

THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

VOL. V.

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NO. 46.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Called from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPERING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

New York Typographical Union No. 6, has raised the boycott of the Tribune and declared it a fair office.

George A. Leach, for many years connected with the New York Associated Press, died in New York Wednesday.

Officers of silver to the treasury department Friday aggregated \$25,000 ounces. The amount purchased was \$50,000 ounces at \$2.93 and .8283.

Advices of Wednesday state that Henry Rider, United States consul at Copenhagen, charged with misappropriating 200,000 kroner, confessed guilty of embezzlement and forgery.

It has been discovered that Rev. J. G. Tate, republican nominee for lieutenant governor in Nebraska, is an Englishman, and failed to take out naturalization papers until a year ago.

A news special of Thursday from Cheyenne, Wyo., states that the stock men have been released on \$20,000 bail each, practically on their own recognizance. The sheriff had refused to pay the expense of keeping them longer.

A Chicago dispatch of Thursday says: It is announced that the management of the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central railways will shortly be consolidated, the latter road becoming a part of the Northern Pacific. The consolidation will take place at New York within the next two weeks.

A New York dispatch of Sunday says: The western democratic campaign fund, inaugurated by the New York World, starts off with the following subscription: Joseph Pulitzer, of The New York World, \$10,000; C. H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, \$1,000; and W. M. Singler, of the Philadelphia Record, \$1,000.

A Chicago dispatch of Sunday says: Leroy Bell, six years of age, died of hydrophobia after eleven hours of agony. The Pasteur institute had declined to treat the dog unless it was proven the dog was mad, but as the dog could not be found, nothing beyond certification was resorted to to prevent hydrophobia.

A Kansas City, Mo., dispatch says: The Southern Manufacturers' Lumber Association in session Thursday, adopted a price list on yellow pine slightly in advance of the schedule established in Memphis last May, selected Mobile, Ala., as the next meeting place and transacted considerable routing business of importance.

A large wooden factory building in process of construction at Oyster, N. J., collapsed Friday, burying twenty workmen. Two men were taken out dead and seven seriously injured, four fatally. A number are still buried in the ruins. All the men who can get near enough to be of service are engaged in tearing away the wreck.

A cablegram of Sunday from Brussels reports that while the government doubts the truthfulness of the reports from the Congo, free state that the Arabs are sweeping the country along the upper Congo and destroying stations, it is taking measures to concentrate its forces at Bakou camp and to establish a post at the confluence of the Lomami and Congo rivers to watch the Arabs.

A Washington dispatch of Thursday says: Minister Egan has definitely agreed with the Chilean government upon a convention for the settlement of all unadjusted claims of citizens of the United States against Chile by means of a claims commission to meet in Washington. This action of the minister chronicles a satisfactory termination of the negotiation, which has been pending for a time.

A London cablegram is to the effect that the financial article in the Pall Mall Gazette Friday afternoon says that there is an acute feeling of uneasiness at the outlook for silver. The weakness, it says, is due to the expectation that certainly next year, if not before, the United States will repeat or modify the silver act of 1890. The depression may have a similar influence on stocks.

The British steamship Winthorpe, of the Murrell line of direct trade steamers between Brunswick, Ga., and Liverpool and Bremen, arrived at Brunswick Saturday night. She is the first of the direct trade fleet to arrive and brings a large cargo of pyrites, which will be shipped to Alabama, to be used in steel making. Everything looks most favorable for the first direct trade line established from the south.

A Washington dispatch of Thursday says: Senator Allison and Senator Jones, of Nevada, have formally notified the secretary of state of their acceptance of the appointment as delegates on the part of the United States to the international monetary conference. Similar action is expected on the part of the other three delegates. No decision has yet been reached as to the time and place of holding the conference.

A cablegram of Friday states that nearly all the business establishments in Havana have closed their doors in consequence of the refusal of the minister of the colonies to suspend the new tariff. It was thought probable that the merchants would make a demonstration to show their disapproval of the action of the minister of colonies, but the government issued an order prohibiting anything of the kind being done.

A dispatch from Boise City, Idaho, states that on Saturday Judge Bower passed sentences upon five more Count D'Alene rioters held for contempt. Thomas Easy, president of the Miners' union, was sentenced to six months in the county jail under his first conviction. The sentence for his offense in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan case was suspended. Thomas Boyle, Thomas Henry, F. T. Deane and E. M. Boyce were each sentenced to six months.

Returns from mills at Fall River, Mass., for the past quarter show that they are now enjoying the most prosperous season ever known in cotton manufacturing in Fall River. Thirty-one corporations, representing forty-six mills, have paid a dividend of \$538,880 on a

paid of \$18,123,000. Total dividends paid for the corresponding quarter last year amounted to \$233,290. The Averill mill, which was paying 2 per cent quarterly, is now yielding 7 per cent upon the selling price of its shares.

At the Iowa People's party state convention in session at Des Moines, Thursday, resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform of the Omaha convention, demanding the repeal of all laws which shall maintain the character of private corporations for pecuniary profit; demanding free silver and denouncing the Pinkertons. The following nominations for state officers were made: Secretary of state, E. H. Gillett; attorney general, Charles L. McKee; treasurer, Justice Wells; railroad commissioner, J. H. Barnett; auditor, J. R. Blakeley.

A Denver dispatch says: Hon. Hugh McCurdy, of Colorado, Mich., was Thursday morning, elected grand master of the Knights Templar of the United States. Mr. McCurdy acknowledged the compliment in an address in which he modestly denied his own merit and endeavored to show that he had preceded him in that exalted position. The new grand master has an illustrious Masonic history. He is a great worker and outside the press of a large legal practice finds time to visit grand bodies, to keep making important additions to Masonic literature and the preparation and delivery of eloquent Masonic lectures.

THE IRON OUTPUT ON AUGUST 1ST WAS 13,136 tons weekly, against 12,911 July 1st and 12,976 a year ago, but the stocks unused nevertheless increased 16,000 tons during the month of July, and on the 1st of August exceeded 1,000,000 tons. Southern pig iron is pressed for sale, and some quotations are lower than ever. But the resumption of manufacture by the Western iron works, which have settled their controversies with the men will make a great change in the situation at once, increasing the output of iron, but probably the demand still more. In textile industries the utmost activity prevails. Manufacturers are buying wool freely. Boston sales for the week being 2,000,000 pounds above last year, and the total sales at the three principal markets for the year thus far have been 22,000,000 pounds greater than last year.

The boot and shoe factories are still pressed to the utmost and shipments from the east continue for the year 31,000 cases greater than last year. Cotton fell an eighth, though exports are larger than a year ago, as the crop reports grow more favorable. In fall clothing, trade is heavy and stocks of wools are being closed out, while orders for spring goods are liberal. The trade in dry goods is rendered larger than usual by liberal western orders, particularly in women's dress goods. At Philadelphia wool is also strong with free receipts, groceries are up to the average, manufacturers of iron in better demand other trades comparatively quiet. At Baltimore the trade in dry goods and hardware is good and shoe manufacturers report business far ahead of last year.

The strike in the iron mills at Pittsburgh has been settled with a reduction of 10 per cent in wages in the finishing branches, and the window glass workers have settled the scale on last year's basis. The southern reports show a general improvement in trade at Little Rock, at Memphis, Montgomery and New Orleans, but at Galveston collections are slow, and at Savannah money is reported tight. The treasury has taken in \$700,000 more gold and silver than it has paid out, while lessening the volume of notes in circulation \$1,200,000, but money is abundant and cheap. Silver has fallen to 33 pence in London, the lowest price quoted, and in June it sold at 41 pence.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number for the United States, 169.

CROPS IN TEXAS.

The Largest Yield of Corn Ever Known in the State.

A dispatch of Friday from San Antonio, Texas, says: Abundant rains continue to fall over the southwestern Texas district and the sufficing among stock has been completely relieved and crops greatly benefited. Many farmers in the drought-stricken district planted corn in July, and with late fall rains will make good crops. The recent rains through Mexico enhance the prospects of crops in that republic, and the importation of American corn will soon be discontinued. Some fear that with the present contracts the Mexican markets may be overstocked. This will leave Texas practically without a market for its enormous crops, and cattlemen are preparing to feed large quantities of beef cattle with 20 and 25 cent corn. Never in the history of Texas has any harvest such a large crop, and many farmers are now beginning to harvest and cart their crops while they can get 25 to 40 cents per bushel.

HALVES WORTH SEVENTY-FIVE

A Premium Offered for the Souvenir Half Dollars.

A dispatch of Monday from Chicago says: Director General Davis of the Columbian Exposition, says that congress has really given the fair \$3,253,000, including the expenses of the commission and the government exhibit. The souvenir half dollars will be worth 75 cents, the premium already offered.

Smallpox in New York.

A New York dispatch says: One more death and two new cases of smallpox were reported Monday morning at the bureau of contagious diseases.

CONVICTS LET OUT.

Riotous Miners Once More on the War Path in Tennessee.

THE STOCKADE AT TRACY CITY BURNED AND SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY CONVICTS LIBERATED.

A dispatch of Saturday from Tracy City, Tenn., says: Once more Tennessee has riotous miners, prison stockades have been burned again and convicts have been temporarily driven from their competition with free labor. Tracy City is the scene of the trouble. This is a point where trouble was least expected. Last summer when the convicts were released at Coal Creek, Oliver Springs and Briceville an unsuccessful attempt was made to have Tracy City to take similar action, but it failed for the reason that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was working its free miners on full time and they were injured by the convicts being there. Recently, however, the company found it necessary to reduce the coal output and during July the output was only twenty-eight thousand tons, whereas a year ago it was thirty-six thousand. This loss fell on the free miners, who were put on half time, while the convicts worked full time. This caused the organization of the band that burned the stockade Saturday.

THE BREAK MADE.

The stockade was burned at 9:30 o'clock and 600 convicts were liberated. All was quiet when the laborers quit work Friday night. At 5 o'clock, after a meeting had been held by the convicts, a committee of miners called on Mr. E. D. Nathan, superintendent of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Saturday morning, and asked that the miners be allowed to work as many hours per day as the convicts. He promised to submit the matter to the company. After the committee left, Mr. Nathan learned of the trouble, knowing of a secret organization formed some time ago with unknown purposes. He, with Deputy Warden Burton, circulated among the miners, who were ordered to keep things quiet, but their efforts were of no avail. Things grew worse till 9:30 o'clock, when an armed body of men advanced and took the stockade. There were about one hundred and fifty armed men in the party that went to the stockade about 9 o'clock. The men were armed with shotguns, revolvers and rifles. The convicts were ordered to take the third took his place. The convicts were then ordered out of the mines and off the grounds. There were 600 of them. They were marched to and loaded on flat cars and were then turned over to Warden Nathan and he was ordered to take them away immediately. The train then proceeded to Cowan, where they waited for the special sent from Nashville.

When the convicts had left the free miners removed four sick prisoners from the hospital and placing all the arms, ammunition and other property places of safety, the stockade, which cost about \$5,000, were burned. The guards in charge of the convicts were allowed a gun and the others were confiscated by the miners. Not a shot was fired during the trouble.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Within a quarter of a mile of Sewanee the coupling pin was drawn from the back car, and between twenty and thirty convicts made a break for liberty. The guards fired, and two convicts were killed. One is said to be wounded in the woods and one captured alive by miners. It is known that only five have been captured.

The miners are very reticent, and say they have no statement to make and would not give the names of the leaders or state their intentions in case the convicts returned. They say the time they worked was not sufficient for them to make a living.

Everything was quiet at Tracy City Saturday night, and will remain so until further action from the other end of the line is taken. The trouble grew out of the lease system. The miners at Tracy City have been among the most conservative in the state. The mines are situated in Grundy county, and are among the most extensive in the state.

MAT ARABIAN THE LEASE.

A dispatch from Nashville states that the 400 convicts employed at Tracy City reached that city Saturday night, and are now safe in the penitentiary. What the authorities or lessees will do is not known, but there is a probability that the lessees of convicts will abandon the lease.

A committee of miners from Coal City called on Governor Buchanan Sunday, and asked to have the troops removed. He took the request under advisement. It is expected in many quarters that another uprising will be the result.

PERISHING CATTLE.

Thousands Upon Thousands Dying in Mexico for Want of Water.

Dispatches of Sunday from Zacatecas, Mex., state that there is intense suffering among the people and live stock in that state owing to the prolonged drought. Although beautiful rains have fallen in all parts of Mexico during the past two weeks, this section has not been blessed with a drop of moisture for nearly three years. There have been enormous losses of cattle. The following is a list of the larger ranches and the number of cattle on them, which have died for lack of water and grass: Hernandez, 20,000; Letillas, 10,000; Guadalupe, 10,000; Elforio, 6,000; Mezquic and Norias, 5,000.

VALUABLE FREIGHT.

Twenty Millions in Gold Shipped From San Francisco to New York.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., says: A train bearing twenty millions in gold, from San Francisco to New York, arrived Sunday night and after a short stop proceeded eastward. A Pullman and six coaches were guarded by a company of soldiers with Springfield rifles and two Gatlings. The guards stood on the platform with loaded rifles while the stop was made and no one was allowed to approach.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS

Hold Their State Convention in Atlanta Wednesday.

The Georgia state Democratic convention was held in Atlanta Wednesday and the following state ticket nominated:

Governor—Hon. W. J. Northen. Secretary of State—Gen. Phil Cook. Comptroller General—Hon. W. A. Wright.

Attorney General—Hon. Joe Terrell. Treasurer—Hon. R. U. Hardeman. Comm. of Agriculture—Hon. R. T. Nesbitt.

THE ELECTORS.

For the State at Large—Joe James, of Douglas. Allen D. Candler, of Hall, alternate.

W. T. Garey, of Bibb. DuPont Guerry, of Bibb, alternate.

From the Districts:

1st. Alf Herrington, of Emanuel. Dan R. Groover, of Bulloch, alternate.

2d. J. W. Walters, of Dougherty. S. G. McLeod, of Thomas, alternate.

3d. E. T. Hinton, of Sumter. I. E. D. Ship, of Dooly, alternate.

4th. W. C. Adamson, of Carroll. F. D. Peabody, of Muscogee, alternate.

5th. B. M. Blackburn, of Fulton. J. F. Hutchinson, of Clayton, alternate.

6th. Henry F. Spalding, of Spalding. W. Bryan, of Henry, alternate.

7th. P. M. B. Young, of Bartow. W. S. Coleman, of Polk, alternate.

8th. S. P. Shannon, of Elbert. G. W. Adams, Putnam, alternate.

9th. William E. Simmons, of Gwinnett. W. E. Chandler, of Union, alternate.

10th. J. W. Lindsay, of Wilkinson. Ben Walker, of Glascock, alternate.

11th. M. F. McCook, of Glynn. B. M. Frizzell, of Wilcox, alternate.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

From State of Large—Allen Port, of Sumter; J. W. Nelms, of Fulton; J. T. Hardeman, of Bibb; G. R. Brown, of Cherokee; Clark Howell, of Fulton, member of the national committee, ex-officio member.

District members:

1st. George Harrison, of Chatham; U. P. Wade, of Screven.

2d. H. H. Sandwick, of Early; J. L. Hand, of Mitchell.

3d. J. H. Hodges, of Houston; W. E. Stead, of Taylor.

4th. B. H. Richardson, of Muscogee; T. C. Orenshaw, of Troup.

5th. J. W. Hale, of Rockdale; W. T. Kinsey, of Clay.

6th. H. H. Sandwick, of Upson; E. E. Pound, of Butts.

7th. D. B. Hamilton, of Floyd; J. C. Foster, of Cobb.

8th. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe; H. W. Baldwin, of Morgan.

9th. George L. Bell, of Forsyth; Howard Thompson, of Hall.

10th. A. L. Wooten, of Jefferson; T. M. Hunt, of Hancock.

11th. Jacob L. Beach, of Glynn; Walter M. Clements, of Dodge.

The committee of resolutions entered the hall and reported the following:

The democratic party of Georgia, in convention assembled, pledges its loyalty and devotion to the time-honored principles of democracy as promulgated and practiced by the fathers and sages of the party.

It endorses the platform adopted by the national democratic convention of 1892, and pledges its united and enthusiastic support to the election of its nominees—Grover Cleveland and Adlai B. Stevenson.

It commends the people of Georgia to the administration of Governor W. J. Northen and the state house officers whose most honest and economical management of the affairs of the state have conducted so largely to the progress and prosperity of the people.

THE ALABAMA MUDDLE.

The Kolb People Are Indignant and Claim that Fraud Was Perpetrated.

A Montgomery dispatch of Tuesday says: No incident in the recent state election has caused the Kolb people to feel more indignant than throwing out ten of the twenty-two boxes in Pike county, by which means the county, which went for Kolb by a majority of fifty-five. This is what caused the people of that county to call a convention next Monday to take steps to protect themselves in what they consider their rights.

County officers on the Kolb ticket will push their contests in the counties of Pike and Conecuh, and claim that they will surely win before the jury. The counted out legislators will contest for their seats, and a Jones man says he believes the legislature will sit at them.

Kolb is out in a published letter disputing the claims of Jones' election. The letter concludes: "I have been fairly and honestly elected by over forty thousand majority, and the people of my county state recognize the fact and will see that justice is accorded by placing me at the head of our state government for the next two years." The letter cites a sensation, and is regarded as evidence of Kolb's intention to challenge the election.

Kolb's intention to challenge the election of Jones' majority is completed and Jones' majority at between nine and twelve thousand.

FRICK'S LIFE IN DANGER

From the Machinations of Anarchists and Guards Doubled.

A Pittsburgh special of Friday says: The report that Chairman Frick's life may again be in danger from the machinations of anarchists seems to be credited to some extent by Frick, as well as by the Carnegie officials and police authorities. The force of detectives is more than doubled at the offices of the Carnegie company on Fifth avenue, and every one visiting there, and every one known to the officers on duty, is subject to strict and searching scrutiny, and has to run the gauntlet of inquisitive and interested eyes.

The Banner Wheat State.

Advices of Thursday from Sioux Falls, S. D., state that the figures on South Dakota's prospective wheat yield by competent men, are simply astounding, ranging from fifty million to sixty million bushels of wheat, besides immense quantities of other grains. Elevator experts place the yield at sixty millions, while Milwaukee and Northwestern railway experts place it at fifty-five million and fifty million respectively. Even at the lowest figures it is claimed the state will carry the banner of the entire union.

BUCHANAN SCORED.

Denounced for Having Committed H. Clay King's Sentence.

BURNED IN EFFIGY IN THE PUBLIC STREET OF MEMPHIS—KING SAFELY IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The city of Memphis was thrown into a state of intense excitement when the announcement appeared in Wednesday morning's papers that Governor Buchanan had commuted the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who was to have been hanged on the 12th instant for the murder of Mr. Poston Wednesday morning's Appeal-Alabamian said:

If the governor's power in the matter is absolute and conclusive, the responsibility is his alone. He is not required to give reasons. He may yield to any passing caprice, to appeal to his sympathy, to prejudice, and yet his authority remains undisputed and supreme. If his determination of the King case is to be taken as a precedent, then we see no reason why any other criminal should be hanged in Tennessee.

King, in cold blood, after careful deliberation, shot down David H. Poston, unarmed and unsuspecting. It was a highway assassination in which the victim was given no chance to defend himself. There could not have been a murder more heinous. When the trial was had, the murderer himself, with most extraordinary assurance, protested against the introduction of the insanity plea.

Discussing the review of the case by the supreme court, the Appeal-Alabamian continues:

The opinion was welcomed by all lovers of law and order. Its effect was not confined to Tennessee. It was felt throughout the whole United States, and the supreme court of Tennessee was entitled to enduring honor for advancing civilization and for the maintenance of the law over a phase of the case; it considered every case of King made for his act.

But the governor has brought all this to naught. Having greater power to save, he has met the court's power to condemn and has whistled the latter's judgment down. With a stroke of his pen he has set at naught the verdict of the jury in the case of King. He has whistled the jury in the case of King. He has whistled the jury in the case of King.

The Evening Scimitar vehemently denounces the governor in a sensational article abounding in such sentences as these:

"He has spit on the carcasses of the state and nation and held out his hand to save an assassin in whose person was centered and upon whose fate depended the peace and safety of the whole south was sufficient to make distinction between persons convicted of cold blooded murder."

"The rescuer of H. Clay King from the gallows to which all courts of the country, after a careful review of the evidence, had condemned him, was a crime more damnable even than the murder of Poston."

"He has risen above all law, all right and all justice. What King did was arranged done as chief executive of the state. He has taken the law in his own hands; he has justified the murder of Poston; he has saved an assassin; he has taken the smoking pistol from King's hand, stepped into his shoes, dropped his hands in the blood of his victim and trampled upon the sacred rights of the state. He has turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the victim's family for justice; he made a governor of a state a champion of murderers."

"The governor's conduct tears the bandage from the eyes of justice; it pulls down the pillars of the temple; it paralyzes the strong arm of the law; it strikes the cry of the widow and the orphan, and makes of the court a sham; it shakes the very foundation of society, and makes every man a law unto himself."

"If Buchanan should be shot down from behind a pillar on the prison on the capital to let King should be slain on his way to the penitentiary, shall say that the gallows would bear fruit?"

These publications aroused intense feeling. A mass meeting was arranged for at which Governor Buchanan was to have been hung in effigy Wednesday night. It was given out that the jail would be attacked and the notoriety prisoner would be lynched. So great was the anxiety that Criminal Court Judge J. J. Buhovei and the following order:

It appearing to the court that there is now undue excitement in the public mind because of the commutation of the sentence of H. Clay King, who was by the supreme court sentenced to hang on the 12th day of August, 1892, and it further appearing that because of threats of mob violence, it is a duty to longer keep said King confined in the city of Memphis, it is therefore ordered by the court that the sheriff of Shelby county, without delay, take said King and deliver him to the keeper of the penitentiary at Nashville, in pursuance to the order, as made by the governor, committing a sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary of the state.

KING TAKEN AWAY.

Sheriff McLendon took King from jail in the meantime and out of the city, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, en route to Nashville where he arrived safely. The sheriff hurried his prisoner to the penitentiary.

HUNG IN EFFIGY.

The indignation against Governor Buchanan for commuting King's sentence found vent in hanging and burning him in effigy at the corner of Main and Madison streets Wednesday night. The crowd was composed of men of rough and street arabs but of well clad, unusually orderly and respectable young men. When the figure burned in two and the lower half fell to the ground the crowd vented in wrath by kicking the burning embers about the streets. The governor was cursed and abused with every contemptuous epithet imaginable.

BUCHANAN TALKS.

Governor Buchanan, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter, gives his reasons for the commutation of King's sentence as follows: "First," said the governor, "I thought that King should have had a chance of venue. Affidavits to the effect that Juror Smith had communicated with outside parties and expressed an opinion about the case were filed with me. These affidavits could not be introduced in the court of record, because it was too late. The action of Juror Smith and of the jury going to Arkansas to deliberate upon the case also had their weight; the dissemination of one of the supreme judges in defense of partial insanity; the pleadings of his wife and children and the most prominent men of the country, besides hundreds of letters and petitions—they were my reasons for commuting the sentence. I am responsible for my action, and I am doing right, and I acted according to my belief." He then handed the reporter a petition signed by twenty-six senators and congressmen,

WARRING ARABS

Up in Arms Against the Whites—Extinction Threatened.

A Brussels, Belgium, cablegram of Friday says: The Independence Belge states that twenty agents of the Katanga company have been killed or captured by the Arabs on the upper Congo river. The steamer Berard, which was taking goods up the river, was seized, and the factories were razed. Whole tribes on the western bank of the river are in insurrection. Arabs northwest of Nyangue have gone down Luabala river, and captured the station at Rubaria, killing the whites employed there. The stations of upper Lomami have also been destroyed. Arabs at Stanley Falls and Isangi, who have hitherto been loyal, are showing hostility. The Congo state authorities are sending reinforcements to the various points threatened by the Arabs. Dispatches from Zaire are bringing interesting news from the scene of action.

The Arab insurrection, under Rainaldi, has spread from Tanganyika to Stanley Falls, and what was a merely local demonstration, has developed into a general uprising of the Arabs of Central Africa against the whites.

The Arabs have grown desperate, owing to the evident determination of the whites to suppress the slave trade, by which the Arabs have accumulated their wealth and established their power.

They were greatly encouraged by the disaster to the steamer Congo, Captain Maguire, last December, when Captain Maguire and two other Englishmen lost their lives in a conflict with slave traders.

The Arabs were still more strengthened in their hostile attitude by the recent successful attack on Fort Johnson. The greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the expeditions under Captain Jaques and Captain Joubert which were sent out to suppress the slave trade. It is said that the Arabs have sworn to exterminate as a lesson to the whites not to interfere with the traffic. It is known at the latest accounts that a large force of Arabs had gone in search of Joubert.

The news from the seat of the insurrection is of the most meager kind, but is sufficient to cause the gravest anxiety to be felt, not only for the anti-slavery expeditions mentioned, but also for the Catholic and Protestant missions in the Congo and the Congo Free State.

The reports from the Congo country agree in stating that the troubles are not due to an uprising of local Arabs but to the invasion of the Nyangue regions by bands of Tanganyika Arabs. The Congo state officials believe that the reports received from the Congo are reliable. Kinshasa, Stanley Falls and on the Tomanzi river.

CONDITION OF GRAIN

For the Month of August is Reported as Being Very Low.

Crop reports of the department of agriculture at Washington show a slight improvement in the condition of crops during the month of August, but only for 81.1 in July to 82.5 in August. In only four years since the initiation of crop reporting has there been a lower August condition than in the year of the south fall of 1891, it was 79, declining to 66 in October. In 1890 it was 73.8, declining to 70.6 in October. In August, 1891, it was 80.7, and in 1887 it was 80.5, declining later only in the latter year.

A slight improvement is indicated in the states north of the Ohio river, and greater advance in states west of the Mississippi river, except Kansas and Nebraska. The condition is high in nearly all the southern states, nearly the same as in the breadth west of the Mississippi, higher in the lower states of the Atlantic coast, and slightly lower in Alabama and Mississippi. A small decline is seen in the middle states, except New York, and also in the eastern states, though in both of these divisions the average is higher than in the west. The following average of principal states are given: New York, 80; Georgia, 87; Ohio, 81; Iowa, 79; Nebraska, 80; Pennsylvania, 80; Texas, 84; Indiana, 74; Missouri, 84; Virginia, 90; Tennessee, 92; Illinois, 73; Kansas, 81. Most correspondents indicate the present tendency to further improvement. Returns relating to spring wheat are not yet received, but the month from a general average of 94 to 87.3. The reduction is from 90 to 85 in Wisconsin, 92 to 87 in Minnesota, and to 85 in North Dakota.

The condition of other crops averaged as follows: Spring rice, 89.8, instead of 82.7 in July; oats, 86.2, fall of 1, potatoes, 91.1, instead of 92; buckwheat, acreage, 101.3; condition, 92.9; potatoes, 86.8, declining from 90; tobacco, 88.8, fall from 92.7; hay, 92.2.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Regarding the H. Clay King Matter Fully Explained.

A dispatch from Buzzards Bay, Mass., says: Mr. Cleveland was, on Friday night, shown his published letter of July 27th, written to Mrs. E. C. White, a niece of H. Clay King, which caused a little comment. The letter was a personal one and Mr. Cleveland was very much surprised to find that it had been published broadcast and that it had been filed among other documents with Governor Buchanan. Mr. Cleveland does not deny writing the letter. The letter referred to Mrs. White was a very pat answer. Mr. Cleveland reiterated his statement that he "ought not to interfere by appealing to the