

THE SALISBURY TRUEN

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NO.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

A dispatch from Mecca states that there were forty-five deaths from cholera in that city Monday.

Samuel W. Coffin & Son, owners of the Cincinnati dry dock, assigned Friday. Assets and liabilities, estimated at \$50,000 each.

Sloan, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers, of Omaha, Neb., assigned Thursday. Liabilities, upwards of \$300,000; assets, \$80,000.

The City National bank of Greenville, Mich., was closed Thursday morning by order of Bank Examiner Caldwell. No statement of the bank's condition has yet been made public.

Secretary Lamont Friday morning issued an order dissolving the military court of inquiry ordered in connection with the Ford's theater disaster, and will leave the civil authorities to deal with the case.

The Ridgeway Bank, a private institution at Ridgeway, Penn., closed its doors Thursday morning. The officers of the bank say that all depositors will be paid in full as soon as the assets can be realized.

There is urgent need of clothing, money and household utensils at Williamston, Kan., where the tornado of last week wrought such havoc. Many of the victims of the storm are in great want. A relief committee has been appointed and contributions sent to them will be properly applied.

Fire broke out Saturday afternoon in a pile of cord wood containing 100,000 cords, and caused a total loss of \$500,000 to the Home, Stake and Associate mining companies of Deadwood, S. D. One thousand men are fighting the flames and all the mines and mills of the company are shut down.

The board of directors of the Pacific bank at San Francisco, decided not to open its doors Friday morning. It has a paid up capital stock of \$1,000,000, and deposits of about a million and a half, according to a recent official report. It is expected that depositors will lose nothing.

A New York dispatch of Sunday says: The board of Gettysburg monument commission of the state of New York has issued a circular appealing to the New York veterans to abstain from any acts of violence to the trolley railroad during their visits to the battlefields. The veterans are urged not to put a penny in the company's treasury.

Advices of Sunday from Berlin state that the German foreign office expects that Russia will forthwith open a commercial war against Germany. The officials attribute the failure of negotiations between Russia and Germany to Francoophile and Pan-Slavist influences in St. Petersburg, inducing the Russian government to demand impossible concessions.

According to London dispatches it has been definitely decided that Admiral Albert H. Markham, who was second in command of the advance admiral, Sir George Tyrone, at the time of the accident off Tripoli, caused the loss of the Victoria, the flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron, will be tried by court-martial at Portsmouth.

A London cablegram says: Thomas F. Bayard, American ambassador to Great Britain, proceeded Thursday from London to Windsor castle, where he presented his credentials. In accordance with the usual custom that obtains in the case of ambassadors, a state carriage was furnished by the British government to convey Mr. Bayard from his hotel to the railway station.

The Cataract bank, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the largest bank in Niagara county, closed at noon Friday. There is great excitement among business men in consequence, as over \$700,000 of their money was on deposit there. The suspension was totally unexpected, as it was not preceded by a run on the bank. Cashier Bankin says that the assets will be far in excess of the liabilities.

A libel against two steamtugs for \$8,000 damages was filed in the United States district court at New York Saturday by attorneys for the czar of Russia. The libel suit arises out of the collision in the North river on June 12th last, when the two tugs, while drawing a fleet of canal boats, ran into and sank a launch belonging to one of the Russian men-of-war and never paused to inquire results.

Advices of Saturday state that the farm laborers of Kansas are organizing a union so as to place themselves in a position to demand better wages. They are now receiving from \$15 to \$20 a month, and want their wages raised to \$30. It is believed the popular farmers will endorse the plan, as a matter of course, for the farm hands comprise the poorest paid class of laborers in existence.

Attorney-General Olney has decided that the several appropriations made by act of congress, approved August 5, 1892, in aid of the World's fair at Chicago, including the appropriation made for the government exhibit, are available now as before the decision of the circuit court of appeals permanently opening the World's fair on Sunday, with the single exception that no money ought to be paid to the Illinois corporation known as the "World's Columbian exposition."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

happenings from Day to Day in the National Capital.

Appointments in the Various Departments--Other Notes of Interest.

A librarian is wanted for the department of agriculture; salary \$1,500. The civil service commissioners announce that in addition to the usual clerical examination applicants must be prepared for examination in modern languages (German, French, Italian and Spanish), library economy, bibliography and literature of agriculture.

The telegram of sympathy sent by President Cleveland through Secretary of State Gresham and United States Ambassador Bayard to Queen Victoria was forwarded to her majesty immediately upon its receipt. The queen, in reply, has informed Ambassador Bayard that she was deeply touched by the message of the president of the United States.

Paymaster General Stewart has completed the statement of the expenditures of the naval review. The total expense of the review was \$75,800, and the appropriation was \$350,000, leaving a balance of \$273,200, of which \$250,000 will be covered into the treasury on June 30th, leaving the department a balance of \$23,200 to meet any contingent expenses which may be reported later.

Upon the recommendation of commissioner Lochren, of the pension office, Secretary Smith has dropped from the rolls of the pension office the names of twenty-eight special examiners now in the field, the terms of their one year appointment having expired. Of the special examiners still retained on the rolls, sixty are republicans and thirty democrats. Those whose services were dispensed with are regarded as below the average in efficiency.

Comptroller Eckles has appointed Frederick N. Pauley a temporary bank examiner, and placed him in charge of the First National bank and the Consolidated National bank, of San Diego, Cal., which closed their doors for business Wednesday.

The capital of the First National bank is \$300,000, and at the date of the last report the resources were stated at about \$780,000. The capital of the Consolidated National bank is \$250,000, and at the date of the last report the nominal resources were stated at about \$1,220,000.

There will be no pension deficiency for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30. That is assured by figures obtained from the treasury department Thursday. They show the appropriations for pensions were, for the fiscal year 1892-93, \$146,737,350; deficiency year 1893 and prior years, \$14,144,884; total, \$160,882,234; expended for pensions: For seven months, ended May 31st, \$147,946,366; for June up to Thursday, \$10,380,000. Estimates for next eight days of June, \$1,000,000; total, \$159,316,366. This will leave a surplus of about \$1,500,000, which will be turned into the treasury.

A batch of new consuls. The president made the following appointments Thursday: Darius H. Ingraham, of Maine, consul general at Halifax, Nova Scotia. E. Spencer Pratt, of Alabama, consul general at Singapore, Straits Settlements. To be consuls--W. S. Campbell, of New York, at New Castle, England; John B. Mobley, of Texas, at Barcelona, Cuba; Wm. F. Kemmler, of Ohio, at Hagen, Switzerland; Chas. H. Benedict, of Minnesota, at Cape Town, Africa; James A. Demarest, of New Jersey, at Brockville, Canada; Joel Linsley, of Vermont, at Coaticook, Canada; Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, at Fuchow, China; Thomas C. Jones, of Kentucky, at Funchal, Madeira; Jesse W. Parks, of Tennessee, at Ciudad Neagres, Mexico; John H. Coppinger, of Illinois, at Toronto, Canada.

Confessions Made Good. The United States court of claims has adjourned for the usual summer vacation until October 16th next. A number of opinions were announced. Among them was one in favor of James A. Briggs, of Kentucky, administrator of C. M. Briggs, for \$88,104 for cotton seized by the United States government during the war of the rebellion. A decision was also rendered in favor of the Old Corporation bank, of Virginia, now represented by W. B. Isaacs, W. B. Fayor and John C. Williams, for \$16,987 in gold. This was a part of \$177,721 in gold captured at the end of the war by the union army in the fall of Richmond. The sum of \$46,039 belonged to the confederate states, and was confiscated; but the amount owned by the bank of Virginia is now, by the decision of the court of claims, returned.

Gold Interest Dropped. For the past three weeks no gold has been exported from New York to Europe, and, as a consequence, the treasury department has been gaining gold during that period, the net gold balance on Wednesday was \$94,005,030. During the current month the treasury department has redeemed nearly \$6,000,000 of gold certificates, the amount outstanding now being \$93,070,000, against \$104,000,000, on the first of June. But the receipts and expenditures of the treasury department have kept about even during the month, the stated balance is \$26,420,415. Of this amount \$12,253,000 is in subsidiary silver and minor coin and \$11,921,000 in national bank deposits. This statement shows that the treasury is provided with a good working currency balance, so much so, indeed, that it is determined to declare a quarterly interest on July 1st on the

United States 4 per cent bonds and Pacific railroad bonds. The only object of anticipating the interest would be to relieve the money market to the extent of the interest paid. This would release \$7,000,000 now in the treasury and put a like amount in circulation in the business centers of the country.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

What Duu & Co. Have to Say of Business for the Past Seven Days.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The improvement expected from the issue of New York clearing house certificates, thus utilizing credit instead of cash in local dealings, has not been legalized. Other cities, especially at the west, have taken similar measures to relieve the press and the demand from the interior continues unabated. The volume of trade is considerably reduced by monetary stringency. Bank clearings outside of New York are declining materially in comparison with last year. In some departments of business orders for merchandise are deferred, since there is no assurance of ability to carry the goods until they are sold, while in other departments orders are not received because the future is distrusted. The effect on the great industries has been less than far might have been feared, as most of the works are employed in orders booked before the trouble began, but many works are now reducing the number of hands, and others must soon suspend operations unless the prospect becomes clearer.

Cotton goods are comparatively quiet, and, while shipments of boots and shoes on past orders far exceed last year's, new orders are not encouraging. Speculative markets have been much depressed by monetary stringency, wheat having sold for several days at the lowest price ever known in New York and at Chicago.

The movement of grain from the farms is large for the season and by no means indicates exhaustion of stocks and the visible supply decreased so slowly that orders are little affected. The new harvest already begins and prospects are decidedly brightened by much needed rains in the northwest during the week. Lower prices have increased export demand, though it is not large enough to make much impression on the enormous stocks in sight. Corn has been weak with more cheering crop prospects and hog products because of money stringency.

Cotton sharply declined, but partially recovered with stronger foreign advices. Accounts from other cities nearly all show that monetary pressure affects trade materially; that collections are unusually slow and banks extremely cautious in lending, even where they are strongly fortified. At Pittsburg the volume of business has somewhat decreased and the fact that two prominent iron concerns are involved is not encouraging. It is thought the mills in trouble may close, decreasing the output of pig and a strike regarding wages is thought more probable. At Cleveland trade is fairly good, but money is close. At Cincinnati stringency makes collections poor. At Detroit manufacturers are discharging some employees with the prospect that many must close if the stringency continues. At St. Paul and Minneapolis prospects are bright. Chicago reports no distinct improvement in trade, though July settlements will soon release large sums and an easier market is expected. Speculation is much curtailed and prices for wheat the lowest ever known. Local securities have shrunk severely and provisions are lower. Clearings show a decrease of 30 per cent, real estate 20 and securities 40 per cent compared with last year and also nearly all products decrease. Milwaukee reports money slightly easier. At Omaha trade is good and money plenty. St. Joseph reports slow collection and Kansas City fair trade and collections. Denver reports fair trade but slow collections. At St. Louis the freight movement is gratifying. Banks are accommodating customers in all regular business, but refusing speculators. At Atlanta trade is fair for the season, but collections slow and money very close. At Mobile trade is fair, but money is tight.

The state of foreign trade is not yet satisfactory, for exports of products fall below last year's at New York in June thus far \$3,600,000, or about 14 per cent, while imports are still somewhat larger than a year ago. Trading stocks are much affected by monetary conditions and prices have been depressed on an average of 25 cents per share, with some selling by foreign and of securities recently purchased. There is hope that July disbursements, the issue of certificates and the increased grain shipment will bring better conditions, but the failures are still numerous and includes some of importance.

The failures for the week number 287 as compared with totals of 347 last year. For the corresponding week last year the failures were 190.

A Woman's Horrible Deed. Two weeks ago Mrs. Lollie Cummings, of Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested for murdering her ten-year-old stepson. The murder was particularly brutal, the child's head being literally hacked to pieces with an ax. The woman was arrested, but stoutly denied her guilt. She was placed in jail. Later she made a confession, in which she said that Sam Walker, a county constable, did the deed. Walker was arrested and on his trial proved an alibi. Friday Mrs. Cummings made another confession and says she killed the boy while in an angry passion with him.

FOUR HUNDRED DROWNED.

The British Warship "Victoria" Sunk in Collision in the Mediterranean.

Four Hundred of Her Ill-Fated Crew Go Down With Her.

A special cable dispatch from London says: A tragedy of the sea without parallel in the naval annals of recent times occurred Friday. The British battleship Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has completed a checked career by sinking off Tripoli, after a collision with the Camperdown, a sister ship of the squadron. This tragedy, resulting in the loss of 400 men, including the vice admiral of the squadron, had not been equaled in fatal results since the sinking of the Royal George in 1782, when 600 souls found their shroud in the ocean waves.

Details of the disaster are meager, and the responsibility for this woeful loss of life has not been fixed. Some of the ships of the squadron were maneuvering, when the prow ram of the Camperdown struck the Victoria forward of the turret in the starboard side. Through the enormous hole made by her sister ship, the water poured so rapidly in that she was sinking before an effort could be made to man the boats. Even in the face of impossibility, the sailors strove to close the break, but, in the midst of their labor of desperation, the mighty hull turned completely over and went to the bottom, fifteen minutes after the Victoria had received the fatal blow, the water closing over her, and the brave hearts that were prepared to battle with all enemies of their country had ceased to beat, because the mistake of a friend was more deadly than designs of any foe.

LIST OF OFFICERS DROWNED. The complement of officers and crew of the Victoria comprised 600 men. The list of officers drowned includes, besides Vice Admiral Trion, Captain Morris, Lieutenant Monro, Fleet Paymaster Ricord, First Engineer Forman, Engineer Harding, Assistant Engineers Deadman, Hatherly and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Harrison, Carpenter Meade, Midshipman Grievie, Flakes, Lanyon, Penly, Gambler and Scarlot, Cadet Stooks and Clerks Allen and Savage.

The Victoria was a twin-screw battleship, of 10,070 tons and of 14,000 horse power. She mounted fifteen guns. The Camperdown is also a first-class twin-screw battleship. She is of 10,000 tons and 11,500 horse power, and carries ten guns. Vice Admiral Sir George Trion was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station. He was made a vice admiral August 20, 1891.

WHERE THE COLLISION OCCURRED. The first dispatches concerning the accident led to the belief that the disaster had occurred off the coast of Tripoli, in northern Africa. Later advices show that the scene of the calamity was near Tripoli, a seaport town on the eastern Mediterranean. The eastern Mediterranean proved a most unfortunate cruising ground for the Victoria, for it was in this part of the sea that she met her serious mishap. Last year the Victoria ran aground off the Greek coast, near Petes, and she was only floated off after an immense amount of labor and large expense.

EXERCISES IN LONDON. As soon as the news of the disaster became known in London, the duke of Edinburgh, who was lately promoted to the position of admiral of the fleet, visited the admiralty and conferred with the officials there. A meeting of the admiralty board was held, and a telegram of instructions was sent to Rear Admiral Markham. The news of the calamity has caused the most intense excitement, not only among those who had friends on the ill-fated ship, but among all classes of the population.

GLADSTONE INFORMS THE COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone was greatly shocked when he was informed of the sinking of the Victoria and the great loss of life that had attended the foundering of the vessel. The prime minister informed the house of commons of the accident and paid a most glowing tribute to the worth of Vice Admiral Trion, who he said, was one of the ablest and most esteemed officers in the service of her majesty. Mr. Gladstone said that there were 511 officers, seamen and boys and 107 marines on board the ship. It was stated that of this total of 718 souls 630 had been lost. He was sure the deepest sympathy of the house would be felt for the brave men who had found an early grave in the service of their country, and that it would be extended to their relatives and friends. The Rt. Hon. George Hamilton, formerly first lord of the admiralty, endorsed everything Mr. Gladstone said.

DEUE TO CARELESSNESS. It was said that this accident was due to carelessness. A boat's crew from the Victoria was sent to mark with a buoy a shoal, the existence of which was known to the Victoria officers. The shoal is a short one, and extends out from the shore. The boat's crew was instructed to proceed along the shoals from the shore until ten fathoms of water was reached, and then to mark the spot with a buoy. When within a hundred yards of the end, the boat got off the shoals, and, as the next sounding showed ten fathoms of water, the buoy was launched. The Victoria then came along at a good rate of speed at right angles to the shoal to take a position for torpedo practice, and, passing well outside the buoy, struck the shoal

and remained fast. As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw that there was danger of their ship foundering, orders were given to close the collision bulkheads in order to keep the water in the compartment into which the Camperdown had shoved a ram. The sailors tried to obey the order but the ship was making water too fast to allow the closing of the bulkheads, and, while the men were still trying to shut them, the vessel, with her immense guns and heavy top hamper, turned over and carried them down.

The newspapers are filled with articles describing the vessels and with the obituaries of the most conspicuous lives lost. All public leaders are extending condolence to the friends of the drowned men. Every leader eulogizes Admiral Trion. The London Daily News says editorially: America will thrill at the news coming as it does, when the New York cheers for our squadron hardly died away. Are we to pay so much in millions of hearts only to learn that the apartment system is a delusion and a snare?

THE EARTH TREMBLED. A slight earthquake shock moving from the northwest to the southeast, was felt at Charleston, S. C., at 11:03 Tuesday night. First there was a tremor, then a faint roar and then came the wave. The people got out of bed and ran into the streets as they did in former earthquake times. Though considerable alarm was felt, there was no damage to person or property.

At Savannah the shock was felt quite severely. It lasted from ten to fifteen seconds. Buildings all over the city were shaken considerably during that time, but no damage was done so far as has been learned. At Brunswick the shock was felt about 11 o'clock. Newspaper workers on The Times and correspondents at their desks felt a perceptible rocking of the building and hurried down to investigate the cause. The shock was perceptible in every section of the city. Augusta was shaken for several seconds by an earthquake. It was quite severe and generally felt. People rushed out of their houses and lined the streets. They were a little frightened, but not seriously. No damage was done.

At Columbia, S. C., the quake was severe and sharp, and was felt all over the city, causing great excitement. At Wilmington, N. C., the shock was felt at 11:15, and lasted but a few seconds. Hundreds of people were aroused from sleep and many rushed in terror to the streets.

SOLD EAD BOOKS.

He Was Banker, Publisher and Sunday School Superintendent.

A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says: It has come to the knowledge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company and Union News company that Barr, publisher of the "Cyclone," has abused their privilege of selling on the company's train by offering a very rank variety of obscene literature. The Railroad company, assisted by the News company, set out to put a stop to it and discovered who was furnishing the objectionable matter. W. B. Jones, a news agent, was arrested at Cambridge, Ohio. In his trunk was found a roll of obscene literature. Jones said he did not know the name of the man who supplied the printed matter, but said he lived in Butler, O., and gave a description of him. He explained further that the man was in the habit of coming on a car and delivering him rhymes. Jones was taken to Butler and there identified the man from whom he purchased the matter, one J. E. Barr, publisher of the "Cyclone," a banker, general business man, a compounder of condition powders and superintendent of a Sunday school. When confronted, Barr admitted the truth of the charge and was placed under \$500 bail. He says the same thing has been done on other railways.

SENATOR STANFORD'S BURIAL. The impressive but simple ceremonies witnessed by a great throng. The funeral services over Senator Stanford were held Saturday on the grounds of Stanford university at Palo Alto, Cal., and the remains were placed in the family mausoleum. Special trains from San Francisco brought great numbers of people. The employees of the ranch, numbering 150 men, acted as an escort. They were followed by the clergy and pallbearers in carriages. The services were simple. Bishop Nichols read the burial services of the Episcopal church and the choir of Grace church, San Francisco, sang several hymns. Rev. Dr. Stebbens, pastor of the Unitarian church, of San Francisco, delivered an address reviewing the life and character of the dead senator. At the conclusion of the address, the cortege proceeded to the mausoleum. When the final resting place of the dead was reached, the casket was then placed in a steel case and lowered.

ANARCHISTS PARDONED. Fielding, Nebel and Schwab Given Their Liberty. Governor Altgeld of Illinois, on Monday, issued pardons to Samuel Fielding, Oscar Nebel and Michael Schwab, the anarchists now serving terms at Joliet penitentiary for alleged complicity in the Haymarket riot in Chicago on the night of May 4, 1886. The pardon message contains 17,000 words. The governor takes the ground that these men did have a fair trial and that the court was prejudiced. He scores Judge Gary and Chief of Police Beaudin severely.

MISS JULIA FORCE ON TRIAL.

For the Cold-Blooded Murder of Her Two Younger Sisters.

A Jury Qu'ckly Secured--The Defense Makes Out a Case of Insanity.

The trial of the state against Miss Julia Force, charged with the murder of her sisters, Misses Minnie and Florence Force, was begun in Atlanta Monday morning. Miss Julia Force is resting under two indictments for murder. In one indictment she is charged with the murder of her sister, Miss Minnie Force, and in the second she is charged with the murder of her second sister, Miss Florence Force.

Just why this was done is not stated, but Miss Julia Force was put on trial in the case of the state against herself, charged with the murder of Miss Minnie Force. Should Miss Force be found guilty of murder--although it is hardly probable--Solicitor Hill has as yet not determined whether or not he will put her on trial for the second murder.

THE FATAL SHOTS.

Miss Force's crime is too well known to need any dwelling upon, and the sad story but brings up sad memories of an insane woman's terrible and blood-thirsty deed. The double murder occurred on Saturday, February 25th, just at the very time when the city was wild over a bank defalcation and a couple of suicides. From the statements made by Miss Force herself the murder was a deliberate one, which was well planned and faithfully executed. The mother was absent from home; the two servants were dispatched on errands, and the way was clear for the horrible deed that was to follow. Miss Minnie Force was shot down first, the room was locked, and the fully aroused murderer then turned her attention to her invalid sister, who was in the room upstairs. She entered the room with the pistol beneath her apron, and the note from High & Co. in the other hand, and with but one word shot her down from behind.

Since she has been in jail, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, she has professed sorrow at having done what she did, but despairingly declares that she doesn't see how she will be forgiven. The testimony in the case elicited at Monday morning's trial tended to show, without the shadow of a doubt, that Miss Force is, and was, a monomaniac of the worst type. In the testimony was unfolded the story of a good church woman, an earnest worker in the cause of the Lord--in fact, a woman who was recommended by one bishop to another as the very person to help on the good work--who suddenly developed into one who did not hesitate to use profane language. From a woman of fastidious tastes and holy purpose, Miss Force's monomania drew her into a path which she had never known before.

THE STATE'S VIEW.

The state made out its case fairly strong on the small amount of testimony that could be had, and nearly every witness on a close cross-examination by the attorneys for the defense, ended by virtually becoming a witness for the defense.

Every witness for the defense swore that since November there had been a change in Miss Julia's ways, and that she was evidently losing her mind, or at least becoming mentally unbalanced. The sudden change in her character, as has already been mentioned, was dwelt upon by the defense, and when the defense announced closed there was not a single person in the court-house who had heard the entire testimony that did not believe Miss Julia Force insane.

After a large number of witnesses were examined, the defense rested, and offered as part of their evidence the record in the ordinary court. Solicitor Hill objected. The point was argued on both sides, and the solicitor was sustained.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development During the Past Week.

The review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week shows the organization of a cotton manufacturing company at Portsmouth, Va., by T. W. Whisman and associates, and of one at Lead Mines, N. C., by Dr. Blay Yount of New Britain, N. C.; of a cigarette machine manufacturing company, with \$50,000 capital, at Richmond, Va., by Wm. E. De Saussure and others; and of a cotton mpress company with \$25,000 capital, at Birmingham, Ala., by the Birmingham Congress and Storage Company.

Thirteen new industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with four enlargements of manufacturing and twenty important new buildings. Among the new industries not above referred to are agricultural implements works at Galveston, Texas, brick works at Magnolia, Ark., a distillery at Kingston, N. C., an electric lighting plant at Cleveland, Tenn., and flouring mills at Elkin and Mcbane, N. C. Ice factories are to be built at Apalachicola and Tallahassee, Fla., coal and coke companies have been organized at Gilliam, Jones and Mallow, W. Va., a pottery is to be built at Irondale, Ala., and a shoe factory at Cuthbert, Ga.

The woodworking plants for the week include a barrel factory at Winterville, N. C.; a furniture factory at Berkeley, Va.; saw and planing mills at Monroeville, Ark.; Astor, Fla.; Gonzales and Loggins, Miss.; Casper, Va.; and Davis, W. Va.; a spoke factory at Bonoke, Va., and variety works at Rocky Mount, N. C., and Wolf Creek, Tenn.

Water works are to be built at Perry, Ga., Falmouth, Ky., and Sistersville, W. Va. The enlargements include bottling works at Paris, Texas, a cotton mill at Columbus, Ga., a knitting mill at Kingston, N. C., and a handle factory at Cleveland, Ark.

Among the new buildings of the week are business houses at Louisville, Ky.; Windsor, N. C.; Taylor and Orange, Texas; churches at Landis, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dallas, Texas; Lambert's Pond and Norfolk, Va.; a court house at Braden Town, Fla.; factory buildings at Tallahassee, Ala., and Louisville, Ky., and a school building at Lynchburg, Va.; a drainage man (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

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The Industrial Development During the Past Week.

The review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week shows the organization of a cotton manufacturing company at Portsmouth, Va., by T. W. Whisman and associates, and of one at Lead Mines, N. C., by Dr. Blay Yount of New Britain, N. C.; of a cigarette machine manufacturing company, with \$50,000 capital, at Richmond, Va., by Wm. E. De Saussure and others; and of a cotton mpress company with \$25,000 capital, at Birmingham, Ala., by the Birmingham Congress and Storage Company.

Thirteen new industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with four enlargements of manufacturing and twenty important new buildings. Among the new industries not above referred to are agricultural implements works at Galveston, Texas, brick works at Magnolia, Ark., a distillery at Kingston, N. C., an electric lighting plant at Cleveland, Tenn., and flouring mills at Elkin and Mcbane, N. C. Ice factories are to be built at Apalachicola and Tallahassee, Fla., coal and coke companies have been organized at Gilliam, Jones and Mallow, W. Va., a pottery is to be built at Irondale, Ala., and a shoe factory at Cuthbert, Ga.

The woodworking plants for the week include a barrel factory at Winterville, N. C.; a furniture factory at Berkeley, Va.; saw and planing mills at Monroeville, Ark.; Astor, Fla.; Gonzales and Loggins, Miss.; Casper, Va.; and Davis, W. Va.; a spoke factory at Bonoke, Va., and variety works at Rocky Mount, N. C., and Wolf Creek, Tenn.

Water works are to be built at Perry, Ga., Falmouth, Ky., and Sistersville, W. Va. The enlargements include bottling works at Paris, Texas, a cotton mill at Columbus, Ga., a knitting mill at Kingston, N. C., and a handle factory at Cleveland, Ark.

Among the new buildings of the week are business houses at Louisville, Ky.; Windsor, N. C.; Taylor and Orange, Texas; churches at Landis, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dallas, Texas; Lambert's Pond and Norfolk, Va.; a court house at Braden Town, Fla.; factory buildings at Tallahassee, Ala., and Louisville, Ky., and a school building at Lynchburg, Va.; a drainage man (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

MISS JULIA FORCE ON TRIAL.

For the Cold-Blooded Murder of Her Two Younger Sisters.

A Jury Qu'ckly Secured--The Defense Makes Out a Case of Insanity.

The trial of the state against Miss Julia Force, charged with the murder of her sisters, Misses Minnie and Florence Force, was begun in Atlanta Monday morning. Miss Julia Force is resting under two indictments for murder. In one indictment she is charged with the murder of her sister, Miss Minnie Force, and in the second she is charged with the murder of her second sister, Miss Florence Force.

Just why this was done is not stated, but Miss Julia Force was put on trial in the case of the state against herself, charged with the murder of Miss Minnie Force. Should Miss Force be found guilty of murder--although it is hardly probable--Solicitor Hill has as yet not determined whether or not he will put her on trial for the second murder.

THE FATAL SHOTS.

Miss Force's crime is too well known to need any dwelling upon, and the sad story but brings up sad memories of an insane woman's terrible and blood-thirsty deed. The double murder occurred on Saturday, February 25th, just at the very time when the city was wild over a bank defalcation and a couple of suicides. From the statements made by Miss Force herself the murder was a deliberate one, which was well planned and faithfully executed. The mother was absent from home; the two servants were dispatched on errands, and the way was clear for the horrible deed that was to follow. Miss Minnie Force was shot down first, the room was locked, and the fully aroused murderer then turned her attention to her invalid sister, who was in the room upstairs. She entered the room with the pistol