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A 25-ROUND FIGHT.

In Which Ears, Eyes And Noses Were Split.

A FIERCE ENCOUNTER IN THE RING.

At the Last of the Fight, One of Jeffries' Gloves Flew Off and He Was Given the Decision by the Referee.

Ringside Coney Island Sporting Club, New York, Special.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship of the world. Referee George Siler gave him the decision at the end of the 25th round, over Sailor Sharkey Friday night. It was one of the most marvelous battles that has taken place, and the greatest crowd that ever gathered in the Coney Island Club house witnessed the desperate struggle for supremacy. In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight, in the first two and in the last three. During the other twenty, Sharkey forced the issue, and like a bull terrior was at his man with both hands unceasingly. In these twenty rounds Jeffries' great weight and brawn helped to hold off the sailor and in the 22d round he swung back a couple of vicious upper cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the 24th and 25th, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries' vicious blows. One minute before the gong sounded to end the fight, Jeffries' left glove came off and practically the contest was over. The referee motioned to Jeffries' corner; an American flag was flung around the champion's shoulders and the crowd, outside and in the arena cheered wildly. The crowd on the opposite end in Sharkey's corner yelled for Sharkey, and thus the men were led to their dressing rooms. The thousands of spectators were banked forty feet high in the building, the place being packed from ringside to rafters and the aisles around the ring were filled. The tremendous crowd sweated under the glare of 400 arc lights, fifteen feet or less from the canvas of the squared circle. The heat was intense. The fighters were almost exhausted, and the spectators shrieked themselves hoarse.

It seemed at first as though it would be a short fight, for in the second round Jeffries put the sailor to the ropes with a left on the jaw and the referee began to call off the seconds as Sharkey kneeled on the floor. But from the third round on Sirakey, with his vicious swings to the ribs and the jaw, kept the crowd on its feet waiting for a knock out.

Jeffries stood the terrific punishment, and with his eye, nose and ear split, came back just as viciously in the last three rounds and almost retrieved himself. Then came the unfortunate and unsatisfactory ending, Jeffries' glove flying off, bringing the fight to an end, although the crowd urged Sharkey to rush in and end it. This he tried to do, but Jeffries fought him back, and referee Siler rushed to the rescue. It was noticed that Jeffries used his weight to the best advantage, throwing himself all over the sailor, but the latter did his share of the hugging, too, and both were warned repeatedly.

Ten thousand spectators gathered around the ringside. A preliminary event of ten rounds at 128 pounds, preceded the big event and Kid Goulette, of Rochester, who looked a great deal like Jeffries on a small scale, was beaten by Tommy Moran, of Brooklyn. Then, after half an hour's delay, Tom Sharkey could be seen making his way through the crowds. He was well received, but Jeffries was cheered to the echo.

Two Men Hurt.

Petersburg, Va., Special.—A trestle on the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina railroad, near Nottoway river, in course of erection, collapsed Saturday, carrying down with it L. H. Rann, of St. Paul, Minn., and J. J. Thompson, of South Gaston, N. C., badly crushing their skulls. They were brought to this city fir treatment, but there is no hope for their recovery.

Schley's Welcome at Greensboro.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—Four thousand people and the city band were at the station Friday night at 7:30 o'clock to greet Rear Admiral Schley as he passed through en route for Atlanta. The admiral made a short speech from the rear end of the car. He thanked those assembled for the enthusiasm manifested, which he considered not so much a tribute to himself as to the cause he represented. "I am no speaker," said he, "The sentiment of my speech-making is best contained in my address at Santiago, of July 3rd, 1898."

Education Qualification in Georgia.

Atlanta, Special.—The constitutional amendment of the Georgia House of Representatives, has recommended the passage of Representative Hardwick's bill, disfranchising the negro. The bill imposes an educational qualification on the negro voter and Mr. Hardwick stated plainly that its object was to rid the State of the illiterate and purchaseable negro vote. It is believed the passage of the bill by the House is assured.

Proclamation by Aguinaldo.

Manila, By Cable.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the American Congress will meet in December to decide whether "the imperialistic policy" and "this bloody war" are to be continued. He exhorts his soldiers to conduct themselves so that Congress will consider them worthy of independence and requests the priests to abstain from politics and to reclaim the Church from the bad name the misdeeds of the friars have given it.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION.

Hands Down an Opinion in the Railroad Cases.

Judge Simonton's opinion in the tax assessment case, in which he grants an injunction against the corporation commission, Auditor and Treasurer to prevent the tax levied for 1899 from being collected on the Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line and Atlantic and North Carolina railroads, and directs that the assessment of 1897 shall stand, is a long one, making five newspaper columns. The allegation by the railroads was that in making the assessment, the corporation commission had exceeded its power; that the mode of assessment was so different from that as to other property as to there being equal protection of law; that there is systematic undervaluation of property other than railroad property and that railroad property is valued higher than that of individuals. The questions raised are Federal questions, under the fourteenth amendment. Each case depends upon the construction and application of the U. S. constitution. If the statutes under which the corporation commission acts conflict with the United States constitution, then the commission and State officers, acting under its proceeding, may be enjoined.

The question as to whether the commission has power to levy assessment on the property of railroads is decided negatively. The act of 1891, creating the railroad commission, gave it no power to levy assessments. That act was effective in April, while the machinery act of 1891, which gave power to the commission to assess, was ratified in March. It therefore amended the commission act. It would be an anomaly if the amending act should precede the act amended. The legislature of 1899, in creating the corporation commission, declared that it should perform all duties and exercise the powers imposed upon the railroad commission by chapter 32, acts of 1891, but that chapter confers no power to assess. Chapter 557, acts of 1897, authorizes the railroad commission, corporation commission, or such board as shall succeed to their duties, to assess property which has escaped taxation. This act recognizes the existence of the railroad commission and its powers and leaves to inference entirely the idea that one is substituted for the other. If no other act creates the corporation commission into a board of appraisement and assessment of railroad property, this act cannot do so by indirection. It must be borne in mind that the legislation now under discussion is not remedial legislation.

In conclusion the judge says that on the whole the conclusion cannot be resisted that either intentionally or accidentally the corporation commission was not clothed with the power of appraising and assessing railroad property, and that its attempted action, herein complained of, is without authority of law.

Saturday Clerk of Court Riddick received Judge Simonton's opinion in the above case. The proposed assessment would increase the railroads' assessment $9,000,000. It is construed here that the decision means an injunction granted until a hearing. The clerk sent the opinion (12 pages) to a printer, so as to have it ready Monday morning.

It is to be regretted that this conclusion renders unnecessary the discussion of the merits of the case, presented so ably and fully by counsel on both sides. The conclusion reached, while it stops the hand of the court, now simply postpones the decision on the grave questions underlying the case. This postponement, however, will not operate to excuse the complainants from the payment of taxes. The provisions of the revenue act of 1897 are in full force and taxes therein provided must be paid.

State News Notes.

Sales of gold mining property in the John's river gold fields in Burke and Caldwell counties within the past two weeks aggregate about $15,000. Besides the sales already completed, a number of tracts are held under option. Walter Brem has negotiated the sales for a Virginia mining company.

Raleigh on Monday night had one of the strongest wind storms in the history of the place. No great damage was done, for the wind was strong and steady, but not of sufficinet velocity to do serious harm. However, from 10 o'clock in the night until Tuesday morning, the wind sustained a velocity of forty miles an hour, and this is the highest steady velocity that has occurred since the weather bureau was established in 1887.

George Deitz was accidentally shot through the heart by the discharge from a shot gun in the hands of his playmate, Charley Cline, Saturday at Hickory. The accident took place in the front yard of his father, Mr. John Deitz, one of Hickory's barbers. Drs. Charles N. Menzies and H. L. Abernathy were summoned, but unable to arrive on the scene before death occurred, which was only a few moments after the discharge.

The Goldsboro Lumber Company made a shipment yesterday of twenty carloads of lumber, destined for Germany. The lumber goes to Pinner's Point, Norfolk, where it will be loaded on steamers.—New Bern Journal.

Winston shipped over one and a half million pounds of manufactured tobacco this month.

Treasurer Worth when asked how many state bonds have never been sent in for exchange, replied: "Only about $200,000 worth." He added that he did not believe these would ever come in.

A majority of the registered voters of Salisbury cast their votes Monday in favor of the issue of bonds. Only five who were opposed to the issue showed enough interest to vote against it. The total number of votes cast for the issue was 385; there were 601 on the registration books.

Judging from the reports given out by the local dealers at Wilmington, the oyster supply for this year is fearfully short, and from the present outlook, the supply of the famous New river oysters will be exhausted. A representative local dealer states that over 1,000 gallons of oysters were shipped from Wilmington the fourth week in October, 1898, and the shipment for the same week of this year will not exceed fifty gallons, a very decided falling off in one year's time, and the cause of the shortage, he says, can not be understood.

SCHLEY IN ATLANTA.

The Hero Of Santiago Welcomed In The Gate City.

HANDSOME LOVING CUP PRESENTED.

The State Officers and Thousands of People Turn Out to Pay Their Respects to Him.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Rear Admiral Schley wasenthusiastically welcomed to Atlanta Saturday. The arrival of the train at an early hour prevented a large crowd from being present at the depot but the reception was none the less warm. In the party besides the admiral were Mrs. Schley, Miss Latterman, Gen. Felix Agnus and Mr. Louis Garthe of Baltimore and the Atlanta reception committee.

After a short reception at the Kimball house the ladies and gentlemen of the party were escorted to the State capitol where they were met by a great crowd of people on the capitol grounds and were welcomed in the governor's reception room by the chief executive, United States Senators and Congressmen, judges of the supreme bench and others. From here they were escorted to the hall of the house of representatives.

Admiral Schley after an introduction expressed his his appreciation of his welcome.

At 1:30 o'clock after reviewing the military parade, the exercises at the auditorium began in the presence of 12,000 people.

Col. W. A. Hemphill presented the loving cup bearing this inscription:

"Presented to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by the Citizens of Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4th, 1899."

Admiral Schley in accepting the cup made a short speech which was frequently interrupted by vigorous cheers from his hearers. After the exercises Admiral Schley and the gentlemen of the party were entertained at a luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club.

Mrs. Schley and Miss Letterman were given a reception by the ladies.

A reception at the Capital City club in the evening closed the honors of the day.

Our Trde In China.

Washington, D. C., Special.—For the past year, under ipstructions from the President, the State Department has been quietly negotiating for the consummation of American interests in China. The officials of the State Department flatly refuse to make any statement relative to the measure of success that has attended their efforts, though it is admitted that the subject is so far still open, although the prospects of ultimate success are regarded as highly encouraging. A government official in high reputation who has large experience in Chinese questions, is authority for the statement that our government does not apprehend any immediate injury to American interests from the political moves that are being made in China. On the contrary, the conditions are such in the Flowery Kingdom that there is reason to believe that so far from restraining the operations of the United States in the matter of trade extension in that quarter, nations which have under one or another pretext seized upon portions of the Chinese coast would actually welcome our advent as calculated to materially assist their own efforts to break down Chinese conservation and open up vast markets in the interior of China to the trade of civilized nations.

Frost Kills the Fever.

New Orleans, Special.—The report of frost throughout the country contiguous to New Orleans has practically wound up the fever situation in Louisiana for the present season. Ice and frost and temperature as low as 28 degrees was general along the railroad lines running into this city.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Biela's double comet has been seen with the naked eye in Chili. This comet was first discovered in 1826. The period of its revolution is about six and two-thirds years.

Under the inheritance tax laws the amount payable to the Federal government on the Vanderbilt estate is likely to approximate $2,000,000, while the amount that will be paid to the State will be $500,000 more.

We are far more important in our own estimation than we are in the estimation of any one else. Don't forget this!

Situation Critical.

London, By Cable.—The evacuation of Colenso is undoubtedly a most serious matter for the British in Natal, as it not only testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, but makes the relief of Gen. Sir George Stewart White an extremely difficult operation. Colenso is the point where the railway from Ladysmith crosses the Tugela river, which is now in flood. The town itself is of small importance.

Proposed Naval Stores Trust.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—For several days there have been rumors here that all the naval stores houses in the South are to be formed into one company and an effort made to control the entire output of spirits in the South. The general plan is for the organization of one company with a capital of $12,000,000 to buy up all this business. It is said the factors of some of the larger houses in Savannah will be given options on the business. According to reports the Central office will be opened in Savannah.

MURDER IN WILKES COUNTY.

John Coleman Killed His Sister-in-Law, Then Himself.

Story Ending in Two Murders

A special from Winston says: Particulars were received here of a double murder near Lovelace, Wilkes county. John Coleman shot and instantly killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dora Chambers, and then placed the gun to his head and fired, killing himself. Mrs. Chambers had been living near Coleman, and the two were said to be quite intimate. Coleman's wife died suddenly last February, and there was suspicion of foul play. It is said Mrs. Chambers had threatened to tell what she knew of the matter and this caused Coleman to kill her and then himself. Both leave several children.

State Health Conference.

The Health Conference, which is attended by the State Board of Health has been in session at Wilson. The subjects under discussion were: "Old Age and How to Attain It," "Vaccination as an Economic Measure," "Malaria and Mosquitoes," "Practical Hints on Drinking Water." Among the prominent visitors present were: Dr. George G. Thomas, of Wilmington, President State Board of Health; Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh, secretary; J. L. Nicholson, of Richlands, H. H. Dodson, of Milton; H. W. Lewis, of Jackson and W. T. Pate, of Gibson.

State News Notes.

State Treasurer Worth will institute a queer suit against the American Bank Note Company for violation of a contract, and to compel it to pay interest on a debt which the State contracted based on the company's good faith. The State Treasurer saw personally the officials of the company at New York and was told work was in progress and that the bonds would be rushed. Now the Treasurer's lawyer writes that the company has done no work and that it admits that it was deceiving the Treasurer in all its promises. The Treasurer says that never in his whole business experience has he known such conduct. The State bought two farms, these to be paid for from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, the money to be paid to the State upon delivery of the bonds. The State is therefore now paying interest on the bonds and on the debt, too. It is this latter interest which Treasurer Worth declares he will make the bank note company pay.

The Raleigh Post declares that there are millions of feet of merchantable white pine timber in the forests of Western North Carolina. Because of the difficulty of getting the product to market the lumbering industry in that region has remained undeveloped. But increasing scarcity will bring the timber into market, and if the people of North Carolina be wise in their day and generation they will profit by the experience of the people in the Northern States and make time regulations for the prevention of wanton ravage of their forests. The wooded lands may be recklessly laid waste, as have been the forests in Pennsylvania, or they may be made sources of permanent productiveness. The forests add to the fertility of cultivated areas, hold in check destructive floods, prevent aridity and promote health.

One of the most important opinions filed by the supreme court Tuesday was in the case of the State vs. Smith, from Johnston. In the Smith case the court grants a new trial, Judge Clark dissenting. Smith was the negro who was in jail here some months to prevent lynching. He attacked three young white men during the Christmas revelries, while they were passing his house, killed one and dangerously wounded another. The court says that the night before there had been rioting between whites and blacks at Selma; that Smith had been reading and thinking about the Wilmington riots, and that when he saw the men in disguise he thought they had come to kill him.

The weather report for October shows that the mean temperature was 62 degrees, which is 3 above the average for the month. The highest wind velocity was 41 miles an hour on the 31st, from the North. The total rainfall was 5.12 inches, the average for October being only 4.10. There were three light frosts and one heavy one.

The State charters the Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company, capital $40,000; J. C. Burroughs and others, stockholders.

The amount of apples placed on the North Wilkesboro market is enormous. The price paid is from 20 cents to 45 cents only for the finest of apples.

The Attorney General decides that Sparks circus is by law to pay $50 tax to the State and $50 to the county for each day it performs. The owner of the circus says he cannot pay this tax and will leave the State.

State Auditor Ayer says the returns from the counties show a gratifying increase of taxable values this year. These figures will not appear in this year's report, but in that of 1900. So far the returns are in from 57 counties and these show an increase in the value of real and personal property over 1898 of $9,633,000. The quadrennial assessment is made this year and the increase is due perhaps, the Auditor thinks, to good work by the assessors in some counties. Every one of the 57 counties shows an increase, ranging from $1,000 to over $1,000,000. Mecklenburg leads, with $1,200,000 increase. Other counties showing the largest increase so far reported are Buncombe $596,000, Forsyth $549,000, Rowan $538,000, Beaufort $468,000.

The terrific windstorm, which prevailed along the cost, struck Raleigh. A number of trees and fences were blown down while signs and awnings were injured no little. The wind attained a velocity of over forty miles an hour.

Stone is being taken from a quarry near Hillsboro to furnish the ballast for the North Carolina railroad between this city and Goldsboro. This road will also be equipped with heavier rails during the coming winter.—Greensboro Telegram.

Messrs. Stokes Penland and J. H. Hyams, who have recently moved to Linville Falls, Burke county, are making extensive improvements there. They intend to make the place a summer resort. It has an elevation of 3,700 feet, and is within a half-mile of Linville Falls and of Linville Cave. By the way, this cave has recently been explored for more than a mile, and its extent is still a matter of guess-work. It is hollowed out of the limestone cliffs under "Humpback" Mountain, in McDowell county, and there are many stalactite and stalagmites.

STORY OF DEFEAT.

How the British Regiments Were Captured.

THEIR AMMUNITION GAVE OUT.

The Occurrences Are Seen in a Brighter Light, After the Official Report Came In.

London, By Cable.—The War Office has received a dispatch from General White, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusileers, No. 10 Mountain Battery and the Gloucestershire Regiment, were surrounded in the hills by the Boers and, after losing heavily, were obliged to captulate. General White says that the casualties have not yet been ascertained. It is reported that 2,000 British were captured.

London, by Cable.—The British War Office has made public a dispatch received from General White, describing the operations of Monday. It was as follows:

"Ladysfith, Oct. 31, 7.50 p m.

"I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions of Royal Artillery, the Natal Field Battery and two brigades of infantry, to reconnoitre in force the enemy's main position to the north and, if the opportunity should offer, to capture the hill behind Farquhar's farm, which had on the previous day been held in strength by the enemy. In connection with this advance a column consisting of the Tenth Mountain Artillery, four and a half companies of the Gloucesters and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusileers, Lieutenant Colonel Shelton and Major Adye, deputy assistant adjutant general, was dispatched at 11 p. m. on the 29th to march by night up Bells-Spruit and seize Nicholson's Nek, or some position near Nicholson's Nek, thus turning the enemy's right flank. The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective point of the attack being found evacuated and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns occurred, and it is understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy. The reconnoissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position and, after a strong counter attack on our right, the infantry brigade and cavalry having been repulsed, the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left on observation. Late in the engagement the naval contingent under Captain Lambeton, of H M. S. Powerful, came into action and silenced, with their extremely accurate fire, the enemy's guns of position.

"The circumstances which attended the movements of Lieutenant Colonel Carlton's column are not yet fully known, but from reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unmolested until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill and a few rifle shots stampeded the infantry ammunition mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment and the greater portion of the regimental small arm ammunition. The reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalions, however, fixed bayonets, and accompanied by the personel of the artillery, seized a hill on the left of road two miles from the Nek, with but little opposition. There they remained unmolested until dawn, the time being occupied in organizing the defence of the hill and constructing stone sangers and walls as cover from fire. At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9.30 a. m, when strong re-enforcements enabled them to rush to the attack with great energy. Their fire became very searching and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position, were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous.

"At 2 p. m. our ammunition was practically exhausted, the position was captured and several of the column fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy treated our wounded with humanity. General Joubert at once dispatching a letter to me, offering a safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. A medical officer and parties to render first aid to the wounded were dispatched to the scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and the ambulance at dawn this morning. The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and the consequent loss of the guns and small arm ammunition reserve. The official list of casualties and prisoners will be reported shortly. The latter are understood to have been sent by rail to Pretoria. Security of Ladysmith is no way affected."

The gloom caused by the British disaster at Ladysmith, was in a measure relieved by this story giving an account of the heroic stand made by the decimated battalions until their last cartridges were gone. The British nerve was momentarily shaken by General White's use of the word "capitulate" in his first telegram, but now that it is known that the Gloucesters and Fusileers fought against overwhelming odds, and upheld the best traditions of the British army, the tension has been relieved, since there is no longer ground to dread that the loss of life to men was accompanied by dishonor.

A Hopeful Report.

Manila, By Cable.—General Hughes, commanding in the Visayan district, has sent in an encouraging report. He says the island of Negros is now more peaceful and orderly than for 20 years. The planters are pursuing their business undisturbed by the bands of brigands who had long levied tributs on them. The Americans have scattered the brigands and propose to pursue them until they are effectually suppressed.

SEVERE COAST STORM.

Many Points Sustain Heavy Losses of Property.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—Authoritative reports from Wrightsville and Carolina Beaches say that the storm, which reached the height of its fury at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, has wrought great havoc to property at these points. No loss of life is reported. At Wrightsville there are sixty odd cottages and of this number fifteen are a total loss and the others badly damaged. The loss is estimated from $20,000 to $25,000. The trestle of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad and track aggregating in extent about three miles is a wreck and the damage is conservatively estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. At Wrightsville Sound, on the mainland about one mile this side of the beach considerable damage was also done and this is estimated at several thousand. Two large summer hotels on the beach were not destroyed, but were damaged to some extent. At Carolina Beach, near the mouth of the river, there are about 25 cottages, boat and club houses and a large hotel. About 18 of these were totally destroyed and the remaining badly damaged. The loss is placed at from $12,000 to $15,000. Both beaches were deserted on account of the season.

A special to the Star from Southport says that there was considerable damage also along the water front there by the storm, but no loss of life reported. A small passenger steamer and a tug, the Blanche, were beached. No other news of damage to shipping has reached here. The Clyde steamer New York, Captain Ingram, arrived from New York Tuesday evening. She encountered the storm off Frying Pan lightship, but rode it out with slight damage to her cargo of general merchandise. The damage in the city along the wharves, by reason of the high tide will approximate about $2,000.

The maximum velocity of the wind here was about 60 miles an hour. At the beaches and at Southport the velocity was estimated from 75 to 90 miles per hour.

Thirteen Sailors Drowned.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The steamer Navahoe, Captain Staples, arrived here Wednesday morning from New York. On Monday she encountered the gale, stood out to sea, and hove to for 18 hours. On Tuesday, about 50 miles east of Charleston lightship, she rescued Captain John Gaskill, sole survivor of the crew of the steamer George L. Colwell, of Detroit, bound to New York from Fernandina, Fla., with a cargo of lumber. Captain Gaskill was clinging to a piece of wreckage of his lost vessel to which he had clung for 22 hours. Captain Gaskill says that the storm struck him with full force at daylight. The fury of the wind and force of the waves caused his vessel to spring a leak. The vessel broke into pieces. This was about ten miles northeast of Cape Romain. Captain Gaskill and crew of 13 clung to the wreckage which turned over several times. He saw ten of his crew engulfed in the waves and is of the opinion that others shared like fates. Captain Gaskill laments the loss of his crew deeply.

ThePresident at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The demonstration here was successful in many respects, despite the forbidding weather. The civic carnival parade had to be abandoned, and the decorations of the buildings presented a dejected and woe-begone appearance. But the people, residents as well as visitors, from other Virginia cities and points outside the State, who came to witness the launching and see the President, were enthusiastic, and, as far as possible, put the best foot foremost. The presidential train arrived on time and as it skirted through the suburbs of the city the howitzer battery fired a presidential salute. At Elba station in the West End, where the President debarked and took a carriage for the Jefferson Hotel, he was formally welcomed by Mayor Taylor.

A Six Story Building Falls.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Three men are dead and three other persons are reported missing as the result of the collapse of a six-story building at 139 and 141 West Lake street. Considerable damage was done adjoining property and during the excitement it was reported that as many as 40 lives had been lost. About $200,000 damage was done.

Child Killed at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The storm passing up the coast was severe here Monday night. The wind reached a velocity of 85 miles. A small frame dwelling, inhabited by a colored family, was wrecked. One child was killed and three others injured. Shipping in the harbor suffered no damage and no marine disasters are reported. The steel draw, 140 feet long, over Wappoo creek, was blown off its piers into the stream. The keeper went down with the bridge, but escaped without serious injury.

The Harricane at Newberne.

Newbern, N. C., Special.—A harricane passed through this section Monday night. The tide was two feet higher than ever before. Small boats were thrown into the public streets. At midnight the firemen fought fire from lime barrels catching fire in the water. Many tons of salt and sugar in bags melted and ran into the river. Eight saw mills are shut down today and the river is full of floating cotton and lumber. Nothing is heard as yet from the coast country.

To Establish a National Park.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—A call has been sent out by the parks and forestry committee of the Asheville board of trade to all persons interested in forest preservation and in the establishment of a national Southern park in the Alleghany Mountains for an inter-State convention, to be held here November 22. The purpose of the convention is to form a permanent association to induce Congress to establish a national Southern park and to influence legislation in favor of scientific forestry.

AS BAD AS ANANIAS

Are Some Man, Says Bill Arp, The Philosopher.

TAKES HONESTY AS SUBJECT.

And Writes Letter on the Dishonesty and Deceit of Some of the People Now Living.

"Honesty is the best policy," said Ben Franklin, and Richard Whatley, the great theologian, added, "But he who acts on that principle is not an honest man."

The truth is, that real, genuine honesty is not a policy at all, for policy requires thought, plan and generally some dissimulation. It comes from the head, the brain; whereas honesty is a moral principle that comes from the heart, and takes no time for thought. Policy is a cold, hard word; honesty a warm, genial, neighborly one. The poets like it next best to love—Hearns says, "It's guid to be honest and true," and Pope says "An honest man's the noblest work of God. The best definition of the word is, "free from deceit, just in speech and action, fair in dealing and worthy to be trusted."

But the most numerous and provoking of all deceivers are the advertisers of patent medicines. Everybody knows that nine-tenths of their nostrums are humbugs and their certificates of wonderful cures are either made up or paid for, and yet the sick or the diseased will strain their credulity and take another chance to be restored. That's all right if there is no harm in the medicine, but we do get very tired looking at the conspicuous heads and faces of doctors and patients in the newspapers. Ordinary lying that has no malice in it is not a cardinal sin. It is not forbidden in the ten commandments. Ananias was not suddenly punished for lying unto men, but he had lied unto God. He sought to defraud the Lord's treasury—and there is many a church member doing the same thing now. They make no sacrifice. They withhold a part and lie unto their own consciences. The poor widow's mite is still a bigger thing than a rich man's large donation.

I wonder what kind of a world we would have if everybody was good. I don't mean religious, but kind and just and honest. Our courts and prisons would be abolished. Just think of it. But it cannot be. Original sin and total depravity and moral turpitude are still in the way. The mystery of evil still hangs over us. John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer and other great thinkers say that the Creator made the very best world and the best inhabitants that He could out of the material that He had, but that it is improving as the centuries roll on. And John Fiske says that evil is necessary to teach us what good is. That if there was no crime or pain or grief we would have no joy or happiness and would not know what it was. Plato said 2,000 years ago that we had to limit God's omnipotence or His goodness, one or the other, and many learned and sincere men, like Calvin and Edwards, have tried to reconcile predestination with free agency, but it is all incomprehensible to me and I have to fall back and entrench myself on those injunctions which say "Deal justly—love mercy and obey the Lord thy God," and the later one which says, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself," and then accept David's faith, which saith, "Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him." I'm not going to strain my mind over perplexing problems that have never been solved. Mr. Fiske is a beautiful writer, but if evil was created as a contrast so that we might know what good is then how can we enjoy heaven where there is no evil, no crime or grief or affliction. One thing I do know, that this is a beautiful world and this life is a happy one to those who choose to make it so. President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, said in a recent speech at Huntsville: "England is about to perpetrate a great crime against the Boers in expelling them from their own domain. But this is progress and is inevitable. It is the law of nature and the law of nature is the law of God." That sounds like a strange doctrine to those who believe that God is love. The Savior said, "Offenses must needs come, but woe unto them by whom they come." Then what peril are those rulers in who have the power to oppress and use it to carry out a selfish policy. After all it is safest to be an humble, honest citizen and have no policy.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

THE MARKETS.

Prevailing Prices of Cotton, Grain and Produce.

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	7 7-16
Good middling	7 5-16
Strict good middling	7 1-4
Middling	7 3-16
Tinges	6 7-8

Market firm.

COLUMBIA COTTON MARKET.

Cotton quiet.

Middling	6 5-8
Strict middling	6 3-4
Good middling	6 7-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Cotton futures quiet. Middling uplands 7 3-8. Middling gulf 7 5-8.

Futures closed very steady.

	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
January	7 23	7 19	7 21@23
February	7 23	7 22	7 22@24
March	7 25	7 22	7 24@25
April	7 27	7 26	7 25@27
May	7 29	7 28	7 28@29
June	7 28	7 25	7 28@29
July	7 28	7 25	7 28@29
August	7 29	7 25	7 27@28
September	6 98	6 93	6 97@98
October	6 94	9 92	6 92@94
November	7 16	7 16	7 16@18
December	7 19	9 17	7 18@19

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—Dull, unchanged.

Wheat—Dull and lower; spot and month 69 to 69 1-8; December 70 1-2 to 70 5-8; Southern by sample 63 to 70.

Corn—Steady; mixed spot and month 27 3-4 to 27 7-8; December 27 1-2 to 27 3-4; November or December, new or old, 26 3-4 to 26 7-8; January 26 1-2 to 26 5-8; February 26 1-2 to 26 5-8; Southern new white corn 33 to 40.

Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white 30 to 31.

DYING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Giant Poplar in Maryland Has Lived Two Centuries or More.

From the Baltimore Sun: The oldest and largest tree in Talbot county is dead. It has been dying for twenty-five years or more. The tree is a mammoth tulip poplar in a field of Poplar Hill farm, near the public road leading from Easton to Trappe, about a mile and a half from Easton. The farm has been named for the tree for at least 200 years and is the property of Mrs. Edmund Law Rogers, born Plater, of Baltimore, and was part of the original Plater grant made in early colonial times. Scientific men who have from time to time visited this tree have said that it would take at least 1,000 years for this species of poplar to grow to such size in this locality. It stands alone, a picturesque feature of the landscape, in an open field, and can be seen for miles from all roads and from the water courses.

The wonderful size of the tree is in the magnitude and height of its trunk. Approximately it is 250 feet high and twenty feet in diameter. The head is comparatively small and the first limb is 200 feet from the ground, and it carries its diameter symmetrically all the way up. From its top at night, for many venturesome and agile climbers have ascended it, the light in Sharp's Island lighthouse can be plainly seen. A horse and carriage behind it cannot be seen from the nearby public road. The lightning has not spared it. It is seamed and gashed and split by the many bolts which have also knocked huge limbs from its top. Tradition says that 200 years ago, which is as far back as tradition claims to have known the tree—it is named in land deeds 150 years ago—it had lightning marks on it, and even then showed signs of failure. Three years ago it was struck four times in one summer. This fierce attack undoubtedly hastened its end. Well, the giant tree is dead. The old poplar of Poplar Hill probably saw the beginning of the twentieth century and died just before the beginning of the twentieth. It was the Mount Shasta of the Talbot landscape.

Dangers.

Quinn—"Dick's father must be a railroad man." De Foute—"What makes you think so?" Quinn—"Because when Dick lost on the races and wrote home for money his father replied in four words." De Foute—"What were they?" Quinn—"Keep off the track."

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