is the record of the cotton market today. Early Liverpool cables were unchanged, but later advices reported a decline of 1/4-6d. Port receipts were very heavy—four times those of last year and double those of the same day in 1895. Interior receipts were also big. Southern markets continue firm and active. May opened at 5.81, the highest figure of the day, declined to 5.78 and closed at 5.79 to 5.80, with the tone of the market quiet and steady. There is no indication of any relief from the prevailing dullness.

RIORDAN & CO.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, February 2.—The volume of speculation in cotton today was small, the total transactions reaching but 50,400 bales. After opening dull but steady at unchanged prices there was a decline of 2 to 4 points, under the pressure of very heavy receipts at the ports. The later cable accounts from Liverpool also exerted a bearish influence as they failed to sustain the promises of the earlier advices from the English markets. But sellers were scarce and the market had a steady undertone throughout the session, closed quiet and steady at 1 to 3 points net decline.

A Dividend by the Norfolk and Western

New York, February 2.—The directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent on six months' earnings. This and a like dividend declared in October last are the only dividends paid by this company since it was organized.

GERMANY RETALIATES

THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN FRUIT PROHIBITED

Large Quantities of Fruit Stopped at Ports of Entry—The Decree Based on Alleged Sanitary Reasons which Have no Foundation—Supposed to be in Retaliation for our Discriminating Duty on Sugar—Ambassador White's Note to Berlin—Comments of Leading Congressmen

Berlin, February 2.—The Prussian minister of finance issued a decree yesterday, which goes into effect immediately, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit. The United States embassy was not previously notified and the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, sent a formal letter to the foreign office today, inquiring upon what authority this invidious step was taken.

The United States consul at Hamburg, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, telegraphs that 15,000 barrels of American apples have been forbidden to be unloaded, and that two trains full of American fruit have also been forbidden to cross the frontier at Emmerich, which, aside from Hamburg, is the principal place of entry for American fruit.

On receipt of this news, Mr. White sent a second and stronger remonstrance to the foreign office, calling attention to the evident violation of the treaty.

At the foreign office it was learned that the Prussian government prohibits the entry of American fruit on sanitary grounds, claiming that California and other vermin threaten German trees and fruit.

Washington, February 2.—The state department has not yet been informed by Ambassador White of the decree forbidding the importation of American fresh fruits into Germany. The official statement of the matter is awaited with anxiety, as the department desires to know just how far the German government is willing to yield to the wishes of the agrarian party which insists upon the exclusion of all American farm products from free competition with the German farmer.

If the facts on investigation show that there is as little foundation for this exclusion decree as was the case with the meat products, it is said at the state department that the president probably will avail himself of his statutory power to retaliate sharply, under section 5 of the act of August 30, 1890. To the knowledge of the state department no complaint has ever before been made against the character of American fruit.

The reports of the United States consuls show that the imports of the latter have found great favor in German cities and the universal testimony of our consuls is that our apples are so superior in every respect that there is hardly a market for German apples in their vicinity. The officials of the agricultural department have as yet received no information on the subject. They are disposed to believe that the explanation of the importations of fresh fruit will be prohibited because of danger from vermin is not a sincere one, but that Germany having in mind the recent legislation of the American government imposing a discrimination duty on bounty paid sugar, has taken this action as a sort of retaliation. It is said that California fruit is the freest from vermin of any in the United States.

Senator Mills, a member of the foreign relations committee, expressed the opinion that Germany's action was a most unjust sequence of our high tariff system. "I should not like to see American interests suffer," he said, "but we can't expect anything else under the circumstances."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, also thought the prohibition one of the results of our tariff system. "The officials of the agricultural department have as yet received no information on the subject. They are disposed to believe that the explanation of the importations of fresh fruit will be prohibited because of danger from vermin is not a sincere one, but that Germany having in mind the recent legislation of the American government imposing a discrimination duty on bounty paid sugar, has taken this action as a sort of retaliation. It is said that California fruit is the freest from vermin of any in the United States."

Senator Perkins, of California, when shown the dispatch from Berlin, said he was glad to hear that our tariff system was not being used as a pretext for the prohibition of our fruit. "I should not like to see American interests suffer," he said, "but we can't expect anything else under the circumstances."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, also thought the prohibition one of the results of our tariff system. "The officials of the agricultural department have as yet received no information on the subject. They are disposed to believe that the explanation of the importations of fresh fruit will be prohibited because of danger from vermin is not a sincere one, but that Germany having in mind the recent legislation of the American government imposing a discrimination duty on bounty paid sugar, has taken this action as a sort of retaliation. It is said that California fruit is the freest from vermin of any in the United States."

The news attracted much attention among members of the other legislative committees. Mr. Pitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, when shown the Berlin dispatch, expressed surprise at the step taken. "Without knowing the motives of the movement, he said that it was evident Germany based her course on sanitary grounds which would exclude the United States from the market of a political and proscription character. It was a right which all sovereign powers reserved to protect the health of their people by such sanitary measures as it deemed wise. He felt that our authorities would take steps to learn whether any sanitary evil could be attributed to the conditions of the crop in California, and if this was established in the negative he had no doubt a courteous, but firm representation should be made to the German government with a view to showing that their action had been taken without a sufficient inquiry into the facts."

Chairman Dingley looked over the Berlin cables and said: "This is evidently a device to prohibit the importation of American fruits on alleged sanitary grounds, in line with the similar prohibition of American pork. The importation seems to be prohibited on sanitary grounds in order to avoid the provisions of our commercial treaties with Germany which give to imports from the United States equal privileges with imports from other countries. There is not the slightest ground for the allegation that California fruits are affected as charged, indeed the evidence is conclusive that they are especially free from parasites. When that government undertakes to prohibit the importation of American products on sanitary grounds which do not exist in fact, it violates the spirit of our commercial treaties with that country. The president, under the act of 1890 has authority to meet just such discrimination as this."

Representative Maguire, of California, late in the afternoon introduced in the house a resolution calling upon the state department for all information and correspondence between this government and Prussia relative to the decree forbidding the importation of American fruit.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eruptions, or skin disease may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Ointment. It is the great Pile remedy. S. R. Bellamy.

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THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Strange as the University Preacher. Farewell Dinner to President Alderman. Parting Words

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., February 2.

The new plan of having the university preacher stay here for a week has been heartily inaugurated by the presence this week of Dr. Robert Strangely of the class of '79. On Sunday morning he preached to a large crowd at the Episcopal church on "Faith," and continued the same subject at night at the chapel. He conducts morning prayers and takes part, with a short address, in the nightly Y. M. C. A. services. On Thursday night he will preach to the students. Having office hours, the preacher is in touch with the students and says he feels like a boy again among the familiar scenes of his recent college days.

A time of sadness pervaded the university as the hours approached for the departure of President Alderman on his three months' Mediterranean cruise. Mrs. J. W. Gore, who knows so well how to do such things in the elegant home, tendered the president a farewell dinner at which all the faculty were guests. The occasion was full of good feeling and kindly reminiscences and hope for the future and would all with greater appreciation to the honored and cultured hostess.

Yesterday morning Dr. Alderman at the chapel service spoke a few earnest words of departure to the full crowd of students. After alluding to the route and object of his vacation, and announcing with regret Professor Gore, on whose experienced shoulders the trustees rested the executive burden, as dean of the faculty, while the president is absent, he earnestly reminded the students that he imposed a trust upon them, namely, the honor and good name of the university. That they alone could keep it clean and pure; that he goes out as a man to enjoy the inheritance of the ages, by eye and ear to reap somewhat of the treasures of other nations; that meanwhile the pupils of those who go down to the sea are to be remembered. "I shall feel that each one of you will have me in your mind and heart daily as you here take part in the simple service of prayer and praise the great God who holds us in the hollow of his hand. He would to hear from you and get the biggest bundle of mail in Cairo of any of the party. 'So finally wherever I go and whatever I see, of other men, of storied buildings, of great spots made sacred in history and by the footsteps of the Saviour, shall never fade from the very front place in my heart and mind some grey old buildings set back among the trees which I loved as a boy and which with some hundreds of students mingling in and out I love to serve as a man, who, wherever they do whatever they do, are yet the hope and pride of the commonwealth."

Dr. Alderman left today via the Southern and will sail from New York on Saturday February 6th.

Europe Storm-Swept

London, February 2.—Storms are prevailing throughout Great Britain and railroad trains have been greatly delayed. Severe gales have swept the coast and worse weather is predicted for tonight, with severe cold.

Lloyds report at 9 a. m. says: "Terrible squalls are reported at present both at the Lisard."

Atmospheric disturbances are present on the continent from Berlin to Buda Pest, resulting in a general interruption of traffic and considerable damage to property, especially at Leipzig, Bohemia, and the West. A gale has prevailed at Vienna since Sunday, reaching hurricane force on Sunday night. It is now subsiding.

The wind blew over the lantern of the little Grosby lighthouse and set fire to the building, which was destroyed. Its three occupants, the lighthouse keeper, his wife and a man who was visiting them perished.

A despatch from Bergamo, Lombardy, says that six working girls were killed and many others seriously injured at Raascono yesterday when the roof of the spinning mill there collapsed in the storm.

A hurricane, accompanied by dreaching rain, has been sweeping over the Clyde district since last evening. A number of yachts have been sunk in Gourock bay, much damage has been done to shipping off the coast and considerable destruction has been caused inland.

A terrible storm has swept the coast of Norway during the last few days. There have been several shipping disasters and it is feared many lives have been lost.

It Will Surprise You

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, them out effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, your druggist will supply a generous 10 cent trial size or we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.