# NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

VOL. V.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

NO. 38.

### To The Patrons of This Paper, Groceries! WEBOW.

#### We Want Your Trade.

We Keep constantly in Stock and to Arrive Lime, (Va. and Rockland,) Rosendale and Portland Cement, Calcined and Land Plaster, Guanos, Champion Mowers, Buckeye Mowers Tiger & Coates Hay Rakes, Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills and order Repairs for same.

Butterworth Threshers, Boseer Horse Powers, Smith Well Fixtures, Terra Cotta Flue Pipe, Tobacco Flues and do Tin Roofing which does not leak and guarantee the same.

#### Keep Valley and Shingle Tin always Ready.

SPECIAL MENTION

By all means see the New Champion Front Cut Steel Mower and the latest improved Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill, with no Trigger Work and Cog-Wheels (at end to always trouble and annoy you--very simple now,) and the beautiful and equally good Butterworth

WHARTON & STRATFORD.

### The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia.

DR. CARTER BERKLEY,

RALEIGH, N. C. Manager for the State.

This Association was organized Sept. every way worthy of trust.

It has furnished reliable life insurance t less than one-h lf the rates charged by old line life insurance companies on the same risks. Its Death (laims to the amount of

over \$600,000, have been paid in full.

its membership exceeds hight thousand carefully selected risks, composed of representative men in all classes of life, whose names on its role of membership certify their unqualified endorsement. It is confidently believed that this Company presents the most perfect plan of insurance now in existence. Try it and leave your family independent in case of death.

H. C. HOLTEN, L. A. BAILEY. AGENTS.

Greensboro, N. C., March 18th, 1887

#### POMONA HILL

### Nurseries! POMONA, N. C.

These Nurseri s are located 2% miles west of Greensboro, on the Richmond & Danvil e and Salem Branch Railr ads Th re you

One and a-Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing.

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respect-ful y invited to call and examine sack and learn the exten of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Pea h, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf.) Plums, Apricots, Grap.s, Cherries, Mulberras, Nectar.nes, Figs, Quinces, Gooelerres, Raspberries, Currants, Pocans, English Wall uts. January Posimmon, Stra lish Wal uts, Ja anese Persimmon, Straw berries, Shubs, Roses' Avergreens, Shade Trees, &c., and in fact ev rything of the hardy class usually ke t in a first-class

SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTHERN BORDER STATES.

New Fruits of sp cial note are the Yel ov T ansparent Apple, Lady Ingold reach, the Laws n Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beaufo t Pears, Lutie, Niagra, and the Georgia Grape,

Descriptive Catalogues free. Cor. spondence sollcited. Special in fucements to large Planters. Address.

J. VAN. LINDLEY, Pomona, Guilford Co. N. C

### INSURANCE AGENCY Tornada, Fire, Life.

O. W. CARR & CO.,

Greensboro, N. C.

O. W. CARR.

Trinity College and High Point, N, C

ASSETS OVER \$200,000,000.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in busines; which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Lither sex, all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will stern you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine important chances of a life time. Those who are ambitious will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maire

# **Groceries!!**

# **Groceries!!!**

--) ‡ 0 ‡ (---

When times are hard and money scarce, which is the case just now, everbody should buy his goods where they can be had for the least money.

To the citizens of Greensboro and Surrounding (ountry and to the Retail Merchants of North Carolina, we ven. ture to say that we can and will sell all goods in our line as Low as they can b: bought in the STATE. '

We buy in large quantities for cash from first hands, thus securing every advantage in price and transportion. We own the building in which we do business, and give our personal attention to our business. These facts make it evident that we can sell goods as low as any and much lower than those who do not enjoy these advantages.

Not only have we every advantage, but we recognize the fact that our interest and the interest of our customers are identical.

We will sell you more Coods for \$1 than any other house in the City.

### WE WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

All Kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

We call special attention to our

### Patent Roller Flour,

EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Please give us a Call when in wan

of anything in our Line.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

# HENDRIX BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

#### GROCERS.

East Market St.,

Opposite Planters' Hotel and U. S. Court House.

### DR. TALMAGE.

THF BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject :- "A Straight Up and Down

Religion."

Text: "And the Lord said unto me Amos what seest thou? and I said, a plumb line. Text: "Amit the Lord said, a plumb line."

Amos vii. 8.

The solid masonry of the world has to me a fascination. Walk about some of the triumphial arches and the cathedrals, 400 or 500 years old, and see them stand for centuries, as erect as when they were builded, walls of great height not tending a quarter of an inch this way or that. So greatly honored were the masons who builded these walls that they were free from taxation and called "free" masons. The trowel gets most of the credit for these buildings, and its clear ringing on stone and brick has sounded across the ages. But there is another implement of just as much importance as the trowel, and my text recognizes it. Bricklayers, and stone masons, and carpenters, in the building of walls, use an instrument made of a cord, at the end of which a lump of lead is fastened. They drop it over the side of the wall, and as the plummet naturally seeks the centre of gravity in the carth, the workman discovers where the wall recedes, and where the wall recedes, and where the wall recedes, and where it bulges out, and just what is the perpendicular. Our text represents God as standing on the wall of character, which the Israelites had built, and in that way measuring it. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou! and I said, A plumb line."

What the world wants is a straight up and down religion. Much of the so-called piety of the day bends this way and that, to suit the times. It is horizontal with a low state of sentiment and morals. We have all been building a wall of character, and it is glaringly imperfect and needs reconstruction. How shall it be brought into the perpendicular? Only by the divine measurement. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou! and I said. A plumb line."

The whole tendency of the times is to make us act by the standard of what others do, If they play cards. If they dance, we dance. If they read certain styles of books, we read them. We throw over the wall of our character the tangled plumb-line of other lives and rejec

wide as the world. There are 10,000 plumb lines in use, but only one is true and exact, and that is the line of God's eternal right. There is a mighty attempt being made to reconstruct and fix up the Ten Commandments. To many they seem too rigid. The tower of the land of the construct that they are the construct the construction of the constructi Pisa leans over about thirteen feet from the perpendicular, and propie go thousands of miles to see its graceful inclination, and by extra braces and various architectural con-trivances it is kept leaning from century to century. Why not have the ten granite blocks of Sinai set a little aslant? Why not

blocks of Sinal set a little aslant? Why not have the pillar of truth a leaning tower? Why is not an ellipse as good as a square? Why is not an oblique as good as straight up and down? My friends, we must have a standard; hall it be God's or man's?

The divine plumb-line needs to be thrown over all merchandise. Thousands of years ago Solomon discovered the tendency of buyers to depre late goods. He saw a man beating down an article lower and lower, and saying it was not worth the price asked and ing down an article lower and lower, and saying it was not worth the price asked, and when he had ourchased at the lowest point he told everybody what a sharp bargain he had struck, and how he had outwitted the merchant. Proverbs xx, 14: "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth." So utterly askew is society in this manner that you saidom find a seller asking the price that he expects to get. He puts on a higher value than he proposes to re veive knowing that he will have get. He puts on a higher value than he proposes to re eive, knowing that he will have
to drop. If he wants fifty he asks seventyfive. And if he wants 2,000 he asks 2,500. "It
is naught," saith the buyer. "The fabric is
defective; the style of goods is poor; I can get
elsewhere a better article at a smaller price;
it is out of fashion; it is damaged; it will fade;
it will not wear well." After a while the
marchant, from over-persuasion or from desire to dispose of that particular stock of
goods, says: "Well, take it at your own
prite," and the purchaser goes home with
light step and calls into his private office his
confidential friends, and chuckles while he
tells how that for half price he got the good: confidential friends, and chuckles while he tells how that for half price he got the good: In other words, he lies and is proud of it. Nothing would make times as good, and the earning of a livlihood so easy, as the universal adoption of the law of right. Suspicion strikes through all bargain making. Men who sell know not whether they will ever get the money Purchasers know not whether the goods shipped will be in according to the sample, and what, with the large number of clerks who are making false entries and then absconding to Canad and the exand then absconding to Cana? , and the explosion of firms that fa'l for millions of dollars, honest men are at their wits' end to make a living. He who stands up amid all the pressure and does right is accomplishing something toward the establishment of a high commercial prosperity. I have deep sympathy for the laboring classes who toil with hand and foot. But we must not forget the business men who, without any complaint or bannered processions through the street, are enduring a stress of circumstances terrific. The fortunate people of to-day are those who are receiving daily wages or regular salaries. And the men most to be pitied are those who conduct a business while prices are falling, and yet try to pay their clerks and employes, and are in such fearful straits that they would quit business to-morrow if it were not would quit business to-morrow if it were no for the wreck and ruin of others. When people tell me at what a ruin ously low price they purchased an article it gives me more dismay than satisfaction. I know it means the bankruptcy and defalcation of men in many departments. The men who toil with the brain need full as much sympathy as those who toil with the hands. All business

The pressure to do wrong is all the stronger from the fact that in our day the large busifrom the fact that in our day the large business houses are swallowing up the smaller, the whales dining on bluefish and minnows. The large houses undersell the small ones because they can afford it. They can afford to make nothing, or actually lose, on some styles of goods, assured they can make it up on others. So a great dry goods house goes outside of its regular line and sells books at cost, or less than cost, and that swamps the booksellers; or the dry goods house sells brice. The large houses undersell the small ones because they can afford to make nothing, or actually lose, on some styles of goods, assured they can make it up on others. So a great dry goods house goes outside of its regular line and sells books at cost, or less than cost, and that swamps the booksellers; or the dry goods house sells brice-brace at lowest figures, that swamps the small dealer in brice-brace. And the same thing goes on in other styles of merchandise, and the consequence is that all along the business streets of all our cities there in terrific struggle to keep their heads above water. The Cunarders run down the Newfoundland fishing smacks. This is head shove water. The Cunarders run down the Newfoundland fishing smacks. This is nothing against the man who has the big store for me, no cigars or cigarettes for me, no sunday sprees for me, no sunday s as great a business as he can manage. To feel right and do right under all this pressure requires martyr grace, requires divine support, requires celestial reinforcement. Yet there are tens of thousands of such men getting splendidly through. They see others going up and themselves going down, but they keep their patience and their courage, and their Christian consistency, and after s while their turn of success will come. The owners of the big business will die and their boys will get possession of the business, and with a cigar in the mouth, and full to the owners of the big business will die and their boys will get possession of the business, and with a cigar in the mouth, and full to the chin with the best liquor, and behind a pair of spanking bays they will pass everything on the turnpike road to temporal and eternal boys will get possession of the business, and with a cigar in the mouth, and full to the chin with the best liquor, and behind a pair of spanking bays they will pass everything on the turnpike road to temporal and eternal perdition. Then the business will break up, and the smaller dealers will have fair opportunity. Or the spirit of contentment and right feeling will take possession of the large firm, as recently in the case of A. A. Low & Co., and the firm will say: "We have enough money for all our needs and the needs of our children; now, let us dissolve business and make way for other men in the same line." Instead of being start'ed at a solitary instance of magnanimity, as in the case just mentioned, it will be-

life is struck through with suspicion, and panics are only the result of want of confi-

place. The Bibie religion demands that we first get right with Gol. It begins at the top and measures down, while the other religions begin at the bottom and try to measure up. They stand at the foot of the wall up to their knees in the mud of human theory and speculation, and have a plummet and a string tiel fast to it. And they throw the number this way and break they throw the plummet this way and break a head there, and they throw plummet an-other way and break a head there, and then they throw it up, and it comes down upon their own pate. Fools! Why will you stand at the foot of the wall measuring up when you ought to stand at the top measuring down! A few days ago I was in the country, thirsty after a long walk. And I came in, and my calld was blowing soap bubbles, and they rolled out of the cup, blue, and gold. and green, and sparkling, and besutiful, and orbicular, and in so small a space I never saw more splendor concentrated. But she blew once too often and all the glory vanished into

throne of God, clear as crystal. Glory to God for the religien that drops from above, not coming up from beneath! "And the Lord said unto me, Arnos, what seest thou! and I said, A plumb-line."

I want you to notice this fact, that when a man gives up the straight up and down religion in the Bible for any new fangled religion. It is generally to suit his sing. You first ion, it is generally to suit h's sins. You are hear of his change of religion, and then you hear of some swindle he has practiced in Colorado mining stock, telling some one if he will put in \$10,000 he can take out \$10,000, or he has sacrificed his chastity, or plunged into irhas sacrification. he has to broaden h's religion, and he becomes as broad as temptation, as broad as the soul's darkness, as broad as hell. They want a religion that will allow them to keep their sins, and then at death say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servant," and tells them: "All is well, for there is no hell."

What a glorious heaven they hold before us! Come, let us go in and see it. There is Herod and all the babes he massacred. There is Charles Guiteau, and Jim Fisk, and Robespierre, the friend of the French guillotine, and all the liars, thieves, house burners, gar-roters, pickpockets and libertines of all the centuries. They have all got crowns, and thrones, and harps, and scepters, and when they chant they sing: "Toanksgiving, and honor, and glory, and power to the broad re-ligion that let us all into heaven without repentance and faith in those disgraceful dog-mas of exclesiastical old fogyism." My text gives me a grand opportunity of saying a useful word to all young men who are now forming habits for a lifetime. Of what use to a stonemason or a bricklayer is a p umb line? Why not build the wall by the unaided eye and hand! Because they are insufficient, because if there be a deflection in the wall it cannot further on be corrected. Because by the law of gravitation a wall must be straight in order to be symmetrical and safe. A young man is in danger of getting a defect in his wall of character that may never be corrected. One of the best friends I ever had died of delirium tremens at 60 years of age, though he had not since

21 years of age—before which he had been dissipated—touched intoxicating liquor until that particular carousal that took him off. Not feeling well in a street on a hot summer day he stepped into a drug store, just as you and I would have done, and asked for a dose of something to make him feel better. And there was alcohol in the dose, and that one drop aroused the old appetite, and he entered the first liquor store, and stayed there until thoroughly under the power of rum. He entered his home a raving maning his wife and danches maning his maniac, his wife and daughters fleeing from his presence, until he was taken to the city hospital to die. The combustible material of early habit had lain quiet nearly forty years, and that one spark ignited the conflagation. Remember that the wall may be one hundred feet high, and yet a deflection one foot from the foundation affects the entire structure. ure. And if you live 100 years, and do right the last eighty years, you may, nevertheless, do something at twenty years of age that will damage all your earthly existance. All you who have built houses for youselves or for others, am I not right in saying to these young men, you cannot build a wall so high as to be independent of the character as to be independent of the character of its foundations! A man before thirty years of age may commit enough sin to last him a lifetime. A cat that has killed one pigeon caused be cured. Keep it from hilling the first pigeon. Now, John, or George, or Charles, or William, or Alexander, or Andrew, or Henry, or whatever be your Christian name or surname, say here and now: "No wild oats for me, no cigars or cigarettes for me, no wine or beer for me, no nasty

come a common thing. I know of accres of great business houses that have had their opportunity of vast accommon and who ought to quit. But, parhaps, for all the days of this generation the struggle of small houses to keep alive under the overshadowing pressure of great houses will continue; therefore, taking things as they are, you will be wise to preserve your equilibrium, and your honesty, and your faith, and throw over all the country, and shelves, and barrels, and hogheads, and cotton bales, and rice casks, the measuring line of divine right. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou! and I said, A plumb line."

In the same way we need to measure our divine prayer, or sermon, or hymn. No one

sure of great houses will continue; therefore, taking things as they are, you will be wise to preserve your equilibrium, and your honesty, and your faith, and throw over all the country, and shelves, and barrels, and hogheads, and cotton bales, and rice tasks, the measuring line of divine right. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou! and I said, A plumb line."

In the same way we need to measure our theologies. All sorts of religions are putting forth their pretensions. Some have a spiritualistic religion and their chief work is with ghosts, and others a religion of political economy proposing to put an end to human misery by a new style of taxntion, and there is a humanitarian religion that looks after the body of men and lets the soul look after itself, and there is a Tegislative religion that proposes to rectify all wrongs by enactment of better laws, and there is an aesthetic religion that by rules of exquisite tasts would lift the heart out of it deformaties, and religions by the square foot, and religions the same way from the order of the more religion that will ever effect anything for the human race, and that is the straight up and would take the heart away from the only religion that will ever effect anything for the human race, and that is the straight up and down religion written in the book, which begins with Genesis and ends with Revelation, the religion of the skies, the old religion, the God-given religion, the everlasting religion, which says: "Love God above all and your neighbor as yourself." All religions but this one begin at the wrong end and in the wrong place. The Bibie religion demands that depleted in health, cast down in spirits, the typhoid fever strikes him in the smallest room on the fourth story of a fifth rate boarding hense, cursing God, and calling for his mother, and fighting back demons from his dying pillow, which is basweated and torn to rags, he plunges out of the world with the shriek of a destroyed spirit. Alas for that kind of fun! It is remorse. It is despair. It is blackness of blackness. It is wos unending and long reverberating, and crushing as though all the mountains of all continents roll on him in one avalanche. My soul, stand back from such fun. Young man, there is no fun in ship-weeking your character no fun in dis-Young man, there is no fun in ship-wrecking your character, no fun in dis-gracing your father's name. There is no fun in breaking your mother's heart. There is no fun in the physical pangs of the dissolute. There is no fun in the profligate's death-bed. There is no fun in an undone starsing There is no fun in an undone eternity. Paraceisus, out of the askes of a burnt rose, said he could recreate the rose, but he failed in the alchemic undertaking, and roseate life once burned down in sin can never again be

made to blossom. plain water and was refreshed. And so far as sou! thirst is concerned, I put against all the glewing, glittering soup bubbles of wor'dly reform and human speculation one draught from the fountain from under the throne of God clear as gravetal. Glory to that plumb line over French imperialism, and what was the result! Ask the ruins of her Tuileries, and the fallen column of the Cæsars? Ask her war eagles, with beak dulled and wings broken, flung helpless into the Tiber. He threw it over the Assyrian Empire of a thousand years, the thrones of Semiramis, and Sarlanapalus, and nalmaneser, of twenty-seven victorious exshamaneser, of twenty-seven victorious ex-peditions, the cities of Phoenicia kneeling to the scepter, and all the world blanched in the presence. What became of all the grandeur? Ask the fallen palaces of Khorsabad and the corpses of her 185,000 soldiery slain by the angel of the Lord in one night, and the Assyrian sculptures of the world's museums, all that now remains of that splendor before which nations staggered and crouched. God is now throwing that plumb line over this American republic, and it is a solemn time with this nation, and whether we keep His Sabbaths or lishonor them, whether righteousness or inquity dominate, whether we are Christian or infidel, whether we fulfill our mission or refuse it, whether we are for God or against him, will decide whether we shall as a nation go on in higher and higher career or go down in the same grave where Babylon, and Nineveh, and Thebes, and Assyria are

sepulchared.
"But," say you, "if there be nothing but a plumb line what can any of us do, for there is an old proverb which truthfully declares: If the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.' What shall we do when, according to Isaiah, God shall lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet? Ah, here is where the Gospel comes in with a Saviour's righteousness to make up for our deficits. And while I see hanging on the wall a plumb line, I see also hanging there a cross. And while the one condemns us the cross. And while the one condemns us the other saves us, if only we will hold to it. And here and now you may be set free with a more glorious liberty than Hampden, or Sidney, or Kosciusko ever fought for. Not out you ler, nor down there, nor up here, but just where you are you may get it. The invalid proprietress of a wealthy estate in Scotland visited the continent of Europe to Scotland visited the continent of Europe to get rid of her maladies, and she went to Baden-Baden and tried those waters, and went to Carlsbad and tried those waters, and went to Homburg and tried those waters, and instead of getting better she got worse, and in despair she said to a physician: "What shall I do?" His reply was: "Medicine can do nothing for you. You have one chance in the waters of Pit Keathly Scotland." "Is it possible?" she replied. "Why, those waters are on my own estate!" She returned, and drank of the fountain, and in a rew months completely recovered. Oh sick, and diseased, and sinning, and dying hearer, why go tradging all the world over, and seeking here and there relief for your discouraged spirit, when close by, and at your very feet, and at the door of your heart, aye, within the very estate of your own consciousness, the healing waters of eternal life may be had, and had this very hour; this very minute, this very Sabbath? Blessed be God that over against the plumb line that Amos sew is the cross through the amanginating that over against the plumb line that Amos saw is the cross, through the emancipating power of which you and I may live and live

ridge, a prominent citizen and the keeper of a restaurant in the town. Mrs. Eldridge had been assisting her husband during the evening, and about midnight, as he was about to close up, she stepped to the door, attracted by something in the street. No sooner had she done so than the crack of a rifle was heard and the woman fell to the floor with a scream and at once expired. An examination showed that she had been shot through her body. The tragedy soon attracted a large crawd to the spot, and in a few moments a portion of the men present, thinking they had a clue to the murderer, arrested John Caperton, a colored man of bad reputation; but there being no evidence against him the authorities were compelled to discharge him.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, AND MATA-MORAS, MEXICO, RAVAGED.

Great Destruction of Property Along the Rie Grande.

A hurricane visited Brownville, Texas, and vicinity the other night. The rain accompanying the storm deluged the country for miles. The village of Santa Cruz, oppo site Brownsville, was submerged for several hours. The Rio Grande rose rapidly and raged like the sea, and the backwater overflowed thany miles of fertile country. Hardly a tree is standing near the city, and several hundred acres of valuable sugar cane were blown flat to the earth. The roof of Masonic Hall was carried away. Scanlan's large oil warehouse was demolished. The telegraph wires were prostrated. The damage in Brownsville and at Matamoras, Mexico, is estimated at \$1,000,000. In Brownsville seventy small houses were blown down and 300 others were unroofed and rendered unfit for occurance. pancy. In Matamoras a dozen houses of the better class and from 150 to 200 small houses were ruined; while from 400 to 500 others were unroofed. In the country on the American side of the river incalculable damage was done. Many heads of cattle and sheep were lost and the crops of cotton, corn and sugar

Cane were destroyed.

Though the barometer and the tide in the Gulf usually give warning of the coming of bad weather, this storm gave no notice of its bad weather, this storm gave no notice of its immediate approach. At 9 P. M. the weather that had been blowing for several days increased in fierceness, with heavy gusts of rain, and in a short time a hurricane was on the towns in its full force, the wind reaching, in the height of the storm, a velocity of seventy-eight miles an hour. All night long it continued. Morning dawned on a scene of desolation. Water filled the streets, through which the roaring north wind drove the rain like great volleys north wind drove the rain like great volleys of small shot. The fallen trees, ruins of houses, and prostrate fences were half sub-merged. At 2:30 P. M. the wind fell almost to a calm, which lasted till 4:30 P.M., when the wind came from the south. shows that the vortex of the hurricane, as was in the case of those of 1880 and 1886, passed directly over this region. About nine P. M. the wind again became violent, coming next morning. The storm lasted about thirty-five hours. The rainfall was 10.40

The average temperature was inches. seventy-two degrees.

The diam ter of the storm was much greater and its duration was longer than those of 1880 and 1886. The force was greater than those of the blow of the former year, but not so great as that of the one of 1880. The fact that the bulk of the people were better prepared for its coming and that the weaker buildings had been swept away by the storm of last year was the only reason for its not being more destructive.

In Matamoras the narrow streets in the storm were torrents. Even in the more central parts of the town the streets were filled with ruins. The school buildings were full of houseless people, and the authorities did all in their power for them. Among the merchants goods have been generally damaged by water. The suffering in the town and country is severe. At the railroad station several sheds were blown down and the line was reported inundated at severa

#### VETERANS MISFORTUNE.

While on a Tour They Experience the Horror of a Collision.

The special train carrying the New York veteran firemen, who are making a tour across the country from San Francisco, ar. rived at St. Louis, Sunday, accompanied by the celebrated Cappa's New York Seventh

A reception committee composed of one man from each of the old St. Louis Volunteer Corps, was on hand to receive them. When the party left Kansas City the train consisted of eight sleeping and dining cars, and one car for the conveyance of the engine which several of the old firemen ran with in their early days. This latter car was missing along wit i its contents. The train was also two and a half hours late. This was caused by an accident at Halden, Mo., about forty mi es from Kansas City.

The trains left Kansas City at midnight and while moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, when near Holden the engine attached to the excursion train ran into the engine of a freignt train which was standing on the side track, completely demolishing both engines and the baggage car of the excursion train. The fireman and engineer of the latter train jumped for their lives, the former succeeding in escaping with slight injuries, but the engineer fared badly, breaking both legs and arms and otherwise seriou

The party were all s und asleep at the time, being much fatigued after their long journey. They hardly realized their danger until it was over. Some of the ladies on the train, who were accompanying their husbands, were terribly frightened and the coach rang with their screams.

After all had been quieted another engine was procured and the train backed out. The backing out of the train brought to light a horrible sight, and for over half an hour caused consid rable excitement among hour caused considerable excitement among the party. Two men were found on the track crushed to death. Upon a hurred muster of the firemen it was ascertained that the two men were not members of the excursion party, and it is supposed that they were two tramps who were stealing their way on the front platform of the baggage car, and that they were probably asleep when the collision occurred.

collision occurred. After it was announced that the party were safe, the train pulled out leaving the dead and wounded behind.

which was embossed the act of Congress prescribing the penalties for descerating United States national cemeteries, and with it hammered the monument out of all recognizable shape. The vandal was loud in his abuse of the "dead Yankees," as he termed them, an I when he passed two ladies who were driving through the cemetery he made a most insulting remark to them.

Jones was arrested and taken before Judge Lowenburg, United States Commissioner, and a charge of malicious mischief was preferred against him. Mr. Graves was also arrested as an accessory and gave bond for

arrested as an accessory and gave bond for

#### AN HONEST BURGLAR.

He Returns Money and Says it Was Because the Victim Has One Leg

The arrest of Mr. J. A. Robson, defaulting tax collector of Washington County, Ga., discloses a queer story. His shortage was over \$2,500. Mr. Robson, when fifteen years old, enlisted in the First Georgia and lost his left leg. After the war Robson returned to Sandersville and was elected tax collector of Washington County, and since that time he has held office continuously, and has handled

many millions of dollars. one afternoon early in February last, Mr. Robson was sitting in his office alone. He had been collecting money all day and was arranging and assorting his bills when some one came in. Robson looked up, expecting to greet another tax payer, but instead of a tax payer he saw a filthy looking tramp before him. The man looked at Mr. Robson a second and then remarked: "Can't I sell you some stove-polish to day?"

"No; I guess not," answered Robson, bending over the pile of money again. There was a fire in the stove and the tramp sat down beside it, watching Mr. Robson place the money in the safe and look it. In a few minutes a farmer entered the office and expressed a desire to pay his taxes. The col-

minutes a farmer entered the office and expressed a desire to pay his taxes. The collector accepted the bill, and in making the change was compelled to open his safe again. As he turned the combination the tramp watched him closely.

On Feb. 19, Mr. Robson discovered that the safe had been robbed of over \$2,500. He made the mistake of trying to hide the misfortune and was shortly published as a defaulter and was indicted. He then made up his mind to keep out of the way of the court his mind to keep out of the way of the court and on Wednesday was in the act of running away when he was notified that there was a package in the express office for him. He was not expecting any money, but he opened the package. The money and the letter rolled out. The letter read:

Mr. J. A. Robson, tax Cellector, Sanders-ville, Ga.

DEAR S:R: By express find \$2,575 I got from your safe on the night of February 19. My pal didn't tell me, and I never knew till since I lifted you that you were an empty-legged old confederate. I am flush now and see you have lost your office, therefore the Moral-Be careful in the future how you

turn the knob of your combination when a vender of stove-polish is sitting close by. Witness—J. F. Peacock.

The letter appeared to be from one of the parties who had robbed his safe and believ-

ing that a good detective could follow the clue thus given he decided to come to Atlanta, but before he arrived a telegram was received at police headquarters asking for his arrest. The police have the express package and are now trying to run down the

#### HIGH LICENSE.

How the New Liquor Law in Minnesota is Working.

Minnesota is almost the first State to put a high license law into operation. Such a law went into effect on the first of July last and we give herewith a review of the results of the law, based upon returns from every

town, city and township in the State. The law provides that the license for selling intoxicating liquors shall be \$1000 in all cities containing a population of 10,000 or more, and \$500 in all cities the population of which is less than \$10,000. It imposes the severest penalties for the violation of any of its mandates, and gives over to the State authorities partial jurisdiction in matters pertaining to its enforcement.

It is found that in those cities and towns

in which the new law is now enforced there has been a falling off of one third in the aggregate number of saloons, while a similar decrease is with good reason predicted for those places where the old license has not yet expired. Expressing it in round num-bers of 1650 saloons which flourished under the old license law, some 550 have been un-able to meet the advance and continue business under the new law

In Minneapolis the saloons have decreased in number from 334 to 227. In Duluth from 113 to 64. In Stillwater from forty-three to thirty-two, and in Winona from ninety-three to twenty-three. St. Paul is not yet affected by the new law. In this city the old licenses by the new law. In this city the old licenses for her 700 saloons do not expire until January 1, 1888. The license fee being \$100, it is thought that high license will reduce this number at least one-third, probably one-half. Saloons which have renewed their licenses under the new law, with those which dropped out last year, paid an average license fee of \$308. With high license the average fee per sa oon is \$688.

fee of \$308. With high license the average fee per sa oon is \$688.

Many of the cities and towns report public order as improved. In other places there appears to be no perceptible differences.

Some are of the opinion that drinking has increased while very many assert that drunkenness has greatly diminished. Generally speaking, business in the police courts, especially those of the smaller cities and towns does not appear to be nearly so brisk. especially those of the smaller clues and towns does not appear to be nearly so brisk as before. With a reduction of one-third in the number of salcons has followed an in-crease of one-third in the amount of public revenue derived therefrom. Public senti-ment is reported as overwhelmingly in favor of the new law and high license.

#### A QUEER DISCOVERY.

Seven Hundred Dollars in Gold and

a Skeleton Found in a Cave. While making excavations at Talladega Ala., some prospectors discovered a large opening in the hillside resembling a cave Upon examination an immense underground passage leading towards the city was discov passage leading towards the city was discovered. The party procured torches and continued their explorations, going as far as a mile underground. They describe the opening as about three feet wide by six feet high. When about a quarter of a mile from the entrance they discovered the skeleton of a human being, an old rusty tin box, part of a hammer, an old piece of a saw, several part of different kinds of weapons and seventy \$20 gold pieces, tied up in a leather sack. This cave or underground passage is thought to have been the rendezvous of a gang of desperadoes during the rebellion.

#### MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra, \$3.00 BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$3.00 a \$3.50; Wheat—Southern Fultz, 78a80cts; Corn—Southern White, 58a60cts, Yellow, 51a 52 cts.; Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 30a35cts.; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 53a55cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 14 00a \$15 00; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a \$8; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 25a26cts., near-by receipts 19a20cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 13 a 13½cts., Western, 11a11½cts.; Eggs—18a10; Cattle—2.75a \$4.00; Swine—6½a6½cts.; Sheep and Lamb—2½a4½cts; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$2.50, Good Common, 3 50a \$4 50, Middling, 5a \$6.00 Good to fine red, 7a \$9 Fancy, 10a \$12.

Cheese-N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs-