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LIFE IN FIJI.

A PICTURESQUE DOT IN THE GREAT PACIFIC

The Lazy Fijians and Their Style of Existence—A Native Drink and Its Curious Effect—Proud of Their Hair.

ONE-HALF of the world does not know how the other half lives; and it is surprising to find how little it cares. Take, as a striking example, the thousands of human beings scattered all over the great Pacific Ocean. If you cross it, take the trouble to glance at a chart and you will see that you are threading your way through a myriad of dots, which are the permanent homes of peoples having their own language, characteristics and customs. Not only so, but they are really the most independent people in the world and exemplify what one might call primitive or instinctive agriculture. That is to say, if a vessel never touched their shores it would make very little difference to the great majority of them.

This scarcely applies to the Fiji islands, about which I have something to write. There are two towns in this little colony, one the cool and picturesque Levuka, and the principal one the hot but lively capital of the group, Suva. A steamer arrives every fortnight from Sydney, and once a month vessels come from Melbourne and Auckland. During the sugar season there are extra steamers, occasionally men-of-war for coaling purposes, and numerous sailing vessels.

Although the Fijians number over 110,000, it is a matter of great difficulty to get them to sign agreements to work. One cause of the trouble is because out of their earnings their chief will probably expect something and their relatives the rest. They dislike work also, and are spoiled by the leniency of the British Government through its representative, Governor Thurston. In return for that protection they do next to nothing. They pay taxes in produce, which does not entail much work to cultivate and no burden on them to find. The principal articles are tobacco, cotton and copra, and this latter is for the most part shipped to Europe in vessels chartered in the Australian colonies. Copra is simply the flesh of the coconut, cut off the nut and dried in the sun. It is put into sacks or emptied into the hold of small cutters or schooners. These vessels may be seen coming in daily from all the outlying islands while the tax season is on. As soon as sufficient copra is on hand it is taken out of the receiving sheds in sacks, which are afterward emptied into the large ship, which they fill, if possible, clear up to the hatches. Then off to Marseilles or Lisbon to await instructions, as it is generally sold "to arrive." On the voyage home the copra usually loses four or five per cent. by drying and the depredations of rats and cockroaches. It soon reaches the crushing machinery where the oil is extracted and the refuse sold for pigs' feed and other purposes.

The export of cotton has decreased on account of difficulty in getting it picked, but some of the districts still send it for their share of the taxes. The tobacco prepared by the natives is sold to the storekeepers, who retail it again; it is fit only for their own use, being, as a rule, badly seasoned and very strong. It varies in price according to its scarcity or abundance, ranging from ten cents to twenty-five cents a pound.

To turn to the natives and make their style of existence plainer, let us suppose ourselves to be in a small village of say thirty men and as many girls or women. At daylight on a working day ten might be told off to do some work in their small plantations. At about ten or eleven o'clock these ten would return, bringing yams or taro sufficient for a day or two. This taro is a species of root, and when roasted is not unlike new bread, but of a grayish color. The yams are splendid eating and grow to a great size. I saw one weighed on the island of Futuna which turned the scale at considerably over 100 pounds.

While these men were away the others would be preparing an oven by building a fire in a hole, lined with stones. The dirt is cleared away, banana leaves are thrown over the stones and then the food laid on. If any strangers are present or if it be a special day the fare includes a pig and sundry native puddings, made with coconuts, arrow-root, etc.

The third lot of men might be carrying thatch or some special work, but would most probably be smoking and drinking kava, which is the National drink. Kava is the dried root of a species of pepper tree and is prepared with great ceremony. No large meeting is opened without it and no busi-

ness among the natives considered complete if the kava has not been made.

The performance of making the kava is not edifying to a white man, who, as a visitor, would be expected to take a drink of it. The "grog," as we call it, is handed to girls who are seated facing the biggest chief, and having a large wooden bowl in front of them. They put the stuff into their mouths and chew it. When sufficiently masticated they throw the pulp into the bowl, add water, strain it and hand it around with great pomp to all the men present, beginning with the chief. Large quantities of kava are also consumed by the white residents, as it is refreshing and non-intoxicating. When being especially prepared for whites it is not chewed, but grated up.

Although there is no alcohol in kava, it is possible by drinking it to excess to lose control of one's legs, and I have frequently seen men staggering about after a night of hard drinking with their heads perfectly clear and their eyes bright.

There is still an idea that cannibalism has not died out entirely in the mountainous districts. No doubt the desire for human flesh is still extant, but the police are too vigilant to give much chance for eating it, and only one or two cases have been heard of in years. In addition to this the natives are all Christianized more or less, and the Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have a good influence over the great majority of them. Twenty years ago, at the time of the war in the mountains, things were in a bad way, and no person or property was safe.

Almost all the men wear their hair long, but as it is very strong it stands straight on end. The girls, on the other hand, cut theirs short, unless very young indeed. To a Fijian the greatest part of the disgrace in going to jail for a misdemeanor is having his hair cut. Nothing offends them so much as curious strangers touching their locks. The armed native constabulary, when walking along, look like men with well-trimmed bushes on their heads. The force numbers fifty or sixty, and is drilled by a white sergeant.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FUN.

Ten and coffee are well termed "luxuries of the grocer kind."—Texas Sittings.

A drop of ink will make a dude think—if it is spattered on his trousers.—Newburg Register.

Don't speak lightly of the graduate; he knows a great deal that you have forgotten.—Elmira Gazette.

"Bridget, did you hear me call?" "Yes, mum; but you told me the other day never to answer you back."—Tit-Bits.

The Daughter of an Editor—"Why did you reject him?" "He was not accompanied by stamps."—Lafayette Calendar.

While the man who seasons sausage may not be a philosopher, he often has a sage air about him.—Buffalo Courier.

"Those were indeed good old times! Whenever a knight saw his creditors approaching, he simply pulled up his drawbridge."—

Mamma—"Oh, dear! I can't find baby's picture book, and I've looked everywhere for it." Papa—"Never mind; give him the morning paper."—Boston Transcript.

The papers are now full of benevolent suggestions about fresh-air schemes, but none of them include any hints concerning the hand-organ.—Philadelphia Times.

"It's strange that your children are not the least afraid of the animals in the cages." "No it isn't; they have been brought up in a flat with a janitor."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"You always get the best attention in those parlor cars. Do you see the porters?" "No, indeed! I found a cheaper way than that. I bought my own car."—F. B. Q. Monthly.

"This is not altogether the kind of house I counted on," said a suburban resident, showing his new residence to a friend, but the architect says it suits him."—Philadelphia Record.

"I never knew any one who hated mankind in general to the degree that Binkles does," said one student to another. "Hum. That explains his purpose in taking up the profession of dentistry."—Washington Star.

The "baby King" of Spain has ceased to amuse and entertain his subjects by his infantile graces, hears the Argonaut, and has become a weakly and uninteresting child of larger growth. As he becomes more mature, he gives evidence that he has inherited the weaknesses of profligate ancestors. Officially he is Alfonso the Thirteenth, and the croakers think there is an omen in the unlucky number.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished.

Three hundred thousand earth globes could be stored inside the sun.

Science says that one cannot be stung by a bee if the person holds his breath.

The microscope made by the Munich (Bavaria) Optical Institute for the Chicago Fair magnifies 11,000 diameters and is worth \$8750.

In certain parts of India coconut trees, once almost lifeless in appearance, have been made to yield abundantly by placing salt at the roots.

The kudzu vine is probably the most rapid-growing plant in the world. It belongs to the bean family, and will easily grow sixty feet tall in three months.

The remains of a gigantic race of extinct human beings have been discovered near Vasa, Minn. Each had double teeth in front as well as in the back part of the jaw.

The wonderful influence of the sun on the earth is shown by the fact that in less than three minutes, during which the last eclipse was total, the temperature fell three degrees.

The skeleton of the "whale lizard," discovered in Alaska last summer, weighs 2400 pounds. This is the second of the species so far known to science. It had both legs and wings.

It has been found that bicyclists ride to excess are afflicted with a catarrhal laryngitis. Mouth breathing and the rapidity and pressure with which large quantities of air are forced into the larynx are said to be the cause.

Charles Toope, who has taken a prominent part in the attempt to abate the smoke and fog nuisance in England, suggests the application of charcoal for purifying the air of houses located in infected districts—all air admitted to be passed through thin canvas bags containing crushed charcoal.

The Cansiro root, which belongs to the dock family and grows in a wild state in New Mexico, has been found to contain such a large proportion of tannic acid as to suggest the development of a new industry for that territory in the erection of factories for the extraction of this important industrial product.

A granite wall eighteen inches thick will lose more heat than a brick wall the same thickness. A frame building, plastered on the inside and covered with paper, felt and sheathing on the outside, will lose seventy-five per cent. less heat than a brick wall of the same thickness. A frame house built without paper-felt covering on the outside will lose twenty-five per cent. more heat than the same house if covered with felt.

A Cinderella's Honeymoon.

From an article on "The Empress of Austria," written by one of the ladies of her Court for Harper's Magazine, we quote as follows: "The incidents of her Majesty's early married life, on which history is singularly silent, nevertheless go far to explain her great dislike for Vienna and the Viennese, and her almost passionate love for all that is Hungarian. Of course the story of her betrothal to the Emperor is well known by all. A marriage had been arranged for him with her eldest sister, and the young monarch arrived at the castle of his future father-in-law for the purpose of being officially betrothed. He, however, fell madly in love with Princess Elizabeth, the Cinderella of the dual family, who was yet in short dresses, and breaking off his engagement with Princess Helen, he married the younger sister.

A far grander alliance had been looked for by the Viennese, who considered that the impoverished family of Duke Maximilian, who was not even a Royal Highness, was unworthy of so great a distinction. Consequently the young Empress was, during the first ten or twelve years of her marriage, treated with coldness—nay, even with disdain—not only by the public and the haughty and arrogant Austrian aristocracy, but also by the members of the imperial family, and in particular by the Archduchess Sophia, the Emperor's mother. The latter, who was a very talented and strong-minded woman, exercised an enormous influence over her son's mind, and became intensely jealous of her lovely daughter-in-law. Indeed, she went so far as to head the cabals against her, distorting every action of her faultless and noble life.

The New York Mail and Express claims that it was the first to use the expression "Old Glory," as applied to the Stars and Stripes, the former appellation being not almost as common as the latter.



LIVE STOCK PAVILION At the World's Columbian Exposition.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

Prof. A. M. Muckenfuss, of Charleston, S. C., has been elected professor of chemistry at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. He graduated at Wofford in 1889.

Prof. W. H. Hand, superintendent of the Florence S. C. schools, has been elected principal of the Chester graded schools. He is a native of Gaston county, N. C., and graduated at Chapel Hill.

J. M. Roach has been elected county dispenser at Columbia, S. C. The following prices for liquor are announced there: X rye, \$3 per gallon, 75 cents per quart, 40 cents per pint, 20 cents per half pint; XX rye, \$3.50 per gallon, 90 cents per quart, 45 cents per pint, 25 cents per half pint.

Miss Stonewall Jackson is at present visiting in Farmville, Va.

There is a house in Salisbury, N. C., owned by Frost, built by Fries, the lumber of which was furnished by Snow, Blackburn & Willets, truckers at Newbern, N. C., shipped a few days ago, 2,500 boxes, five carloads, of cumber.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Honolulu says the adherents of the provisional government are beginning to look to England to annex the islands.

Senator Colquitt is a surprise and disappointment to the Georgia politicians six months ago they had him dying, and now he announces that he is a candidate for re-election. He will not have a walk over, though, for Governor Northen, ex-Congressman Henry G. Turner and Speaker Charles F. Crisp are all anxious to fill the seat held by him. There is some talk of re-nominating Hoke Smith as a Cleveland candidate. None of the other candidates takes any decided stand in regard to silver, though they all lean towards free coinage.

During the single year of its existence the Young Men's Business League, of Memphis, Tenn., has succeeded in securing four new factories for the city, paying 390,000 yearly in wages and adding 2,500 to the city's population.

The grain elevator which the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has contemplated erecting at Richmond, Va., will soon be built. The structure is to be 40x100 feet in size, 108 feet high, and be built of corrugated iron and mineral wool.

Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Wilmington, N. C., has been elected to the chair of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Richmond, Va., and has accepted.

The Knoxville, Tenn., street car line is in the hands of a receiver who announced Monday that no negroes would be allowed to ride on the cars yesterday, the 4th of July. The negroes announced their purpose to ride and a clash was expected.

AN ENGLISH MINE EXPLOSION.

Of 130 Miners in the Pit Not One Has Been Taken Out Alive.

LONDON, Cablegram.—An explosion occurred in Ingram's colliery, Thornhill, Yorkshire, where 130 men were at work. A relief party soon reached the bottom of the shaft, where bodies were found, but the mine drifts were badly blocked by the debris and filled with foul air. Operations were suspended several hours, when the relief party again descended, and working slowly into the mine, found dead bodies lying in heaps. Many were brought to the surface, but work was again suspended on account of foul air. One hundred and forty five men and boys went into the mine before the explosions. No living persons have yet been taken out. The scenes at the mouth of the pit are heart-rending.

Latest in North Carolina. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has decided not to pay its regular July dividend because of having to pay heavy back taxes to the State.

Trains are expected to run between Wilmington and Newbern on the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad (nearly completed) in August. The Fayetteville Gazette says that "Bolly" Gillespie, colored, was taken from his house near Hope Mills by some white and colored men recently and given a thrashing for having "blown" on a certain "gall-berry still" in that neighborhood. Warrants have been sworn out for several of the offenders.

Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, RALEIGH, N. C.—The Rev. Joseph B. Oshesire, Jr., rector at Charlotte, N. C., was elected on the thirty-ninth ballot Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of North Carolina. Mr. Oshesire was born in Tarboro, N. C., in 1850, and graduated from Trinity College in 1870. He studied law and practiced several years. He has been rector at Charlotte since 1888.

PEPPER TURNS STATISTICIAN.

He Will Have a Lot of Figures About Agriculture to Present to Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Senator Pepper, of Kansas, is in town. In an interview, he said: "I am going to all the State capitals in the Union gathering statistics on agriculture to present to Congress when it meets in September. I have been through the West and North, and am now working my way eastward. After that I will attend a meeting of the Senate committee, and then return to Kansas."

"Will Congress meet before September?" "No. Washington is too warm a place in the summer, and most of the members would oppose it."

"What action on silver do you anticipate at the next session?" "The Sherman law will be repealed the first thing. The effect of this will be to destroy both the old parties and build up a new one. The new organization is to be composed of the People's party mostly, and it will receive many recruits from both of the other large organizations, which are now closing their careers."

A New Process for Gold Extraction. One difficulty which has always been encountered in developing gold properties in Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama has been that at a little beneath the surface the gold bearing ores became sulphurets, and no satisfactory process for treating them to extract small amounts of gold have been found. The sulphurets are in large quantities in all of these States, carrying from ten to fifty dollars or even more in gold, the problem being, therefore, to handle a large quantity of material and secure the small proportion of gold in it.

Recently A. M. Beam and Hugh Calhoun, with J. S. Hamilton, of Athens, Ga., have been experimenting with a new process which they have patented, and engaged Prof. N. S. Pratt, the well known chemist, of Atlanta, to examine and report upon it. In his report Professor Pratt states that the experimental plant was under his direction for one week. The ore used was quartz carrying a considerable quantity of pyrite. A sample showed it to contain 0.95 per cent. of gold, silver and copper, the value being \$32.14, silver \$1.91—total value of one ton ore \$35.05. A trial run yielded \$12.16 gold, or 37.83 per cent. of the total, and another run gave \$12.40. After passing through the new process this ore yielded \$25.55 gold. The process, it is understood, is not complicated nor expensive, and if such results as this may be had in regular practice it will do much toward developing the gold properties in these States.

The Parting Was Affectionate. CRANSTON, N. Y.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, her maid and Miss Winnie Davis departed from Cranston's Monday morning over the New York Central. They go direct to Narragansett Pier, R. I., where they will remain during the season. All the guests of the hotel, including Mrs. Grant, took their leave of Mrs. Davis last night. The parting between Mrs. Grant and Miss Davis was very affectionate indeed.

Mrs. Davis and party, in company with Miss Mary D. Pell, drove to West Point and witnessed the parade last evening. After their return to the hotel Mrs. Davis remained in the large parlor during the entire evening and sat conversing with Mrs. Grant most of the time.

The Cotton-Milling Industry of South Carolina. [Edgefield Chronicle.] The cotton mills of South Carolina have added nearly \$21,000,000 to the wealth of the State in 1891-92. The value of the raw cotton consumed was \$6,821,480, and of the finished material \$27,284,920. When the statistics of 1893 '94 will have been completed, the result will certainly be astounding.

A Conference on the Silver Situation. BRUSSELS, Cablegram.—The Belgian government is reported to be about to convene the Latin Union States for the purpose of considering what action they shall take in view of the recent fall in silver. This will precede the reassembling of the inter-national monetary conference.

To Abolish the Revenue Office. ANBINGDON, VA.—Official notice was received here Thursday morning by Deputy Collector Paul E. Hayter that the office of internal revenue at this place is to be abolished on the 30th instant. Owing to the large decrease in collections the department has deemed its discontinuance proper, and in consequence the Hon. P. H. McCaul has ordered all the stamps, with other Government property of the office, to his headquarters in Lynchburg. The patrons of this office will hereafter have to purchase revenue stamps from the Roanoke office.

The American Bi-Metallic League Called to Meet. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the American Bi-Metallic League, issued a call for a national convention of that League to meet in Chicago August 1st to continue as long as the convention may direct. "All members of the league are urged to attend, and all who are in favor of maintaining the money of the constitution and opposed to the establishment of the single gold standard in the United States, without regard to party, are invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the convention."

THE COTTON LOUSE.

Remedies for Riddance—The Lady Bugs Doing a Good Work.

EXPERIMENT STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.—Every season as soon as the hot dry weather begins in earnest, the Experiment Station receives complaints of the damage caused to cotton plants by a small red mite which most farmers call a louse. This is scientifically known as *tetranychus tolaris*. It is a true mite which lives on the under surface of the leaf covered by a white silken web. It inserts its beak into the veins of the leaf and sucks out the sap, causing the leaf to turn red or brown in spots, producing what is often called "rust." The leaf eventually withers and falls off. This little pest is so small it generally escapes notice until its presence is made known by the rusty appearance of the cotton leaves.

Remedies: Probably the most satisfactory remedy is to lead men through the fields with baskets or bags and pick off all rusty leaves, carry them away with their infesting mites and burn them. As they live on the under side of the leaf it is difficult to use spray against them unless one has a nozzle that will throw the spray upwards. Such a nozzle attached to a T rod is made by the Field Pump Co., of Lockport, N. Y. A reliable ready prepared emulsion can be bought of W. S. Powell & Co., Annapolis Junction, Md., as cheap as any one can make it.

The tobacco decoction will also destroy these mites. It is made by boiling tobacco stems or powder in water for half an hour at the rate of one pound of tobacco to three gallons water. It will be more powerful if sulphur is used in connection. Mix five pounds of flour of sulphur with ten pounds of fresh lime and boil together in five to ten gallons of water for half an hour. Add this, boiling hot, to twenty gallons of diluted tobacco decoction and use at once. Instead of boiling lime and sulphur, sulphide of lime may be bought at the stores.

One pound of this powder should be well mixed with one quart of ordinary soft soap and the whole then stirred into twenty gallons of the hot tobacco decoction and used at once. Should the weather turn wet those mites will soon disappear as they are unable to withstand much moisture.

A sample of infested cotton leaves just received shows that the beneficial insects, lady bugs, are already destroying the lice, and hence it would scarcely pay to purchase a spraying outfit at this date.

GERALD MCCARTHY, Entomologist, N. C. Experiment Station.

BULLETS FLY AND LAWYERS FLEE

A Murderer on Trial Attacked by His Victim's Husband.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—While the examining trial of S. E. Lee for the killing of Mrs. Jesse Hale, which occurred in this city some time ago, was in progress before Justice Edwards, Hale, the husband of the deceased, entered the Court room with his two little daughters and a wrenching to where Lee was sitting in the prisoner's dock, set his children down, and, drawing a .55 calibre Colt's pistol, opened fire on the slayer of his wife.

Hale fired five times, the second shot striking Lee in the thigh and making a dangerous wound. Lee owes his life to a large stove, behind which he took refuge. The scene in the Court room was a wild one, Judges, lawyers and witnesses taking refuge from the flying bullets. Hale was placed under arrest and Lee's trial postponed to await the result of his injuries.

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HUNG AN INNOCENT MAN.

Suffered Death for a Murder That Was Never Committed.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—Saturday's developments have rendered sensational a supposed murder case that has long been disposed of by the hanging of an innocent man.

In 1866 George Watkins, with a comely young wife, moved from Kansas to a county adjoining this and settled on the homestead of Andy Hedgepeth, a wealthy planter. Watkins soon became aware of unholy relations between Hedgepeth and Mrs. Watkins. The two men went to market in Hedgepeth's wagon. Hedgepeth returned alone. The sudden absence of Watkins excited suspicion and Hedgepeth and the woman were arrested.

The woman, at the trial, stated that she and Hedgepeth had agreed to kill her husband, but denied any knowledge of the murder. The evidence was circumstantial, but in a strong and unbroken chain. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, reversed, and at the second trial Hedgepeth was again convicted and hanged. It is learned by Hedgepeth's counsel that Watkins is living in his old home in Kansas, where he has been all the time since his disappearance.

Prayer Answered While He Prayed. AUGUSTA, GA.—The winds of Thursday night's storm settled a religious wrangle by summarily blowing down the house of worship where the wrangle took place.

For weeks the members of the Brownville Baptist Church, in the southern part of the city, have been engaged in a dispute over a choice of pastors. Through trials and tribulations the Rev. White, far removed in color from his name, did build this church. After the house of God stood complete, and the church members pronounced it good, a bright mulatto colored man came to the neighborhood, smiled upon the females of the congregation, and announced himself a candidate for pastor. That this yellow parvenu churchman should receive any favor from his flock made the Rev. White indignant. He prayed that this house of worship which he with his own hands had built should be destroyed, thus ending forever the audacious claims of his mulatto opponent and the wrangling of his ungrateful congregation.

Shortly before last night's storm, while the clouds were growing dark and the distant thunder rolled, the Rev. White continued to pray. The fury of the blast increased, the rain fell, the flood came, and smote that church, and by the time the Rev. White stopped his petition the church was destroyed. There was \$15,000 damage. The negroes of that whole section are terrorized over the visitation.

A Gun Cotton Factory Blown Up.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Fire broke out in the gun cotton factory at the government torpedo station on Goat Island. Most of the gun cotton was removed from the building, but before the removal was complete the fire reached a small quantity remaining and it exploded. Frank Laughlin and Jeremiah Harrison, employes in the factory, were killed, and Michael Reagan, John T. Harrington, Ensign Capehart and several others, whose names have not yet been learned, were hurt. Capehart's injuries are not serious. All the other injured and the two men killed are citizens, employees and residents of Newport. The gun cotton building was leveled to the ground.

A Dead Man at the Throttle.

CHESTER, PA.—The freeman on a fast freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad observed that the engineer did not slack up in rounding the curve near here, and clambered up to the caboose to see what the trouble was. He made the startling discovery that Engineer Craig was dead at his post. The freeman quickly reversed the engine and brought it to a standstill in front of the Chester station. When the train stopped a few miles north of here, Craig was apparently all right.

Factories Closing Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—As a result of the continued stringency of the money market nearly 5,000 men employed in various manufacturing industries in this city are out of work. The majority of the manufacturers have a large amount of manufactured product on hand, but the demand has fallen off in every class of business within the last month and collections are so slow that many factories will close down while others will continue, but with reduced forces.

Nearly every factory in the city is discharging some of its men and many of them say that they are collecting barely enough money to keep up their pay rolls.

To Expound Mohammed's Faith. NEW YORK.—Abdurrahim Effendi, an Egyptian of rank, is in the city. He has a mission to propagate the Moslem faith in this country. He will assist ex-Consul Alexander Russell Webb in establishing colonies of Egyptians in the South and a building mosques in this and other cities.