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VOL. II. NO. 28. MARION, N C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1897. Price $1 Per Year, in Advance.

DROWNED LIKE RATS.

28 People Lost in a Wreck on the New York Central.

BANKS OF THE RIVER CAVED.

Engineer and Firemen Will Never Tell the Story of the Terrible Motion. 60 Lives Were Saved.

By the caving in of an embankment [illegible] Hudson river about six miles [illegible] at 7:40 on the morning [illegible] with a New York Central train [illegible] into the river and twenty-[illegible] persons killed. The New York [illegible] left Buffalo on the night [illegible] and had progressed for [illegible] distance toward its destination. The engineer [illegible] fireman had just noted the [illegible] breaking in the east and the [illegible] betokening the sun's approach when the great engine—a [illegible] on the rails, a devil off—[illegible] into the depths of the river. [illegible] neither nor fireman will ever [illegible] of that terrible moment, [illegible] hand upon the throttle, [illegible] plunged with his engine [illegible] destruction, and the fireman, [illegible] at his post. Behind them [illegible] car, the combination [illegible] sleepers, and these piled on [illegible]

[illegible] that it was a trifle foggy [illegible] was not visible, but if [illegible] break in the lines of [illegible] had been of very recent [illegible] only an hour before [illegible] over its heavy passenger [illegible] with human freight. [illegible] There an explanation really [illegible] The section of road [illegible] is the very best on the [illegible] There was a heavy rainfall along the bank, and [illegible] was much it was [illegible] reported. What seems to have happened is that under [illegible] and ties the [illegible] way and when [illegible] engine struck [illegible] it went crashing [illegible] the wall and [illegible] Then there [illegible] on the railroad at any [illegible] would have caused disaster, [illegible] a very blessing. As [illegible] the embankment [illegible] the last three [illegible] miraculously [illegible] in that [illegible] were saved.

[illegible] to the wreck from Garrison's, N. Y., says: The complete list [illegible] killed on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad wreck, at [illegible] the railroad officials believe [illegible] all of those also could possibly [illegible] Engineer [illegible] of East Albany, body [illegible] fireman John O. [illegible] of East Albany, body [illegible] in the river; Daniel Wil[illegible] of 46 First street, Buffalo; [illegible] Wm. H. Ely, of Albany; [illegible] of Fordham, body still in the river; [illegible] Green, of Chicago; William [illegible] Schneider, of 33 South Third street, Newark, N. J., otherwise [illegible] Wm. S. Becker, Giuseppi [illegible] of 8 Park street, New York; [illegible] Robert L. Lindsman, of [illegible], N. Y.; unknown woman, not yet [illegible]; Chin Lee Song, of San [illegible]; Chin Foo Ping, brother of [illegible] Lee Song, Foo Wah, of New [illegible]; Lee Long Sing, of 12 Bott street, New York; unknown Chinaman, with [illegible] in Hoboken, of Newark, N. J.; [illegible] name, residence unknown; [illegible] Chinaman, unknown; Chinaman [illegible] is nineteen as sent out [illegible] Associated Press, and there is [illegible] that this is the total list of [illegible] the fireman, the engineer, [illegible] New York Press' secretary [illegible] with small hope of [illegible] recovery.

[illegible] in the wreck have been burned [illegible] the Chinamen [illegible] electrocuted.

STORM ON THE COAST.

Great Damage to Shipping—Two People Killed by Electric Wires.

A special from Cape May, N. J., of [illegible] says: One of the fiercest northeastern gales that has swept the [illegible] coast and upper Delaware Bay has been raging for the past 24 hours. Many vessels have been stranded [illegible] there is no confirmed report [illegible] down on shore this [illegible] much damage to shipping [illegible] has been wrought. [illegible] flooded meadows and [illegible] and a mile of the road [illegible] back in some new ones [illegible] Lewes, Del., ships [illegible] great loss and many anchors dragged.

[illegible] the high tide rolling [illegible] streets and flooded the [illegible] cellars of low waterfront business [illegible] Two [illegible] were washed to sea by excited [illegible] wires.

[illegible] Md., great damage was done to boats, docks and [illegible] has been felt and was carried [illegible] The damage will reach [illegible] thousands.

A special from Washington, D. C., says the gale made havoc among some of the boats of the life-saving station, at [illegible] Island.

The storm was very severe at Cape Hatteras, on the coast of North Carolina.

To Work in a Mill.

[illegible] moved to Monroe, N. C., recently with twelve children to get them [illegible] cotton factory. The oldest is [illegible]

The First Colony.

A Washington dispatch says Col. [illegible] J. Hilton, chairman of the [illegible] commission of Eugene V. [illegible] superintendent of Social Democracy, has [illegible] his signature to papers which [illegible] to the commission [illegible] the Cumberland and Fen[illegible] counties, Tenn., as a cost of $1,[illegible]. The money for the purchase is being supplied by the Kentucky Trust Company.

Cassin Didn't Appear.

A special from Atlanta says Harry A. Cassin, ex-bank cashier, is a fugitive from justice and not even his friends know where he is. When his case was called in the Criminal Superior Court he did not respond, and his bondsmen should his head when asked by the court if he could produce the body of the defendant. Cassin was indicted last [illegible] for embezzlement of $71,000 of the funds of the Georgia Loan, Savings & Banking Company, a corporation of which he was cashier. His bond was signed, which was signed by Banker [illegible] M. Coker, of this city. It is said that Cassin is in South Africa.

SOUTH CAROLINA AHEAD.

The Bright Manufacturing Outlook in the South.

The Washington Post says: Mr. Samuel C. Martin, a prominent cotton merchant of South Carolina was in the city recently and stopped at the Metropolitan. Mr. Martin is enthusiastic over the manufacturing outlook in the South. When seen by a Post reporter he said:

"The State of South Carolina tops all the States of the South in the cotton manufacturing industry. There are more spindles in this State in operation this year than in any of the others. North Carolina stands second in the list while Georgia runs third. South Carolina has 54 mills running today, operating in all nearly 1,000,000 spindles, and consuming yearly 148,707,942 pounds of cotton. South Carolina's cotton crop this year will be, in round numbers, 800,000 bales, of which the home mills will consume 327,043 bales, or about 40 per cent. of the entire crop. North Carolina has 150 mills at present, but the number of spindles is not so large as South Carolina's.

"Very few people have any idea of the enormous business done in the South in this particular industry. This year it is estimated that there are 875 mills in operation in the Southern States, having 3,197,545 spindles and using nearly 481,000,000 pounds of cotton. That the industry is not yet full grown is apparent from the fact that last year there were but 352 mills, operating 2,750,527 spindles. And there are many more mills in course of erection.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Southern Looms Will Be Engaged Ahead and New England Mills Must Take What is Left.

At the sixty-third semi-annual meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association, in session at Philadelphia, Pa., Arthur Parkinson, of Providence, R. I., read a paper on "Manufacture and Export of Cotton Goods." Mr. Parkinson said in part: "It is well known that Southern manufacturers with the present conditions can undersell or compete easily with the Eastern mills on medium and coarse fabrics, and the future looks dark for New England. The facilities of manufacturing have been so increased in many lines of goods that the existing manufacturing establishments can produce a vast amount more than the United States can consume, and it seems likely that each year will place stagnation for the industry, and of course the usual stoppages of mills during certain periods. As a result of this continued competition in certain lines of goods for the home market, the prices are low, wages are low and tariff legislation cannot help matters, for the merchant and jobber will buy in the cheapest market, and that means South ern looms will be engaged ahead and the New England mills must take what is left.

NAVAL ARMOR BOARD.

The Southern Trip Ended, But the Report Will Not be Made Known.

The naval armor board has returned to Washington from its trip South. The board visited in the order named, Birmingham, Ala.; Sheffield, Ala.; Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, in Tennessee; Bristol, in Virginia, and Morristown, Tenn. The net result of this trip is a mass of statistical information exhibiting the varied resources of the Southern localities as the site for the armor plant, if the government should determine to build one.

This information will not be printed, and the report of the board will be held subject to demand from Congress, in case that body decides to embark upon the task of selecting a site for a plant.

Mr. Frye, the expert who was engaged to develop the details of the plant, in conformity with the request of Congress, is working fifteen hours a day with six draftsmen and expects to turn his work complete over to the board by December.

THE SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Officers Elected—Next Session Will Be Held in Omaha.

The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Respected Scottish Rite Thirty-Third Degree Masons for the Southern and Western Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America, held its twenty-eighth annual session at Providence, R. I. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand commander, John Rowe, of Chicago; lieutenant grand commander, Richard F. Greene, of New York; grand chancellor, C. W. Newton, minister of state, W. L. Kimburg, of Texas; grand auditor, R. J. Fletcher, of Sacramento; grand secretary, D. C. Seville, of Washington, D. C.; grand treasurer, W. H. Morris, of Minneapolis; grand master of ceremonies, Spencer N. Gilmore, of Providence; assistant grand auditor, James Hill, of Jackson, Miss.; assistant secretary, E. Pettibone, of Omaha, Neb. The next annual conference will be held in Omaha, in October, 1898.

LYNCH BILL FOUND.

Martin and His Deputies Will be Tried for the Murder of the Miners.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the grand jury returned a true bill against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. The true bill included nineteen for murder, one for each man killed, and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants. The likelihood is that Martin and his deputies will elect to be tried together.

Colorado Strikers Win.

At a meeting of coal operators and representatives of two thousand miners at Lafayette, Col., a compromise was reached, and the strike which began about a week ago was declared off. The settlement is practically a victory for the miners.

Doctor Kills His Partner.

Dr. J. C. McPherson, a practicing physician, shot and instantly killed Dr. Thomas Pickens eight miles from Knoxville, Tenn., near the latter's home. McPherson was drinking and renewed an old quarrel.

A GEORGIA PROTEST.

Resolution Passes House Condemning Hogansville Appointment.

Hewitt Hall, chairman of the house penitentiary commission and law partner of Governor Atkinson, introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives a resolution condemning the President's appointment at Hogansville, as postmaster, a man objectionable, over protest of 90 per cent. of the property owners and responsible citizens.

The resolution passed viva voce, but division cut off the announcement of the result. It was then referred.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

The South.

There are two State banks in North Carolina run by negroes—one at Newbern and one at Kinston.

Taylor Delke, a Georgia outlaw, pleaded guilty to murder and was sentenced to prison for life, at McDonough.

The New York Evening Telegram says that Col. Jas. G. Martin, formerly of Asheville, N. C., has taken charge of the organization of the colored vote for Seth Low in New York.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says a two-thirds interest in the famous Jackson limbless cotton has been sold to a New York syndicate, through Mr. F. W. Beardsley, who is acting with the Chilian government, which is anxious to secure this cotton.

A special to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, from Adgate, near Macon, says: "Mrs. Henry C. Adgate, aged 70 years, was run over by a freight train on the Macon and Northern road, receiving injuries that caused her death.

Last week's attendance broke all previous records at the Nashville Exposition, 107,920 registered admissions being recorded. The total attendance to date is 1,453,028.

The exports of grain at Norfolk, Va., for the week ending Oct. 23 were: Corn, 34,285 bushels.

The postoffice at Boston, Ga., was blown open and one hundred dollars in cash was taken; stamps and other postoffice matter was not disturbed.

The Invalids Aid Society of North America visited Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., last week. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with both cities.

Admiral Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, in his annual report recommends four new concrete docks, and among that number is one for Norfolk, Va.

Jacob A. Kluttz, 60 years old, living five miles from Salisbury, N. C., beyond Dunn's mountain on the Stokes' Ferry road was found dead in his house. He was lying prone upon his face, with his head in the fireplace. The hair and skin were burned from his head. He lived entirely alone.

Superintendent N. M. Lawrence, of the Oxford, (N. C.,) orphan asylum, says that he has as many children as he can care for, about 110. He also says that of the 1,000 orphan children in the State who ought to be cared for, under 500 are now being cared for in all the orphanages in the State combined.

At Rockingham, N. C., while Miss Lily Cole was on her way to work in the Pee Dee cotton mills, some unknown villain attempted to ravish her, but owing to the screams of her two younger sisters that were with her, he fled without accomplishing his hellish act. Several suspicious characters have been arrested, and there is likely to be a lynching if the proper one is caught.

The North.

A fine son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. D. Wells went down a well at Wichita, Kan., to rescue Frank Moon, and both were killed by gas.

Reports from the interior of California show that the heavy rains which fell last week all over the northern part of the State have caused immense loss to farmers and vineyards. The total loss exceeds $1,000,000.

The Legislature of New York has enacted a law levying a tax on wagons having wheels with narrow tires, the law to go into effect in 1900.

Unpaid employes of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, on strike at Lebanon, Ind., have disabled trains and interfered with traffic.

Andrew Carnegie, who is in Paris, says he has offered his armor plate works to the United States.

A vein of oil has been struck on the farm of United States Senator Mills, near Corsicana, Texas.

John Sartain, the eminent artist and engraver, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80 years.

The coal miners' strike in Pomery Bend, Ohio, has been ended by the operators of Peacock mine signing an agreement to pay $2.22 per hundred.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Shipherd has been arrested on a charge of embezzling nearly $200,000 from F. D. Robinson and a receiver has been asked for his firm, which is alleged to be insolvent and owing $2,000,000.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says preliminary steps have been taken to form a colossal combine of sewer pipe and terra cotta ware manufacturers of the United States with a capital of $11,000,000, to be controlled by Eastern capitalists. Nineteen manufacturers signed the agreement and it is expected that the thirty one others in the country will also sign it.

There is talk of a bill being introduced in the next Delaware Legislature providing for uniform whippings of convicts in the three counties. In New Castle a cat-o-nine tails is used; in Kent a rawhide, and in Sussex a gum switch. Sussex locks think the punishment in New Castle is too severe, and in Sussex it is too light. The Kent plan may be agreed upon.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, it is understood, has accepted the mission to Guatemala, and will be appointed soon after the election in Kentucky.

Immigration officials have been warned to look out among immigrants for cases of favus, a contagious disease of the scalp.

Since McKinley was inaugurated 139 negroes have been appointed to office, 80 more than were made under Harrison in the same time.

Washington.

One, two and five-dollar silver certificates are so easily counterfeited that a radical change will be made in the next issue of new bills.

Secretary Bliss says the Government will lose nothing by the $90,000 worth of bogus Creek Indian warrants now out.

The sealing conference at Washington has about reached an agreement to prevent pelagic sealing on the high seas.

Foreign.

A tile maker, named Guillout, his wife, and four children have committed suicide by the use of charcoal fumes at Choisy-Le-Roy, France. Poverty was the cause of their self-destruction.

The richest woman in the world is said to be the Senora de Cousino, of Chili and Peru.

The chamber of commerce of Richenberg, Bohemia, has passed a resolution urging the government of Austria Hungary to negotiate with the other powers with the view of taking concerted action against the new United States customs tariff.

THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Officers Elected at the Last Day's Session in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., (Special).—At the last day of the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Miss Willard's temporary absence Miss Agnes E. Slack presided at the morning session. At the afternoon session a paper on "The Press," by Miss Cered, was read, showing that about 6,588, or one-third of the newspapers published W. C. T. U. matter, 3,300 giving space for a W. C. T. U. column.

The executive committee reported the following newly elected officers: Honorary president, Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, of Boston; president, Miss Francis E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill.; vice-president-at-large, Lady Henry Somerset, of England; secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack, of Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Sanderson, of Danville, Quebec.

MORMONS ARRIVING.

Twenty-Three Are in Chattanooga Assigned to the South.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., special says twenty-five Mormon missionaries have arrived in this city and will be assigned to various parts of the South, going mostly to Georgia, North and South Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. This makes over 150 missionaries of the Latter Day Saints who have been sent to the Southrrn field this year.

In the party that arrived are two women, the first that have ever accompanied the assignments from the church. It is stated that the church will at once erect large quarters of their own in this city.

They say that their work in the South is progressing so satisfactorily and rapidly that this move is made necessary.

VICTIM OF FRAUD.

Government Pays $90,000 to Creek Indians on Worthless Warrants.

Over $90,000 of alleged fraudulent warrants on the United States treasury on account of the Creek Indian nation in Indian territory, have been discovered by government authorities. The alleged fraud was perpetrated in connection with the payment of the Creek Indian nation debts and only the barest details have reached Washington. Congress by a recent enactment authorized the liquidation of indebtedness of the Creeks amounting to $333,000, incurred by the Indians for various purposes.

The amount appropriated was to be paid out of the United States treasury and deducted from the large funds of that tribe now in the treasury for their benefit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN WRECK.

Engineer Killed and the Fireman Has a Hand Cut Off.

The Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 12, from Columbus, O., to Norfolk, Va., was wrecked near Welch. The engine, mail car and baggage car went down an embankment about twelve feet, turning over on their sides. The engineer, A. J. Mays, was killed, and fireman Frank Biggs had his right hand cut off. Mail Clerk Bowles was slightly injured. No passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by a breaking rail.

RETURNING MINERS.

They Report Provisions Scarce—Brought Some Money With Them.

A dispatch from Aberdeen, Wash., says the schooner Novelty has returned from St. Michael's with twenty-three returning miners, nine of whom have been on the Yukon several years. They all tell about scarcity of provisions at Circle City and Dawson, and give that as their reasons for leaving for the winter. They nearly all have claims and bring money back with them, but were very silent as to the amounts.

Snow, Sleet and Rain.

A big eastbound storm of snow, sleet and rain has been raging in Kansas and South Dakota. The worst feature of the storm was the high wind which played havoc with the telegraph wires. At Denver, Col., property estimated to aggregate $100,000 has been destroyed. One telegraph company has 4,000 miles of wire down, and most railroads are completely blocked.

Winston's Tobacco Fair.

Account of the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Winston-Salem and return, from all points in North Carolina, Danville and Norfolk, Va., at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale November 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; final limit November 6th, continuous passage in both directions. For further information call on any agent Southern Railway, or write R. L. Vernon, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

Twenty Known Dead.

The latest from the big wreck on the New York Central railroad is that twenty lives are known to have been lost and eigeteen bodies have been recovered. The cars and engine of the ill-fated train has been raised, and the body of the fireman found, but they may have to dredge for the engineer's body. The express car was smashed to pieces, but the contents were safe.

Killed By His Son.

At Chicago, Ill., Willis T. Norman was shot and instantly killed by the careless handling of a pistol in the hands of his 6-year-old son.

Killed by a Maniac.

At Gorham, N. H., Thos. Monahan, while crazed from drink, shot and killed three men on the streets. An alderman is one of the victims. The sheriff finally arrested the maniac and placed him in jail.

People Trampled to Death.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that in a church panic at the village of Kuneileff fifty-four persons were trampled to death and eighty others seriously injured.

Changed the Name of His Country.

The State Department at Washington has been informed that the Emperor of Korea, on assuming the imperial title, also proclaimed a change of the name of the country itself, from Cho-Sen, which it has borne hitherto, to Haru, which name it is to bear in the future.

Can't Check the Fever.

Efforts in New Orleans to check the fever has been given up. The authorities have awaken to the fact that cases are not to be restricted by municipal or geographical boundaries.

ATKINSON ON MOB LAW.

To Exterminate the Crime it Must Be Made Odious and Shameful.

WANTS PRISONERS ARMED

To Protect Themselves and Counties to Be Responsible for the Crime, Subject to an Indemnity.

Mob law was severely condemned by Governor Atkinson in his message to the Georgia Legislature. The message bristled with a scorching and sensational attack upon the lawless spirit that fosters the lynch law in Georgia. He says that to exterminate the practice of lynching, the crime must be made odious and shameful. He advocates stringent legislation against the mobs, and insists that the Legislature pass a law laying every county wherein such a crime is committed subject to a large indemnity to the relatives of the mob's victim.

The Northern lynchers are spoken of by the Governor. Of this he says: "It is no excuse to say that the Northern people, who have less to provoke them to it, lynch. Let us not take them as a standard; but rather show a higher type of civilization in our State, and erect here a standard to which they may aspire."

The Governor is in favor of arming the prisoners and allowing them to protect themselves from mobs. He says: "The arresting officer is now clothed with authority to take a prisoner from his custody, and, it is his duty to take life, if necessary, to protect the prisoner and retain him in custody. This he should be required to do at the hazard of his own life, or the prisoner should be unshackled, armed and given an opportunity to defend himself. The knowledge on the part of the mob that this would be done would deter it from pursuing its lawless purpose, and the law would be permitted to protect the innocent and punish the guilty."

PULLMAN'S WILL.

The Total Value of His Estate is $7,600,000.

The will of George M. Pullman has been filed for probate at Chicago. To his widow he left the homestead on Prairie avenue. Sufficient sums are also set aside to provide her with an income of $50,000 yearly during her life. One million dollars each is left in trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, and Mrs. Carolan, of San Francisco. An income of but $3,000 yearly is provided for his sons, George M. Jr., and Sanger W. Mrs. Lowden is also given the summer residence known as Castle Rest, on an island in the St. Lawrence river.

About $150,000 in sums of $10,000 $20,000 is left to various charitable institutions in Chicago. A sum of $200,000 is given for the erection of a Manual Training school in Pullman, which is also endowed with $1,200,000. Five old employes are given $5,000 each. Two sisters and two brothers of the dead millionaire are given $50,000 each, and another brother gets $25,000. The total value of the estate is valued at $7,600,000.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

At the Close of the Year Alabama Still Has 532,339 Acres.

Commissioner of the General Land Office Bingar Hermann has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. Compared with previous year, it shows a decrease of 3,298 original homestead entries, aggregating 378,625 acres. In the entire disposals of public land there was a falling off of 5,370,406 acres. An approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands in the several States and Territories at the close of the year shows that Alabama still has 532,339 acres.

The Cotton Manufacturers.

The sixty-third semi-annual convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association met at Philadelphia, in the Textile school. The session continued for two days and was largely attended. Technical questions were discussed principally. Mr. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, submitted a paper on the subject of "American Cotton Goods Abroad." He stated that the cotton goods trade of the world is practically in the hands of four countries, whose exports can be stated thus: Great Britain, (1896), $892,331,000; Germany, (1895), $47,742,000; France, (1896), $28,757,000; United States, (1896), $19,849,000. He further stated that we could get this trade if we would send our men out to seek it.

High Degree Masons.

The ninetieth annual session of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States convened in Washington. The report of the sovereign commander, Major W. Bayliss, and other officers were read. Considerable business is to be considered by the supreme council, the most important question to be decided being whether or not the headquarters of the grand orient of the order shall be removed to Washington. New York has been its location since 1807. Another matter is the consideration of the change of the titles of the officers and subordinate bodies of the order.

Investigation Being Made.

President Depew's opinion that the disaster on the New York Central Railroad was the result of a dynamite explosion planned by enemies of the corporation finds many upholders among railroad officials and citizens familiar with the conditions. "If the embankment of the railroad was torn up by dynamite, the motive of those who did it was not robbery, but revenge," was the statement made by one official of the road. "A vigorous investigation is being made, and at least one man may be arrested.

A Big Fire in St. Louis, Mo.

At St. Louis, Mo., a lighted cigarette, dropped by a thoughtless clerk, is supposed to have caused the $600,000 fire which practically gutted the whitestone building at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, occupied by the general officers of the Wabash Railroad. During the fire a horse was killed by an electric wire and a clerk's head torn open by falling debris. Seven young ladies, employed in one of the mailing rooms, climbed down the fire escape.

MERCHANT THIEVES.

Some Sent to the Penitentiary, Others Fined and Sentenced to the Chain-Gang.

The most remarkable car robbery case on record in the South came to an end last week at Dalton, Ga., in the Superior Court, Judge Alonzo Fite presiding. During the past three weeks eighteen robbers, charged with systematically looting cars on the Southern Railway, extending over a period of five years, have been tried and found guilty. The ring leader, Walter Bohannon, was convicted in five cases, and was sentenced by the court to ten years in the penitentiary. His gang, Tom Kinneman, Ben Bearce, Sam Painter, Lute White, Bill Long and Ed Morris, the latter colored, received sentences from three years to one year. Jim Harris, the member of the gang who turned away, was not sentenced, and it is probable that under the recommendation of the superintendent of the railroad, he will be released, or his sentence will be very light.

The merchants convicted of receiving stolen goods from the robbers are as follows, all prominent in business and social circles in Dalton and north Georgia: G. M. Cannon, T. P. J. Peeples, J. H. Bender, Anderson Giddens, Clee Combee, G. W. Horan, W. B. McCarson, J. Kirkefarrer, Ed. Roberts and Jesse Langston.

The court sentenced all these merchants to pay fines ranging according ing to their ability to pay, from $1,000 down to $25, and one year on the chaingang, the latter sentenced to be suspended on payment of the fines and costs. On account of the robberies, of which these suits were the result, the Southern Railway seems to have paid damages to consignors amounting to $80,000 during the five years the gang were making their depredations.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Bradstreet Says Eastern Cities Report a Falling off in Collections.

Bradstreet's weekly commercial report for the past week, says in part: "While the general trade movement is somewhat irregular and there are further evidences of falling off in demand, the volume of business continues of large proportions. Speculation in wool has ceased, and demand for the staple is less than for weeks past. Cotton goods are dull on the weakness of raw cotton, and jobbers report dry goods lower than a week ago. Interior merchants in the central West have not distributed fall stocks as promptly as expected and many jobbers at Western centers find that they over-estimated the consumptive demand when securing fall goods. Unseasonably warm weather has interfered with the movement of heavy goods at the West, but rains in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska have improved the agricultural outlook. Relatively a great activity in the trade is reported by Kansas City and Omaha merchants. While quarantine regulations have been raised in Texas and modified in Louisiana, business throughout most of the Gulf States is practically at a standstill.

"Almost all the larger Eastern cities report a decreased movement of merchandise, and a tendency of collections to fall away, notably Baltimore, owing to its Southern connections. The industrial situation continues to furnish employment to as many persons as at any preceding period this year and at higher wages.

"There are 205 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 186 last week. There are 27 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, a total considerably smaller than that of last week."

THE YELLOW FEVER SITUATION

People Leaving Alabama by the Train Load for Other Points.

Up to the 23d at New Orleans there were forty-nine new cases and seven deaths; total cases to date 1,123; total deaths 124; recovered 565; under treatment 434. At Montgomery, Ala., fourteen cases and three deaths. Only one case at Memphis, Tenn. Six new cases at Mobile, Ala., Dr. Gurteras has found seven cases of fever in Selma, Ala. The disease, it is believed, has been here for a month. There is a general stampede from the town and special trains will leave for Rome and Atlanta. Surgeon General Wyman's reports from yellow fever districts show 29 new cases and 1 death at Edwards, Miss.; 5 new cases at a convict farm near Raymond, Miss.; 6 new cases at Nitta Yuma, Miss.; 1 case at Cayuga, Miss.; 3 at Clinton, Miss.; 7 at Bay St. Louis, Miss.; 5 at McHenry, Miss.; 13 at Scranton, Miss.; 1 at Pascagoula.

Adopts the Differential Rates.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company on October 25th, adopted the differential rates, which have been announced by the Seaboard Air Line between Northern and Southern points, its rates are considerably lower than those maintained at present, and according to the statement of an official of the Old Bay Line, are for the purpose of equalizing to a certain extent the disadvantages undes which the Seaboard Air Line is compelled at present to operate its express trains. The action taken by the Seaboard and the Old Bay Line is similar to that of trunk lines between New York and the West, which is recognized as proper by the Trunk Line Association. By the differential rate the fare from Baltimore to Atlanta, by way of the Seaboard and Old Bay Line, is reduced to $7.70; to Charlotte, N. C., $1.70; to Raleigh, N. C., $2.70, and Southern Pines, $3.15. This will give an idea of the importance of the reduction.

Typhoid Fever Rages.

Typhoid fever is still raging to an alarming extent at the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Mansfield, third assistant physician, has been sent to his home in Powell county, suffering from the disease, and some three or four patients have died during the past month. The sewerage at the institution is bad, and the existence of the disease is accredited to this.

Travel Continues Light.

"I have never in my experience as a railroader seen travel so light," said a prominent Southern railway official to a Charlotte, N. C., News reporter. The yellow fever has just simply played havoc with business in the South. Northerners are afraid to come South and Southerners cannot go North."

Believe Cuban War Nearly Ended.

The Spanish government declines to grant amnesty in Cuba because the insurrection is believed to be nearly ended. Prime Minister Sagasta's reply to United States Minister Woodford has been approved by the cabinet.

REV. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

NOTED WASHINGTON DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Story of the Three Taverns—The Ruin Wrought by Liquor—Crimson Wave of Dissipation Has Destroyed More Sailors Than the Ocean—Mankind's Curse.

TEXT: "They came to meet us as far as Appii Forum and the Three Taverns."—Acts xxviii., 15.

Seventeen miles south of Rome, Italy, there was a village of unfortunate name and bibulous suggestion. A tavern is a place of entertainment, and, in our time, part of the entertainment is a provision of intoxicants. One such place you would think would have been enough for that Italian village. No! There were three of them, with doors open for entertainment and obfuscation. The world has never lacked stimulating drinks. You remember the condition of Noah on one occasion, and of Adigail's husband, Nabal, and the story of Belshazzar's feast, and Benhadad, and the new wine in old bottles, and whole paragraphs on prohibition enactment thousands of years before Neal Dow was born; and no doubt there were whole shelves of inflammatory liquid in these hotels which gave the name to the village where Paul's friends came to meet him; namely, the Three Taverns. In vain I search ancient geography for some satisfying account of that village. Two roads came from the sea coast to that place, the one from Actium and the other from Puteoli, the last road being the one which Paul traveled. There were, no doubt, in that village houses of merchandise and mechanics' shops and professional offices, but nothing is known of them. All we know of that village is that it had a profusion of inns—the Three Taverns. Paul did not choose any one of these taverns as the place to meet his friends. He certainly was very abstemious, but they made the selection. He had enlarged about keeping the body under, though once he prescribed for a young theological student a stimulating cordial for a stomachic disorder, but he told him to take only a small dose—"a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

One of the worst things about these Three Taverns was that they had especial temptation for those who had just come ashore. People who had just landed at Actium or Puteoli were soon tempted by these three hotels, which were only a little way up from the beach. Those who are disordered of the sea (for it is a physical disorganizer), instead of waiting for the gradual return of physical equipoise, are apt to take artificial means to brace up. Of the one million sailors now on the sea, how few of them coming ashore will escape the Three Taverns! After surviving hurricanes, cyclones, icebergs, collisions, many of them are wrecked in harbor. I warrant that if a calculation were made of the comparative number of sailors lost at sea and lost ashore, those drowned by the crimson wave of dissipation would far outnumber those drowned by the salt water.

Alas! that the large majority of those who go down to the sea in ships should have twice to pass the Three Taverns, namely: Before they go out and after they come in. That last was what aroused Father Taylor, the great sailors' preacher, at the Sailors' Bethel, Boston, and at a public meeting at Charlestown he said, "All the machinery of the drunkard-making, soul-destroying business is in perfect running order, from the low grog holes on the docks, first open to ruin my poor sailor boys, to the great establishments in Still House Square, and when we ask men what is to be done about it, they say 'you can't help it,' and yet there is Bunker Hill, and you say you can't stop it; and up there are Lexington and Concord." We might answer Father Taylor's remark by saying, "The trouble is not that we can't stop it, but that we won't stop it." We must have more generations slain before the world will fully wake up to the evil. That which tempted the travelers of old who came up from the seaports of Actium and Puteoli is now the ruin of seafaring men as they come up from the coasts of all the continents, namely, the Three Taverns.

There are streets in some of our cities where there are three or four taverns on every block; aye, where every other house is a tavern. You can take the Arabic numeral of my text, the three, and put on the right hand side of it one cipher, and two ciphers, and four ciphers, and that reinforcement of numerals will not express the statistics of American rumseries. Even if it were a good, healthy business, supplying a necessity, an article superbly nutritious, it is a business mightily overdone, and there are three taverns where there ought to be only one.

The fact is, there are, in another sense, Three Taverns now; the gorgeous tavern for the affluent, the medium tavern for the working classes, and the tavern of the slums, and they stand in line, and many people, beginning with the first, come down, through the second, and come out at the third. At the first of the three taverns, the wines are of celebrated vintage, and the whiskies are said to be pure, and they are quaffed from cut glass, at marble side-tables, under pictures approaching master-pieces. The patrons pull off their kid gloves, and hand their silk hats to the waiter, and push back their hair with a hand on one finger of which is a cameo.

But these parlors are apt to stop visiting that place. It is not the money that a man pays for drinks, for what are a few hundreds or a few thousand dollars to a man of large income; but their brain gets touched, and that unbalances their judgment, and they can see fortunes in enterprises surcharged with disaster. In longer or shorter time they change taverns, and they come down to tavern the second, where the pictures are not quite so scrupulous of suggestion and the small table is rougher and the master standing on it is of Geneva silver and the air has been kept over from the night before and that which they sip from the pewter mug has a larger percentage of benzine, amberg's creosote, henbane, strychnine, prussic acid, cocaine, iodine, plaster of paris, copperas, and nightshade. The patron may be seen almost every day, and perhaps many times the same day at this tavern the second, but he is preparing to graduate. Brain, liver, heart, nerves, are rapidly giving way. That tavern the second has its dismal echo in his business destroyed and family scattered and woes that choke one's vocal cords. Time passes on, and he enters tavern the third; a red light outside, a hiccoughing and besotted group inside. He will be dragged out of doors about 2 o'clock in the morning and left on the sidewalk, because the bartender wants to shut up. The poor victim has taken the regular course in the college of degradation. He has his diploma written on his swollen, bruised, and blotched physiognomy. He is a regular graduate of the Three Taverns. As the police take him up and put him in the ambulance the wheels seem to rumble with two rolls of thunder, one of which says, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The other thunder roll says, "All drunkards shall have their place in the lake that burneth with fire and with brimstone."

I am glad to find in this scene of the text that there is such a thing as declining successfully great Tavernian temptations. I can see from what Paul said and did after he had traveled the following seventeen miles of his journey, that he had received no damage at the Three Taverns. How much he was tempted I know not. Do not suppose that he was superior to temptation. That particular temptation has destroyed many of the grandest, mightiest, noblest statesmen, philosophers, heroes, clergymen, apostles of law and medicine and government and religion. Paul was not physically well under any circumstances; it was not in mock depreciation that he said he was "in bodily presence weak." It seems that his eyesight was so poor that he did his writing through an amanuensis, for he mentions it in some thing remarkable that his shortest Epistle, the one to Philemon, was in his own penmanship, saying: "I, Paul, have written it with my own hand." He had been thrown from his horse, he had been stoned, he had been endangered, he had had his nerves pulled on by preaching at Athens to the most scholarly audience of all the earth, and at Corinth to the most brilliantly profligate assemblage, and been howled upon by the Ephesian worshipers of Diana, tried for his life before Felix, charged by Festus with being insane, and crawled up on the beach, drenched in the shipwreck, and much of the time had an iron handcuff on his wrist, and if any man needed stimulus, Paul needed it, but with all his physical exhaustion, he got past the Three Taverns unmanned, and stepped into Rome all ready for the tremendous ordeal to which he was subjected. Oh! How many mighty men, feeling that they must brace up after extraordinary service, and prepare themselves for other service, have called on the spirit of wine for inspiration, and in a few years have been sacrificed on the altar of a Moloch, who sits on a throne of human carcasses. Shall I call the names of fifty of the victims, all of them illust