

THE SALISBURY PRESS.

VOJ. I.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1888.

NO. 38.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

What Our Lawmakers are doing at the National Capital.

TUESDAY—HOUSE.—Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, had the clerk read an article in a Washington paper to the effect that the efforts of the Democrats in the House to pass a bill for the relief of Cherokee freedmen was the result of a bargain with the freedmen's attorney, J. Milton Turner, and was intended as a mitigation to him for his services in the Indianapolis colored convention.

Mr. O'Neil desired to brand the statement as an absolute lie. The House then went into a committee of the whole on general appropriation bills.

In the call of the House a bare quorum was shown, but no program developed when the question re-occurred on the sitting aside of the fortification bill, and at 3:30 the House adjourned.

The consideration of the fisheries treaty was then resumed.

The Presidential votes of three pension bills were presented and referred. After a brief recess the Senate, at 5 p. m. adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The House went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill.

The pending point of order against the establishment of a gun factory at Watervliet arsenal was withdrawn.

Mr. Nutting, of New York, offered an amendment appropriating \$80,000 for the erection of a dock and appliances at some point on Lake Ontario for the building of armed ships. This led to a long discussion, but the amendment was finally rejected.

The bill was then reported to the House and went over until to-morrow, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE.—The Sherman resolution offered yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statement of amounts deposited in the National Banks on August 1, 1888, was passed. Mr. Morgan then resumed his argument in favor of his resolution to postpone the fisheries treaty until December. After remarks by Platt, George and Chandler, Mr. Vest said that no treaty could be ratified by the Senate which had been negotiated by Cleveland's administration by the man who was a living barrier to the Republican party gaining power.

On motion of Mr. Frye it was ordered that the vote on Mr. Morgan's motion be taken at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The conference report on the same appropriation bill was presented. The Senate then at 6:15 adjourned.

THURSDAY—HOUSE.—The fortification appropriation bill passed this morning without division.

After much deliberation and endeavor to get the pension bill considered, Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, in moving to adjourn, expressed his regret that at this late day of the session consideration had been refused to the general appropriation bill, in which ten thousand veteran union soldiers were interested. He blamed nobody, but he gave notice that he would, from day to day, as long as he was able to stand upon his feet, demand the consideration of the deficiency bill.

FRIDAY.—Tactics on a proposition to assign certain days for the consideration of the general session legislation, and to take up the general deficiency bill, consumed the time of the session of the House.

A bill was passed in the Senate prohibiting the mailing of obscene or libelous matter in transparent envelopes and display covers. The bill fixes a penalty of from one to ten years imprisonment, and a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for violating the law.

At 2 p. m. the fisheries treaty was taken up in open executive session. Mr. Morgan at 2:15 p. m. took the floor and addressed the Senate in favor of the fisheries treaty. At 5:35 the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 11 a. m.

SATURDAY.—The discussion of the Senate bill to restrict Chinese immigration took up most of the time of the House. During the debate Gen. Harrison was severely criticized for his record on the Chinese question.

MONDAY.—The House spent most of the day discussing the Chinese immigration restriction bill, which after considerable debate was passed with the Senate amendment, providing that the repealing clause shall go into effect only upon the ratification of the pending treaty. The House then at 3:35 adjourned.

SENATE.—Discussion of the fisheries treaty took up most of the time of the Senate. Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours in favor of the ratification, and was followed by Senator Hoar in opposition. Mr. Gray supported the treaty and at half past five Mr. Morgan again took the floor, but at 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned, leaving Mr. Morgan half an hour in which to conclude the debate before the vote was taken.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

So far this session eleven million copies of the Congressional speeches have been folded and sent out from the House folding room. This is the largest ever known. Seven million being the greatest number in one session heretofore.

W. C. Arnold, chairman of the Executive committee for the division and admission of North Dakota and South Dakota, has forwarded a lengthy petition to the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Isaac W. Hightower, to be gauger at Germantown, N. C., David Pondexter, and John E. Osborne, to be gauger at Olin, N. C.

A man in Akron, Ohio, asks \$75,000 damages for the loss of a finger. Estimating a finger at \$75,000, what is a full hand worth?

YELLOW FEVER.

Better Reports From the Infected Districts.

In the first stage of the epidemic the daily death rate was enormous, there being as high as thirty deaths in one day in Jacksonville, Fla., alone. This city and Tampa, Fla., were the worst afflicted. The work of the sanitary force has been forward, and disinfecting goes actively on. The mortality has been reduced to nearly 300 men. Many places are found in a decidedly unhealthy condition, especially the premises of citizens who have fled.

Ter and pitch fires and the booming of cannon are kept up constantly. The committee on appropriating have batteries firing at difficult points night and morning. Money for the relief committee is coming in, and telegrams have been received from many cities offering municipal assistance. Representatives in Congress have sent telegrams offering to lend their aid towards the passage of the appropriation bill.

The establishment of a mail fumigation station one hundred miles from Jacksonville instead of in the city is creating a great deal of trouble and the delay is completely paralyzing business. Superintendent Turner has ordered that all mail from Florida shall be concentrated at a fumigation station near Yagorosa, Fla., and be thoroughly fumigated and forwarded to its destination. No mail will be sent by any route through an infected quarantined district, but will be delivered by day over whatever routes may be necessary to enable it to reach the office of destination without passage through the infected territory. All adjoining Southern cities have established quarantines.

THAT GOLDBERG, N. C., CASE.

The board of health has issued the following:—We, the undersigned members of the board of health, of Goldsboro, declare that there has not been, and there is not now, a single case of yellow fever in this city. The only case that could have given rise to the report that there was yellow fever in this city, was of a young man who came from Florida and went direct to his father's residence, one mile from the city, and was taken sick, which case was pronounced yellow fever. The place being quarantined and isolated, we apprehend no danger, and he gave notice, and signed J. E. Peterson, Mayor; S. J. Kirby, M. D.; W. H. H. Cobb, M. D.

South America's West Coast.

The products of the countries on the west coast of South America, are sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton, while those of the towns are "anama hats" and fleas. In each of the countries there are men braiding hats from vegetable fibres, and the results of their labor find a market where, as in Mexico, the hats are judged by what he wears on his head. The hats are usually made of toquilla or pita, an arborescent plant of the cactus family, the leaves of which are often several yards long. When cut, the leaf is dried and the whiplike material is almost as fine and tough as silk. Some hats are made of single fibres, without a splice or an end from the centre of the crown to the rim. It often requires two or three months to spin them, and the best ones are braided under water as the fibre is more pliable when immersed. The cost of a single hat is sometimes \$250, but such lasts a lifetime, and can be packed in a vest pocket or worn inside out, each side being as smooth and well finished as the other.

The natives make beautiful cigar cases too, but it is difficult for a stranger to purchase either these or the hats, because they have an idea that all travelers are rich, and will pay any price that is asked. One old lady produced a cigar case, such as are sold in the market, for \$1 or \$2, and politely offered to sell it for \$30. When I told her I could get a silver one for that price, she came down to \$15, then to \$12, and finally to \$1. They have no idea of the value of money, and are habitually imposed upon by local traders, who exchange food for their work at merely nominal rates, and then sell the hats at enormous figures.—*New York Magazine.*

The Useful Gorse Weed.

Gorse is a plant which grows in England and Scotland as a common weed. It is a narrow, sharp-pointed, prickly branched plant, and the twigs upon which they are borne are quite nutritious and have been long used for green fodder for horses and cattle. The sharp, needle-like points render necessary that the leaves should be crushed or ground in a sort of mill, after which they are eaten without difficulty, and with much relish by farm animals. Considerable attention has been given of late in England to the subject of cultivation of this plant for the feeding of cattle as an accompaniment for hay or straw in the winter. French farmers have grown it for many years, sowing six pounds of seed per acre in March, and using the crop late in the fall and winter. The plant is known as *Exil* Europeans, or *furze*, while in gorse. It has been cultivated to some extent in the South of England, and being easily grown upon poor land, it has been a favorite crop with the poorer farmers. No doubt it would be a great acquisition in the Southern States as a substitute for the wretched brown seed, and as a valuable perennial fodder for oxen, mules and cows, to be grown on the frequent and unsightly old fields.—*New York Times.*

Effects of Tea On the Teeth.

A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* makes the following remarks on the injurious effects of tea on the teeth: "Some years since, when on duty at recruiting stations in the north of England, I took observations on the great amount of decay and loss of the teeth existing among the class of men offering themselves for military service. As far as my inquiries went I was led to trace it to the excessive tea-drinking indulged in by the working classes in the manufacturing towns, and this went on all through the day, whether with food or not. Tea seems to have a peculiar tendency to cause hyperemia in the tooth sacs, leading to inflammation and eventually abscess of the fang, with, of course, denudation at every stage."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Some General Information, New Enterprises, etc.

Sol Haas, traffic manager of the Associated Railroads of Virginia and the Carolina has resigned that position to accept a similar position with the Chesapeake and Ohio road. Mr. Haas has been connected with the Atlantic Coast Line and Richmond and Danville roads for the past eight or ten years. By his tact and business ability he has made himself very popular, and his resignation will be regretted both by the Board of the road and others who have had dealings with him. Mr. Haas in the future will be located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE VIRGINIA AND CAROLINA.

The Virginia and Carolina railroad, its rights of way, works and properties, which were sold at Richmond, under a decree of the Chancery Court of Richmond, in the case of the city of Petersburg against the railroad company, was bought in by a Richmond gentleman for Moncure Robinson and others, guaranteed stockholders for \$165,000. The sale is subject to a debt of \$101,540 due the city of Petersburg, which is a lien on the property of the purchaser.

This line, when completed, will be sixty miles long, extending from Petersburg to Ridgeway, N. C.

Manufacturing Peach Baskets.

One of the most important industries on the Delaware peninsula is the manufacture of peach baskets. A leading dealer says that the manufacturing season begins about the 1st of April and continues until the end of August. During that time the many factories all over the peninsula are pushed with work, hundreds of men and boys are kept busy nailing the baskets and many more are engaged in various departments of the work. The price paid for nailing is \$1 per hundred, and a good nailer can put up from 150 to 200 a day.

The ordinary peach basket is composed of twelve staves and four hoops. The staves are made of gum and the hoops of oak and Southern pine. It is not uncommon to see logs cut, hauled to the mill, steamed and made into baskets the same day.

The cost of making a basket, including timber, nailing and wear and tear on machinery is about three cents; it retails at the factory all the way from four to eight cents, according to the supply and demand. Formerly five-eighths of a bushel were the common size for peach baskets, but during the last two years the half-bushel basket has become very popular with fruit-growers. A large share of the baskets manufactured in Delaware are directly to the grower, but immense quantities are shipped to wholesale dealers in Northern cities. Improvements are being made in the manufacture of baskets, and it is expected that a gift peach basket will be made of the coming season to retail at three cents or even less.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Match City.

The busy little city of Akron, Ohio, thirty-five miles from Cleveland and two miles from the practice in Cincinnati, which owes its prosperity to the diversity and healthy condition of its manufacturing industries, enjoys the special distinction of producing more matches than does any other town or city in the world.

The united product of the Akron factories of the Diamond Match Company and the Miller Match Company reaches the seeming fabulous count of nearly one hundred million matches per day. If these matches were laid singly end to end they would form an unbroken line something like three thousand miles long, while a sufficient quantity is made in eight days to encircle the globe. To pack this enormous output in paper boxes requires the annual consumption of over one thousand tons of thin straw-paper, or board, as it is called.

A trip through these great factories will repay the studious observer. The machinery which turns out matches and paper boxes seems almost human in intelligence and activity, while the nimble fingers of the young ladies who pack the matches in boxes must be seen to be appreciated.

A single match seems a trifling thing, and one can hardly realize that these two factories alone consume in the manufacture about eight million feet of lumber annually, while untold quantities of chemicals are worked up in their laboratories.—*Cine nauti Enquirer.*

Rules for Testing Rope.

A German paper, in an article on the present methods of rope manufacture from hemp, and the determination of the different qualities and probable strength simply from the appearance, lays down the following rules: A good hemp rope is hard, but pliant, yellowish or greenish, and has a certain silvery or pearly lustre. A dark or blackish color indicates that the hemp has suffered from fermentation in the process of curing, and brown spots show that the rope was spun while fibres were damp, and is consequently weak and soft in those places. Again, sometimes a rope is made with inferior hemp on the inside, covered with yarns of good material—fraud, however, which may be detected by dissecting a portion of the rope, or, in practised hands, by its behavior in use. Other inferior ropes are made with short fibers, or with strands of unequally strength or unevenly spun—the rope is the first case appearing woolly, on account of the number of ends of fibers projecting, and, in the latter case, the irregularity of manufacture is evident of inspection by any good judge.

Children Cremated.

In Kershaw county, S. C., Wednesday evening Henry Shipe and wife went to church, taking their baby with them, but leaving at home their two other children, aged respectively six and eight years. When they returned three hours later they found their house burned to the ground and in its smoking ruins the charred remains of the two children. The father fainted, and when he recovered consciousness it was found that his reason was destroyed. The mother is prostrated by the shock and her life is despaired of.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Gen. Harrison was fifty five years old Monday.

Dr. Abernathy has retired from the Prohibitionist State ticket in North Carolina and says the third party will damage the cause of Prohibition.

James L. Curtis, of New York, and James N. Greer, of Tennessee, for President and Vice-President, were nominated by the American party in session at Washington last week.

The New York Democratic State convention has been called to meet at Buffalo on September 12 to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Hon. George O. Jones, chairman of the national committee of the Greenback party, has issued a call for a National Convention September 13th next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

It is reported that Blaine has advised the Republican Senators to bring in no tariff bill and leave the whole responsibility for tariff legislation with the Democracy.

It is announced that a proposition is under consideration by the Democratic campaign managers for a joint discussion of the tariff question by Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Blaine.

News from Texas indicates that the Republicans are going to make a pretty hard fight in the wool growing districts of Texas.

In the Connecticut Democratic Convention Hon. Morgan Bulley was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Wiley Shook, a leading Republican of North Carolina, and editor of the *Clare Register*, has declared he will vote for M. Finger, Democrat. Shook was a delegate to Chicago and his defection is a severe blow to the Republicans.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the distinguished author of "Ben Hur" and life long friend of Gen. Harrison, has just completed an authorized biography of him. W. U. Henry, staunch leader in National councils of the Democratic party, has just completed an admirable biography of Cleveland, with a bright sketch of Thurman.

Gen. Harrison is recreating at Middle Bass Island on Lake Erie.

There are 1,200 Republican clubs in New York State, with a membership of 200,000.

Red Sea Pearl.

The mother-of-pearl fisheries of the Red Sea extend the whole length of that water. About three hundred boats are employed by the Arab tribes who are engaged in the work, open and closed boats, from eight to twenty men, manned by crews of from five to twelve men, and each provided with a number of small canoes. There are two fishing seasons during the year, one of four and one of eight months, during nearly the whole of which the boats keep the sea. Fatal accidents are said to be uncommon among the divers, and they are remarkable for their strength and good health. They dive between the ages of ten and forty years, and the practice is said to have no ill effects. Operations are conducted only in calm weather, when the shell can be discovered by the eye at a depth varying between seven and fifteen fathoms. Of late years, empty petroleum tins, with the ends knocked out and a sheet of glass inserted in one end, have been used to assist the eye. The glazed end of the tin is submerged under the sea, when a much clearer and deeper vision is obtained. During the last ten years the find is said to have diminished, owing to the death of shells, from ten to twenty per cent. in quantity.—*New York Star.*

On Trial for Her Life.

The Criminal Court in session at Charlotte, N. C., is occupied with the trial of Ann Robinson, colored, for the murder of Millie Robinson, also colored. Ann Wallace and Millie Robinson, who were both married women, became enamored of a colored man in their neighborhood, and on the way home from church, on the fatal night, they began a quarrel which ended in bloodshed. Ann attacked Millie fiercely and knocked her down in the road. She quickly sprang upon the prostrate woman and with a pocket knife stabbed her four times in the neck and breast, when she threw the knife away and walked off. The injured woman got up, took a few steps forward and fell dead.

The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Meares sentenced the defendant to a term of 15 years, at hard labor, in the State penitentiary.

A Colored Paragaphist.

T. J. Smith, editor of the *Pittsburg, Pa. Broom Age*, the colored men's organ, attended the recent convention at Indianapolis. His opinion of that gathering may be gathered from the following headlines for his report of the proceedings in the *Broom Age*: "A negro Democratic hell, mixed with free wool—Indiana tangle-foot is the cause of a red-hot time—The Democratic scheme to get the negro vote—Rogers gladden in the sun like stars in the sky on a clear, frosty winter night—A free-for-all fight—The most disgraceful political meeting white or black, that ever assembled—Weswell the brimstone yet."

The Bolonense.

The Lake of Constance, also known as the Suabian Sea and the Bodensee, small as it is spread of pale green color, only about twenty miles long and six miles wide, lives five countries: Switzerland, whose canton of Turgau comes up to the wall of Constance; Baden, in which Constance is situated, upon both banks of the Rhein at the west end of the lake; then on the north are Wittenburg and Bavaria, and on the east is Austria. The Council of Constance met from 1411 to 1418, and its operations were like a two-edged sword. It burnt John Huss, for heresy, July 14, 1415, and Jerome of Prag, for the same, June 7, 1418, and it deposed Pope John XXIII, for the same and elected Martin V. as his successor. The ecclesiastic was his president, Jean de Broquer, now reposes in Calvin's Cathedral, Geneva.

THE TWIN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Many calls are made upon S. B. Alex. under to make speeches during the campaign.

President Cleveland signed the Charlotte public building bill on Tuesday morning. The bill for Stateville's building has also been signed.

F. Sleded, of Virginia, graduate student of Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed professor of French and German at Wake Forest College.

The North Carolina Conference of Local Methodist preachers convened at Rutherford College Friday.

Mrs. Senator Vance is "Glenbrook," the Senator's summer home, near Black Mountain station, in western North Carolina.

Graham's cotton factory, lately completed, costing \$150,000, is now running night and day and it cannot supply the demand. A Baltimore firm took \$30,000 stock in the concern.

Two sheep ranches have been established near Asheville. One by a Western man the other by a gentleman from New York. The section is said to be admirably adapted to sheep culture.

Fish Gunn, a negro twenty years of age, of Alamance county, attempted criminal assault on Miss Paris, at the home of her brother, William Paris, near Attamahaw. The lady was awakened by some one in her room, and screamed. Gunn made his escape through a window. He was arrested, fully identified and jailed.

James Woods, of Woods & Baker, Statesville, has been arrested on fifteen charges of forgery and is in jail in default of bail.

Matilda Griggs who strayed away from home, in Macon county, was found Saturday in an almost dying condition after seven days.

John T. McKinnon, a merchant of Wadesville, Montgomery county, was found dead in his store. Beadle him was a shot gun, and in his head was a large wound made by shot. Some believe that it was a case of suicide, while others think it accidental. McKinnon left home early in the morning with the gun.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Farmers Encampment at Spartanburg is proving a grand success.

Augusta is moving in the right direction to make the National Exposition there a grand success.

The farmers of Fairfield are making arrangements for the holding of an institute in that county.

There is some talk of the woolen mills now located at Hamlet, N. C.

The first bale of South Carolina cotton has been sold at Orangeburg.

John Graham, a respectable colored man, of Walterboro, was struck by lightning Wednesday afternoon.

An unknown balloon passed over Camden, one day last week.

The opening of the 30th road to Rock Hill was celebrated by the people of that town on Thursday, an excursion train was run from Charleston to Rock Hill.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

The Steamship Geiser, of the Inman valley line, which left New York Saturday August 13th, for Europe, was run into a collision with the Thingvalla, which was sailing from the same line. Her sides were stove in and she sank rapidly. The panic stricken people were got into boats as rapidly as possible, the Thingvalla's boat being used in the work of rescue.

The Geiser sank so fast, however, that before the boats returned from the Thingvalla after their first trip the disabled boat had gone down, leaving scores of people struggling in the water. Many of these were picked up, but when the roll was called on board the Thingvalla, it was found that twenty-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew of the Geiser were missing. The Hamburg Line steamship, Weiland, which was in the vicinity, came up in time to assist in the work of rescue, and she divided the rescued party with the Thingvalla, the latter proceeded in a damaged condition for Halifax, while the Weiland proceeded to New York, arriving at quarantine late in the afternoon. It is reported that only 14 passengers, and 17 of the crew of the Geiser were saved, including Capt. Mullen. The collision occurred about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. First Mate, Henry Brown had been in charge, the Captain having retired at 11 p. m., the night being perfectly clear and no danger apprehended. About 4 o'clock the Captain was awakened by a call from the chief officer on the bridge, who said there was danger of a collision. The Weiland was run into a shrill blowing of whistles which awakened the passengers, but before they could get on deck, there was a terrible shock and the vessel's side was crushed in. Some of the water-tight compartments were broken into, and the ship began at once to sink. Those on board were thrown into confusion and a panic ensued.

The official report of the Geiser disaster shows that there were 93 passengers on board, of whom seven were second cabin and the remainder steerage. The crew numbered seventy men, including officers. Some of the cabin passengers were saved, but 17 of the crew were saved, inclusive of the officers. Of the steerage passengers, fourteen were saved. The loss of life is therefore, 132.

Cable Clicks.

The World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations are in session at Stockholm, Sweden.

A dispatch has been received from the island of Hayti saying that the revolution has been successful and that the government has been overthrown. The President has taken refuge on an English frigate.

The famine which prevails in portions of Turkey has given rise to serious results. The garrison at Metzova, exasperated at the non-receipt of their wages, revolted, burned many houses, plundered shops and killed many Christians.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Dens of wild dogs have been found near Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Leases were invented by a Sergeant Moore, in the reign of Henry VIII., 1535.

A new thing in England is a walking stick made hollow, with a place in it for holding eight or nine cigars.

There is a boarding house for "whooping cough children" and their parents in the New York Catskills.

It has been discovered that the flea sees only one eye at a time, and that he dies the hardest of any insect in nature.

A summer toboggan slide in Detroit is arranged with rollers, and ends in a sheet of water. Patrons of this sport require bathing suits.

A Johnstown, Penn., firm recently received a postal card from Bolivia, Westmoreland county, Penna., postmarked February 28, 1887.

Since the opening of the new artesian wells in the Desert of Sahara, a large increase in the number of palm and other fruit trees has taken place.

Pet dogs in Paris are now clad in mantles with pockets for holding lumps of sugar, bracelets on their paws and a string of little silver bells around their necks.

Primus Jones raised a watermelon on his farm, in Baker county, Ga., last year, that weighed eighty-five pounds, the largest that was ever raised in that State.