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The Messenger.

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A MOST DISASTROUS FIRE.

Property Consumed in Knoxville to Value of $1,200,000.

AN EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

The Longest and Handsomest Block of Houses in the City Destroyed--Several Persons Badly Injured.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday the most disastrous fire ever experienced in that city occurred. The entire block between Union and Reservoir streets, on Gay street, with the exception of the Staubach building, on the one end, the largest and handsomest block in the city, is a mass of ruins, and the loss is estimated at nearly a million dollars.

Several people were slightly injured, the most serious being Joe McMillin, who had a leg broken.

The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock in the wholesale grocery store of the McNulty Grocery Company by a porter of the Knox Hotel, which adjoins the grocery.

A general alarm was turned in and all the local fire companies were soon on the scene. The efforts proved futile, however, and the flames spread rapidly.

Among the heaviest losers are:

Daniel Briscoe & Co., wholesale dry goods; Staub Brothers, wholesale and retail furniture; Buckeye Hat Company, wholesale hats; A. P. Luber Dry Goods Company; Haines & Co., wholesale shoes; S. B. Newman & Company, grocers; Cullen, Newman & Company, grocers; W. W. Woodruff & Company, wholesale hardware; Belmeger, Doyle & Company, wholesale hats and shoes; Sanford, Chamberlain & Allen, wholesale dry goods; Knox Hotel and the McNulty Grocery Company.

Many smaller establishments, among them three livery stables in rear of the burned block, were destroyed.

An explosion of dynamite in Woodruff's hardware store shattered every window in Gay street.

A portion of the Chattanooga fire department was sent for, and on arrival rendered valuable assistance.

Among those injured in the fire were W. D. Kennedy, formerly city editor of Journal. Mike Sweeney, fire man, in escape he jumped from the third story of the Knox hotel to the roof of the adjoining building. He is badly but not fatally hurt.

Joe McMillin, traveling man, jumped from second story, leg broken.

James Hogan, barkeeper Knox hotel, jumped from third story to roof adjoining building, leg badly sprained.

John Biggle, Morgan county, jumped from third story of Knox hotel, ankle badly bruised.

W. M. Jones, Salisbury, N. C., jump, seriously injured.

R. Hudson, clerk in Knox Hotel, injured, ankle broken.

Jo Motlewold, jumped, badly injured.

It is believed that the total loss will amount to about $1,200,000. The insurance will be about one half.

The latest from Knoxville says: "Of the 52 guests who were asleep in the Hotel Knox, when the fire broke out, only 25 have been accounted for. The register was destroyed and it will perhaps never be known how many lives perished. Charred remains have been found in different localities of the ruins.

An almost correct estimate of the losses and insurance has been secured. It is as follows: Total loss, $1,011,000; total insurance, $614,250.70. Many of the firms burned out have secured temporary quarters and the wholesale houses especially have never stopped filling orders.

PRECAUTION AGAINST ACCIDENT

President and Vice President Go to New York in Separate Trains.

Arrangements are being completed at Washington for conveying the officials of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government to New York April 25th, to witness the Grant monument dedication ceremonies. President McKinley and his party will travel on the Pennsylvania road, while Vice-President Hobart and his friends will go by the Baltimore & Ohio. This division has been arranged to provide against possible accident and to make sure that the President and Vice-President shall not be both incapacitated and the machinery of the government thus even temporarily upset.

BAD FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

Over Half a Million of Its Funds Tied Up or Lost.

Developments have strengthened the belief that the affairs of the Globe Savings bank, which closed its doors recently in Chicago, Ill., are in much worse shape than the directors are willing to admit. In addition to $140,000 in cash belonging to the University of Illinois, which is tied up in the suspended institution, endowment bonds to the value of $300,000, also the property of the University of Illinois, are missing. This much is admitted by the president, Mr. Mckay, to the board of trustees of the university.

No Material Change.

The latest reports from the flooded districts show no material change in the situation. There has been a steady fall in the river at Helena, Ark.

Not Seriously Hurt.

At St. Augustine, Fla., W. J. Bryan addressed fully 3,000 persons from the steps of San Marco Hotel. His theme was good government and the money question, the free coinage of silver being treated as strongly as ever. At the close of his speech hundreds of people flocked around him and so great was the strain that one section of the piazza in front square fell through, precipitating 100 people to the ground beneath a distance of 20 feet. No one was seriously hurt, but a score of ladies and gentlemen received bruises and sprains. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious. He was not seriously hurt.

Help Going Promptly.

The first warrant on the treasury under the appropriation of $200,000 for the benefit of the Mississippi and Red river flood sufferers, has passed the accounting officers. It was for $80,000, and will be followed by others as rapidly as one can be made of the money.

Cyclone Visits Alabama.

A cyclone devasted portions of Dale county, Ala., Friday. A Mrs. Powers was killed by the falling timbers of her house and [illegible].

NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Southern Pencil Pointers.

At Macon, Ga., Charles Reid killed L. W. Halstead for insulting his wife.

The American Railway Association met at Richmond, Va., in annual session, with eighty roads represented by 125 delegates. The executive committee reported that the association embraced 244 companies operating 157,306 miles of railway.

The exports at Newport News, Va., during March aggregated $3,848,862.

The second convention of the industrial agents of the Seaboard Air Line railroad met in Charlotte. The attendance was very large.

Clark Howell has succeeded his father, E. P. Howell, as editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Efforts are being made at Norfolk, Va., to have Congress erect a monument at Hampton Roads to the memory of Commodore Maury.

Mrs. Nobles, who murdered her husband at Jeffersonville, Ga., has for the fourth time been sentenced to death, and will be hanged April 23d.

At a Charleston (S. C.) meeting of the City Railway Company, the new electric line now being built, it was determined to issue $250,000 of coupon bonds and $850,000 in stock. The charter of the company is to be amended accordingly.

The latest reports from the flooded districts along the Mississippi are more encouraging and a more hopeful feeling prevails.

Milt Hazer, Blackburn's silver Democrat, has been elected from the 38th senatorial district of Kentucky. He succeeds Senator Saliers, gold Democrat.

The question is raised that many convicts in the Virginia penitentiary under life sentence are improperly imprisoned; the point is to be decided by the courts.

The Richardson building, the largest in Chattanooga, is burned; two men lost their lives in the flames.

Twenty miles south of Vicksburg, Miss., extra train No. 26 ran over a mule, tearing up the track, ditching the engine and killing Fireman Tunstell, of New Orleans. No other persons were injured.

All About the North.

A Montreal Court has dismissed the action against the American Tobacco Company, of Canada, stating that it has a right to insist that its customers shall not sell goods of any manufacturer.

The proposition to admit women as delegates failed in the Methodist Conference at Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., for lack of a three-fourths vote.

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) glass works has been burned. The loss is fully $100,000; insurance, $80,000.

At Albany, N. Y., the Northern Associated Press, a corporation has been formed for the purchase, sale, collection and distribution of news, and the conduct of the business of a press association in all its branches.

The next convention of the Republican National League is to be held at Detroit, Mich., July 13, and 3,000 delegates are expected to attend.

Four thousand men have been forced out of employment by the closing of work by the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago. This action was taken by officials to head off a strike.

In Pittsburg, Pa., a bridge collapsed and a freight train fell fifty feet. Two of the crew were killed.

Highbinders in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, Cal., have levied an assessment of $10,000 on the merchants and a renewal of personal violence is expected.

A gold miners' convention will be held at Denver, Col., June 15 and 16, together with a mining display.

The largest manufactories of harness in the country, the at Columbus, O., Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y., have combined in the United Home Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

There will be more Federal troops assembled in New York on Grant memorial day than at any point in the East since the war.

The Greater New York bill will probably be passed over Mayor Strong's veto.

A Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch says that the losses sustained by cattlemen during the recent storm will range from 5 to 20 per cent. Anxiety is felt for many persons reported missing.

A cyclone destroyed the town of Chandler, Okla., east of Guthrie. A dozen or more people were killed and probably fifty were injured.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, "the Mistress of Southern literature, died at her home in Baltimore, Md., on the 27th of March.

Miscellaneous.

Maj. Sandoval, of the staff of the captain general, left Havana Friday for Washington, on a special mission.

Secretary Gage has issued a circular instructing officers of customs to delay further orders and final liquidating of entries of any merchandise arriving at ports after after April 1st. This action is because of the retro-active clause of the pending tariff bill.

The Southern Railway company, it is stated, is considering the plan of establishing railroad hospitals at various points on its system, says the Manufacturers' Record.

Small green bugs in abundance are appearing on the apple trees of central Missouri.

Wm. J. Bryan called on President McKinley Tuesday. It is the first time the two gentlemen have met since they were in Congress together.

A Boston special says: "Under favorable conditions and to the satisfaction of all concerned, the United States battleship Iowa has been given her official trial over the Cape Anne course, and under the inspection of the naval board appointed for that purpose. On the trial she made an average speed of 17 knots over the 68 mile course, exceeding her contract speed by one knot, winning $256,000 bonus for her builders.

The State Department at Washington has received response from Spain, France and Great Britian will send war vessels to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies at New York, April 27, when the Grant monuments is to be turned over to the city.

Secretary Bliss and Pension Commissioner Evans will recommend the revocation of President Cleveland's order consolidating the United States Pension Agencies, so as to reduce them from 18 to 9, on September 1st next, and they have no doubt that President McKinley will let the agencies stand as they are at present.

RATIFIED BY VENEZUELA

The Convention With Great Britain Unanimously Sanctioned.

A TRIUMPH FOR ARBITRATION.

The Venezuelan Congress Enthusiastically Approves the Treaty Negotiated Through the Good Offices of the United States to Settle by Arbitration the Long-Standing War-Threatening Dispute.

CARACAS, Venezuela (By Cable).—The Congress of Venezuela has unanimously and enthusiastically ratified the Guiana boundary arbitration treaty with Great Britain which was negotiated by the United States.

The measure was first read to the House of Representatives last Friday, when Senor Aranguren spoke eloquently in its favor. The second reading was without incident.

It came up on third reading Monday, and after a speech by Senor Briceno the House voted for the treaty unanimously, and great cheering and enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude to "Uncle Sam." The treaty was unanimously ratified by the Senate also. President Crespo's signature to the document closed the Venezuelan incident.

REVIEW OF THE FAMOUS INCIDENT.

The Provisions of the Treaty and the Arbitration Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela which, according to the foregoing special cable despatch has been ratified by the Venezuelan Congress was virtually the result of the action of this Government, and was, in fact, presaged by a note or protocol which embodied the terms of the treaty, the note being signed by Mr. Olney, then Secretary of State, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, on November 12, 1896.

The Anglo-Venezuelan treaty, after long deliberation by the British Premier and the Washington State Department, was framed,

PRESIDENT CRESPO, OF VENEZUELA.

and was signed in Washington on February 2 last by the British Ambassador and the Venezuelan Minister, Senor Andrade.

The treaty, having been ratified by the Venezuelan Congress, only awaits the sanction of the British Parliament to become operative. Its reception in Venezuela was at first the reverse of hopeful, many antagonists of the Crespo administration uttering denunciations against its provisions, which, it was said, were conceived more for the benefit of the United States and Great Britain than for the country most deeply interested.

One of the most striking attacks upon the treaty in Venezuela was made by Senor Michelena, before the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries Venezuelan Minister to the Court of St. James. Senor Michelena directly impugned the motives of the United States in aiding in the framing of the treaty.

The most important terms of the general Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty for the settlement of the Guiana boundary dispute are the provisions relating to the appointment of the tribunal and the clause giving the limit of occupation which must decide claims.

The arbitration tribunal is to be composed of five members, of whom four have been appointed. According to the articles of the convention its sessions are to be held in Paris, in which city it must meet within thirty days after briefs have been presented by the parties to the issue. The time in which they shall decide the question is limited to six months.

The arbitrators already chosen are Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, for Venezuela, and Right Honorable Baron Herschel and Sir Richard Henn Collins for Great Britain.

The vital point of the treaty, the rule to govern the disposition of the territory in dispute, is the fifty-year clause. According to this provision a treaty holding for half a century will entitle the occupant to undisturbed possession, the ordinary rules of evidence to be applied in establishing title.

General Schofield's Valor.

At St. Augustine, Fla., Mrs. S[illegible] presented Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, United States Army (retired), with a fine healthy girl baby. General Schofield was retired eighteen months ago on account of the age limit. He is now sixty-six years old. Mrs. Schofield, who is now thirty-two years of age, was formerly Miss Georgia Kilbourne, of Keokuk, Iowa. The Schofields have been married six years.

Money Order Increase.

The money order business of the New York Postoffice amounted to $21,800,000 in 1896. This was an increase of $5,000,000 over 1895. Superintendent Elliott says that this increase is continuing. To-day the money orders amount to more than they and the postal orders combined did in 1896, but the foreign money order business, from Germany especially, is becoming very much greater.

The President's Decoration Day.

President McKinley and all the members of the cabinet have accepted invitations to participate in the dedication of the battle monument at West Point, N. Y., on Decoration Day. The monument was built by private subscription, and is intended to commemorate the deeds of officers and soldiers of the regular establishment who lost their lives in the Civil War.

Nansen invented the model of the Fram, making her hull round and slippery, like an eel, with no corners of sharp edges for the ice to seize upon. She is the strongest vessel ever used in Arctic exploration. He said that pressure would simply lift her on the ice, and so her bottom, near the keel, was made almost flat in order that she might not capsize while on the ice surface; and her screw and rudder were also ingeniously protected. The many experts who said her design would not save the Fram from instant destruction were mistaken; for she met these resistless ice pressures, and they merely lifted her out of her cradle, and she rested safely on the surface.

Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me? Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Hartford Times.

As soon as a man gets his first gray hairs he begins to boast to his wife of the business worries he has.

GLASS MAKING IN FRANCE.

Thousands of Well Paid Men Employed at the Work.

In France there are no less than 250 glass furnaces that employ 50,000 workmen and pay out annually in wages 70,000,000 francs. These furnaces turn out 180,000,000 bottles besides window glass and other product.

To obtain entrance to a glass factory is no easy matter, as every superintendent is suspicious that the visitor is an agent of a rival factory and is endeavoring to learn some of the secrets of his place. A person must be properly introduced and identified before entrance can be gained.

A blast furnace is nothing to a glass furnace; a foundry is an ice house in comparison with it. A great room, with limited ventilation, for no cur-

TAKING GLASS FROM THE KILN.

rent of air can be allowed to pass through the factory, where molten glass is being handled, long rows of red-hot furnaces, the air on fire, great blasts of flame from the opening and closing doors of the kilns, the scene, especially at night, is lurid and terror-inspiring. An army of half-naked men, with long iron instruments, stirring the molten glass, withdrawing the bars with a ball and molding it into various shapes; the slight is a fit addition to the superheated chamber; these are the genii of the glass works, and their performances are more wonderful than those of the Arabian Nights, for at their touch the substance which is the very type and symbol of fragility becomes plastic, malleable, ductile, everything that is soft and impressible. It is veritable magic, for dipping his "canne" into the red-hot liquid, the blower in a moment produces at the end a huge crystal sphere, as transparent as the purest water and yet reflecting from its inner and outer surfaces every hue seen in the rainbow. A pair of genii simultaneously draw from the molten mass their instruments with a glowing ball of double size; one walks away carrying his "canne" over his shoulder, and between the two appears a red-hot rope of glass, longer and longer it grows, until the beholder looks for it to snap; it does not, but when drawn out many feet and to an equal thickness throughout, it is laid on a contrivance resembling a cross between a railroad and a ladder, and behold a long glass tube, ready for use in the chemist's laboratory. It is straight, but it does not need to be so; at a touch, the genii of the glass house can make it a spiral of any desired length, or can curve it, twist it into fantastic shapes, for it is their slave and obeys their slightest wish.

They do not work for pleasure, these genii; by no stretch of imagination can any amusement be found in their toil. They get good wages, for, although the price of labor has fallen greatly in recent years, each genius can command 15 to 20 francs a day. In the golden age of glass-blowing, ten to twenty years ago, 20 francs a day was considered poor pay, and skilled genii received from 25 to 35.

Improvements in the mechanism applied to the manufacture have resulted in blowing the great glass spheres by an air blast, but in most lines the machine has not yet learned the dexterity of human fingers, and so "handmade" is still true of a considerable share of the glass product.

A GLASS BUBBLE.

Not all the work, however, demands strength. The great spheres must be cut up, and with a diamond-pointed cutter, and a young lady attachment, the huge transparent globes soon lose their shape and become piles of little saucer-like disks, to be afterward molded into various shapes and articles, as the needs of trade demand. It is a wonderful industry. It is a sight to be remembered.

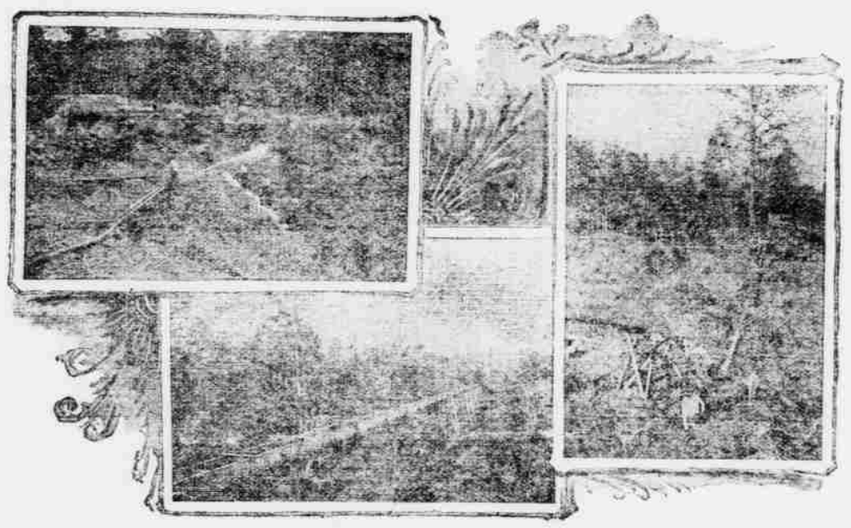
Mrs. Jimsmith—George, What does 'carte blanche' mean? Jimsmith—It refers to the way a man feels when he has got twenty-five dollars in his pocket and his wife gone away for a week.—Buffalo Express.

church and to make it mighty unpleasant for anybody who says a word against him.

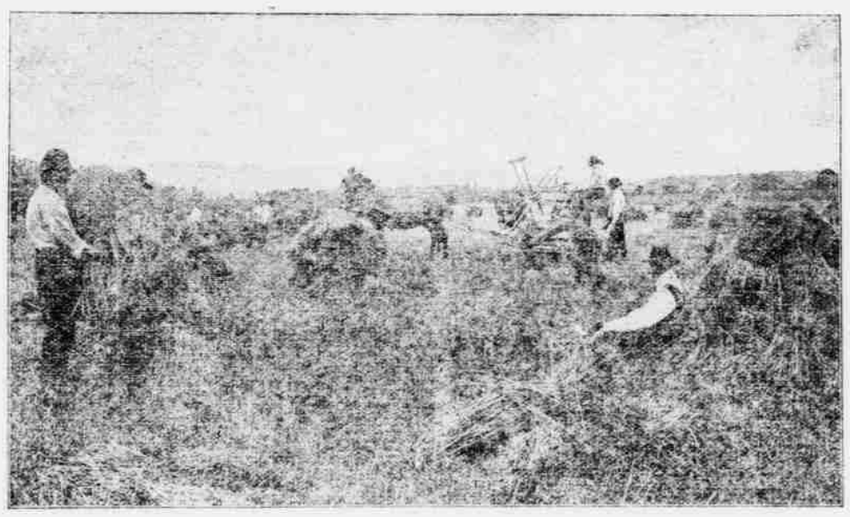
"A third case that has also figured largely in the papers is that of a man whose character is well known and who has bamboozled everybody who ever had any financial transactions with him. Yet he is able to hang on, and is surrounded in all his troubles by a crowd of women and men who call him 'dear' and pity him and denounce the men who are trying to have him deposed as a gang of persecutors. These three cases simply come to my mind now. If I sat down and thought I could recall a hundred. Now, unquestionably, this is all wrong. It isn't business, and it hurts religion. It keeps men in the ministry who are wholly unfit to be there and are continually bringing discredit upon the church. The most peculiar thing about it all is that in almost every row there will be found on the side of the pastor some business men who would no more think of running their business in the way the church is run than they would think of flying. If anybody suggested their keeping a malcontent they would say that the man who suggested it must think they were crazy."—New York Sun.

By the aid of machinery one man can make 1,200 the watch screws a day, some of which are so small that more than 100,000 of them are required to weigh a pound. One of the smallest of these is the "pallet-arbor," which has a thread of 250 to the inch, undergoes twenty-five distinct operations in the making, and of which it takes 130,000 to weigh a pound.

Soon will the man who owns a sleigh
Do care there's money in it;
He will not rest it by the day;
He's rest it by the minute.
—Washington Star.



PLACER GOLD MINING—SPINGERTOWN MINES.



HARVEST SCENE IN THE CATAWBA VALLEY.

FRIENDS OF ACCUSED PASTORS.

Many People Cling to Derelict Preachers After Their Guilt Is Proven.

"There's one thing I can't understand," said a man of the world. "That is the fierceness of church fights and the ability of every man who is a preacher to rally to his support scores of good people, no matter what his conduct may have been. Once a man gets attached to a church, though he may cut into trouble the next week and the nature of his trouble may lead to discredit religion, he has the support of these good people. I recall three cases right now.

"A minister was called to a church and he had hardly more than accepted the charge when his wife sued him for divorce. She charged cruelty and all that. The members of the congregation for a time stoutly believed in the justice of the case. He was a stranger to them, but they rallied around him, petted him, sent flowers to him, and figuratively speaking, cursed and reviled the woman whom he had professed to love, cherish and protect, though it was proved he hadn't done anything of the kind. The papers printed columns of the suit, and every line of it was a damage to the cause of religion and a particular damage to the church. But these good people stood by him and are standing by him yet. If the wife gets a divorce they will continue to stand by him and will condemn the woman.

"Another recent case that has figured in the newspapers is of a man who has clearly outlived his usefulness in the church he is in. The church is in debt. Not enough money is raised to pay running expenses. The organization has run down. It has been getting worse and worse ever since this man took hold. This fact is notorious, yet enough people cling to him to keep him in the church and to make it mighty unpleasant for anybody who says a word against him.

"A third case that has also figured largely in the papers is that of a man whose character is well known and who has bamboozled everybody who ever had any financial transactions with him. Yet he is able to hang on, and is surrounded in all his troubles by a crowd of women and men who call him 'dear' and pity him and denounce the men who are trying to have him deposed as a gang of persecutors. These three cases simply come to my mind now. If I sat down and thought I could recall a hundred. Now, unquestionably, this is all wrong. It isn't business, and it hurts religion. It keeps men in the ministry who are wholly unfit to be there and are continually bringing discredit upon the church. The most peculiar thing about it all is that in almost every row there will be found on the side of the pastor some business men who would no more think of running their business in the way the church is run than they would think of flying. If anybody suggested their keeping a malcontent they would say that the man who suggested it must think they were crazy."—New York Sun.

The Philadelphia Ledger asks: "Why should there be an outcry and protest because the farmers in Nebraska and other parts of the West are using their corn crop for fuel?" And it then goes on to show that corn is the most profitable article for fuel these farmers could have. We have heard no outcry or protest against burning corn. The farmers themselves have not objected. They may protest against the conditions which make it necessary, but not against the fuel itself, for the winds of Western Nebraska are very bitter and a bushel of corn is capable of making a brisk fire. Under favorable conditions the West produces bountiful crops. No combination of capital, no trust or association exists which can limit the output of the soil. But human greed and incivility have devised means by which natural conditions may be offset and counteracted, and it is exorbitant railway rates which render useless the farmer's labor and the bountiful crops and which makes it necessary for him to burn as fuel grain which might sustain thousands of Pennsylvania and Ohio coal miners out of work and near starvation by reason of the limitations of output imposed by the coal trust. And so greedy capital keeps in the bowels of the Eastern States the coal which the Western farmer needs and throws into the farmer's fire the corn the miner starves for. Of what use are the treasure-houses of nature—the veins of coal, the fecund earth—when trusts and railways prevent the natural exchange of the products of each?

Dreadful.

Housewife—It is dreadful to think what whisky will bring a man to.

Tramp—That's so, mum. Afore I took t' de road, I never thought I would hev t' eat sich things ez dey hand out t' me every day.—Judge.

M'KINLEY'S RELIEF MESSAGE

He Reviews the Situation in the Flooded Districts.

THE GREATEST ON RECORD.

Confessing Their Inability to Further Cope With the Situation Congress Appropriates $200,000.

The following message in relief of the flooded districts of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas was sent to Congress Wednesday by President McKinley. The House and Senate agreed to $200,000:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Information which has recently come to me from the Governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and the loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country. These are stated, on reliable authority, to be the most destructive floods that have ever devasted the Mississippi Valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before. From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., more than 300 miles of river, it is reported that there are now at least 50 towns and villages under water, and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south, and from five to forty miles wide, is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil with growing crops are included in the submerged territory. In this section alone there are from 50,000 to 60,000 people, whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended. Growing crops have been ruined, thousands of cattle have been drowned and the inhabitants of certain areas threatened with starvation, as a great majority of the sufferers are small farmers who have been left entirely destitute and who will be unprepared for work even after the floods have subsided.

The entire Mississippi Valley in Arkansas is flooded and communication with many points cut off. In Mississippi a like condition exists. The levees in Louisiana, with a single exception, have held, but the water is rising, and the situation there is reported as being extremely critical. Under such circumstances the citizens of these States look for the co-operation and support of the national government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter, which are beyond reach of local efforts. The authorities who have communicated with the executive recognize that their first and most energetic duty is to provide, as far as possible, the means of caring for their own citizens, but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least $200,000, and possibly $500,000, will be required for immediate use.

Precedents are not wanting that in such emergencies as this Congress may take prompt, generous and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money, with satisfactory results. In 1874 $300,000 was appropriated, and in 1882 $55,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction besides large sums in other years.

The citizens' relief committee, of Memphis, which has taken prompt action has already cared for 5,000 or 7,000 refugees from the flooded districts and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior, whose condition has already been described.

Under these conditions, and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent, the local authorities have reluctantly confessed their inability to further cope with this distressing situation, unaided by relief from the government. It has, therefore, seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government will promptly reinforce the work of the local authorities in the States named.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897.

REMOVING GEN. GRANT'S BODY.

Workmen Engaged in Cutting the Rivets from the Steel Case.

A New York special of April 7 says: The preliminary work of removing General Grant's body from its temporary resting place was begun this morning, when carpenters began to build a fence in front of the small tomb, to close it from view, while the men engaged in cutting open the steel case enclosing the casket are at work. A force of four men will be kept busy several days, cutting the rivets holding the case. After the case is opened the casket will be taken out and transferred to the sarcophagus. Just at what time this will be done will not be made public.

Must Have Their Consent.

The New York Senate has passed the anti-cartoon bill, which prohibits newspapers publishing the portraits of any person without their consent.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 1900.

Bryan and Sewall Clubs in New York City Organizing.

Representatives of one hundred clubs that supported Bryan and Sewal last fall recently met in New York and organized the Progressive Democratic league of New York City. Aside from the single tax clubs and labor organizations which took part in the last campaign, there were about 200 Bryan & Sewal clubs organized.

To Aid Flood Sufferers.

Nearly $12,000 has been raised in St. Louis, Mo., to aid flood sufferers in the South. The Terminal Railway Association, composed of the railroads entering St. Louis, gave notice that it would transport supplies free.

New Press Association.

There has been formed in New York, the "Publishers' Press Association," temporarily to furnish a general news service by leased wires or otherwise.

BAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Engines Telescope Each Other, Resulting in Killing Three and Injuring Six.

The most frightful railroad accident that has occurred in North Carolina since the great disaster at Bostain Bridge, near Statesville, Aug., 1891, occurred Sunday morning at Harrisburg, a small town about thirteen miles north of Charlotte.

Train No. 36, the north-bound fast mail, on the Southern, and train No. 11, the south-bound local passenger, collided, killing three persons and wounding six. The killed are:

T. Clingman Benton, of Charlotte, aged 30, postal clerk on No. 11.

Titus Eudy, of Forest Hill, Concord.

Will Donaldson, of Lynchburg, fireman on 36.

Wounded: W. B. Tunstall, of Danville, engineer of No. 36, badly scalded about head, arms and face.

J. C. Kinney, of Thomasville, engineer of No. 11; scalded about chest, back, arms and neck. Will die.

James Lovell, of Richmond, conductor of No. 11, cut in the face.

Fitzhugh Lee, colored, porter on No. 11; legs hurt.

William Clemens, of East Durham, N. C.; slightly hurt.

R. E. Gallagher, express messenger; hurt about head and arms; also bruised.

The accident occurred at 11:15 o'clock.

Train No. 36 was manned by Engineer Tunstall, Fireman Donaldson and Conductor Gentry. It left Charlotte late, but had orders to wait at Harrisburg till 11:15 for No. 11.

The train's make-up consisted of engine, mail car, two express cars full of vegetables, baggage car, second and first-class coaches, and two sleepers.

The track for a mile or so approaching Harrisburg is perfectly straight, except at one point where there is a small curve and considerable cut.

The side track at Harrisburg can be plainly seen for more than a mile, approaching from Charlotte. Captain Tunstall, who was of course on the look out for No 11, kept his eye on the distant siding, expecting every minute to see No. 11 run into it, but seeing that the track was clear and no train approaching, and having the right of way, he steamed ahead at the rate of 45 miles an hour, being sight, by reason of the topography of the country, of the siding, as he neared it.

No. 11, the local passenger, left Concord late. It was manned by Engineer J. C. Kinney, Fireman Ed. Lee, and Conductor James Lovell. It had slowed up, preparatory to running into the siding, and was only 40 feet from the north end of the switch when No. 36 dashed into the cut.

The two engineers faced each other with faces bleached with the fear of a horrible death. Engineer Tunstall applied his brakes and jumped. It is not known whether Engineer Kinney jumped or not.

Almost at the same instant that the engines faced each other, the deadly crash came, and was heard for miles around.

The dead and injured were taken to Charlotte.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Floods Have Effected Business Seriously--Cotton Advances.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade for the past week is as follows: "Out of 4,006 failures with liabilities of $60,752,561 in the first quarter, 24 bank failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, or $12,744,000, and 347 failures with liabilities of $20,147,802 or nearly three-fifths, are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures and less than a fifth of the liabilities, $12,060,019, in branches of manufacture or trade not specified. Only two of the 13 manufacturing classes and only four of the 13 trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only five manufacturing and three trading show larger average liabilities. For the month of March, only three manufacturing and four trading classes show larger amounts than last year and only two manufacturing and five trading show a larger average of liabilities; in almost every case also it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class.

In spite of floods, which must have materially affected the prospect, cotton has only advanced 1-8 during the week. The fate of those who were absolutely certain that the crop of 1896 was very short has left but little confidence for further speculation. Speculation in wool has been checked by the possibilities that duties may take effect April 1, and some large shipments from abroad have been countermanded, while traders are less disposed to sell. But trading between dealers makes up more than half the sales of 12,759,400 pounds for the week, and since sales in six weeks at these markets of 76,464,600 pounds, it is not improbable that many mills have, as is claimed, a full year's supply. The demand for men's goods has diminished, the first round of purchases having been completed by many buyers with results fairly encouraging and the demand for dress goods, especially of the lower grade has caused an advance of per cent. in some lines. The iron industry is hampered by the contest between Mesaba ore interests, which prevents as yet any settlement of ore prices and leads many to expect further decline in finished products. The Illinois steel works and the works of Oliver & Co. and Byers & Co. at Pittsburg are stopped by labor difficulties and some furnaces have stopped because the production of pig had outrun the demand for finished products, and heavy stocks remained unsold.

Tried It on the Duck.

William Taylor, of Marysville, Va., has witnesses from his own home and from Lynchburg to testify that on a pond at his place a huge bullfrog seized a half-grown duck by the neck, swallowing its head, and then choking to death too late to be of service to the duck.

A colony of immigrants from Illinois has bought a large tract of land six miles south of Washington, Ga. The colonists are pleased with their new home, and, as they pay cash for everything, their neighbors are very much pleased with them.

"So you are going to marry your employer's daughter?" "Betcherlife. The old man has worked me eight hours a day for the past ten years, and now I'm going to work him twenty-four hours a day for the next twenty years to get even."—Life.

"Tell Elsie to hurry! If she does we'll miss the first act entirely!" "You're not going to get her there early to-night. She's got a new hat."—Chicago Tribune.