

THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

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The state in Cuba does not support a single public library.

A Chicago newspaper has figured out that by the census of 1900 Chicago will contain 200,000 more people than New York city.

A Kansas court has ruled that a man who calls upon a woman regularly and takes her to entertainments occasionally, is legally engaged to marry her.

The courts of Missouri decide that a teacher has control over a child from the time it leaves the parent to the time of its returning, including the time to and from school.

The colored people of Baltimore, Md., are demanding colored teachers for all the colored schools, and the school authorities are making arrangements to let them have their way.

According to the New York Observer women constitute two-thirds of all the church members in the United States, but only one-thirtieth of all the criminals. Men make up twelve-thirtieths of the criminals and one-third of the church members.

An eminent sawmill statistician estimates that the forests of Maine are worth \$35,250,000. The same authority informs us that the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware could be hidden away in the big woods of Maine and never heard of more.

San Francisco banks have in their vaults millions of dollars face value of farm mortgages they dare not foreclose, states the Examiner, as they could not realize fifty cents on the dollar. These mortgages represent the savings of San Francisco workers and the misfortunes of California farmers.

Italy is suffering from the effects of foreign entanglements, maintains the New York Advertiser. Urged on by Great Britain, she went into the business of extending her responsibilities in Abyssinia, with the result of fearfully beaten army, a complete change in ministry, popular intractability and a menace to the throne.

Another enormous estate "in the Bank of England" is said to have been discovered by the finding of the satchel of a French soldier of the revolution, and some people in the Northwest have been notified that they are the heirs. Of course, adds the New Orleans Picayune, they will pay a good deal to find out that the estate is a myth.

Queen Victoria's greatest bane is the enormous amount of original "poetry" sent to her from all parts of the world. It is all read by her secretary, and the best of it submitted to her majesty and personally acknowledged. On the recent birth of the royal grandson nearly half a ton of manuscript verse was received at Windsor.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Francis Pakenham to be minister to Stockholm, the New York World tells a humorous story of the new minister. Some twenty years ago the foreign office required from all the members of the diplomatic service a return of their exact age, there having been reason to suspect that certain senior functionaries were in effect nearer the septuagenarian limit than they professed to be. Mr. Pakenham "had the honor to report that he was looking forward to the speedy celebration of his eleventh birthday!"—having been born on February 29, 1832.

The other day when Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, was sentencing a young man, convicted of embezzlement, he imposed comparatively a light sentence, and explained his leniency by saying: "I don't want to make a criminal of you. You are too young a man." The prisoner, it seems, had been foolish rather than vicious, and had been led to his crime more by circumstances than by any lack of moral sense. The judge very properly exercised his discretion. He decided that it would be an injury to society to impose a severe sentence, which would make a confirmed criminal of a youth who was capable of being reformed, so he sent the youngster to the house of correction instead of prison. He is a sensible and a just judge, maintains the Atlanta Constitution. It is a greater benefit to society to reform a young criminal than to blast his life by one of those severe sentences which little picayune judges frequently impose, doubtless under the belief that their harshness will give them a newspaper reputation for Roman firmness and all that sort of rubbish.

THE 54TH CONGRESS.

ROUTINE OF HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

Summary of Bills and Resolutions Presented and Acted Upon.

THE HOUSE.

Nearly five hours were given by the house Friday to a further consideration, in committee of the whole, of the general pension bill.

The speakers generally supported the bill, but all criticized one section or another, and especially those which authorize the pensioning of soldiers, who, previous to their honorable service in the union, had served in the confederate army or had not received an honorable discharge.

Bills were passed authorizing the free entry into the United States of articles or animals exported for exhibition in other countries, and nine private pension and relief bills favorably reported at the Friday night session.

The senate's request for a conference on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to.

The second conference report upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was made to the house Saturday and agreed to, another conference, however, being ordered upon the few remaining matters in dispute. As agreed upon, the total of salaries of United States district attorneys, carried in the bill, as it passed the house, was increased \$23,000, and those of marshals \$4,500.

The house went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the pension bill. The debate while it lasted was very spirited. Mr. Miles and Mr. Peffer got into a colloquy over the provision of the bill authorizing the pensioning of ex-confederate soldiers who served in the Union Army. Mr. Miles said, as the son of a rebel, he was opposed to the pensioning of those men who had been true to no flag, but were perjurers and bounty jumpers.

The hour of 2:30 o'clock having arrived, under a special order, the house suspended public business and listened to a colloquy upon the late W. H. Crane of Texas. The usual resolutions were adopted and as a further mark of respect, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The debate on the adoption of a rule brought in by the rules committee in the house at Monday's session for a vote on the Pickles general pension bill was rather sensational.

Mr. Crisp said that the "leaders" of the majority had thrown over the committee on pensions, and framed this bill and now proposed to pass it or non-committal amendment.

Mr. Henderson taunted Mr. Crisp "as the head of the star chamber rules committee of the past." Without being disingenuous he frankly acknowledged that the purpose of the rule was to bring the bill to a vote.

Mr. Hepburn protested vigorously against the interference of the committee on rules, declaring that if there was any question in which a republican house could be trusted it was that of pensions. The rule was adopted on a rising vote, 70 to 66.

Mr. Crisp demanded the eyes and nose, and the roll was called. The rule limiting debate on the pension bill was adopted—119 to 88.

The first business in the house Tuesday was the vote on the passage of the pension bill, which was taken yeas and nays at the demand of Mr. Crowther, of Missouri. It resulted—yeas 187, nays 84. The republicans and populists supported the bill and the democrats opposed it. Six democrats, however, voted for the bill—Messrs. Cummings and Walsh of New York, Layton and Sorg of Ohio, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Downing of Illinois.

Mr. Mahany, republican, of New York, offered a resolution, calling upon the president to direct the secretary of state to interpose in behalf of John Hays Hammond, who is on trial in South Africa for complicity in the recent troubles in that country, and asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration. Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, suggested in view of the importance of the matter that the resolution should first be acted upon by the committee on foreign affairs. Adopted.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted, including the passage of a bill to place John N. Quackenbush on the retired list of the navy, by a vote of 161 to 49. This bill was intended to cure what has been considered by the beneficiary and his friends a great injustice perpetrated upon him.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, reported from the committee on rules an order providing for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, which was agreed to without discussion. By its terms the session until Friday are to be devoted to general debate on the measure, the session of Friday and Saturday, until 4 o'clock the last named day, to be devoted to the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule for amendment. At the hour named the bill is to be reported to the house with any amendments adopted and a vote on its passage then taken.

Mr. Bailey gave notice that one, perhaps two, substitutes for the pending bill would be offered for action of the house by friends of voluntary bankruptcy.

The opening speech of the debate was made by General Henderson, in support of the bill, which is practically the Torrey bill, providing for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's speech, at 5:10 p. m., the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The senate made considerable progress Friday on the sundry civil appropriation bill, having disposed of all the amendments reported to it by the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, offered an amendment for the payment to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, of Atlanta, Ga., of unexpended balance, about \$13,000, of the appropriation heretofore made for the government exhibit there, as agreed to. The bill was then laid aside for the day.

The report of election committee No. 3 upon the contested case of Cornell vs. Swanson, from the fifth district of Virginia, in favor of the sitting member—Mr. Swanson, democrat—was received and the minority given until Wednesday next in which to present their views. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 6 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

When Mr. Peffer's bond resolution was laid before the senate it was modified by Mr. Peffer by striking out the clauses in relation to government officers having been interested in the matter for their own profit. The resolution went over without further action.

The following bill were passed:

Senate bill to pay \$250,000 to the Richmond college, Richmond, Va., for the use and occupation and injury of the building by the United States troops for eight months, beginning April, 1865.

Senate bill appropriating \$20,500 for a lighthouse at St. Joseph's bay, Florida.

At 5:45 o'clock the senate adjourned. An effort was made in the senate Saturday by Mr. Sherman to have action taken on the home bill relative to distillation of fruit brandy, so as to have enacted in it a provision for the repeal of the section of the tariff law which allows a drawback of the tax paid on alcohol used in arts and in medicine.

Mr. Sherman explained that, owing to the action of the treasury department, the drawback was not operative, but that claims amounting to millions were being piled up, and it was therefore highly important that the provision should be repealed before the adjournment of congress. He met, however, the combined opposition of senators on his own side, only three of whom voted with him to take up the bill, these votes, however, being offset by the opposing votes of three populists. All the democrats but three voted for Mr. Sherman's motion.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

The senate made very brief work of the bill, having taken only two days in disposing of it. When it passed the house it carried appropriations aggregating \$300,000,000. The senate appropriations committee reported it back with an addition of \$5,000,000, largely made up of sums necessary to carry on work on public buildings and river and harbor improvements and United States courts for the whole twelve months of the year, instead of for six or nine months.

The senate itself, besides carrying out the recommendations of the committee, added items amounting to \$2,000,000 more, so that the bill as it passed appropriated in round figures on \$37,000. There was very little fiction in the consideration of the bill. Among the amendments adopted are the following:

Increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Savannah, Ga., from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

Appropriating \$15,000 for a post office building at Fort Monroe, Va.

Appropriating \$2,058 for purchase of additional land for the military cemetery at Key West, Fla.

Appropriating \$150,000 for a revenue cutter on the Gulf of Mexico.

The Peffer bond resolution was then taken up and went over until Monday as the unfinished business.

In the senate, Monday, Mr. Chandler made a supplemental report of the committee on privileges and elections on the Alabama election of 1894. Senator Chandler states that the new report is made because the minority report is not forthcoming after the lapse of forty-eight days. The supplemental recites the statement made by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in his speech in the senate on February 11, 1895, charging that 34,000 fraudulent votes were cast for Oates in the fifteen belt counties, which, being deducted, would overcome Oates' apparent majority, and show the election of Kolb by about 7,000 majority.

The report also claims that a Kolb legislature was in fact elected in four black belt counties two Kolb senators and seven Kolb representatives were chosen, and in 14 white counties four Kolb senators and 24 Kolb representatives were chosen, but that in all these cases the democratic candidates were fraudulently declared elected, making an apparent democratic majority of 45 in the legislature.

Eliminating these frauds there was, it is asserted, an actual populist and republican majority of 29 in the legislature, making Senator Morgan's election invalid.

tion bill. As passed by the house the bill appropriated \$31,617,240. The changes recommended by the senate committee on appropriations would result in a net reduction of \$367,758, leaving the amount of the bill \$31,279,482.

The unimportant amendments of the committee were all agreed to, while those affecting the increase of the navy were reserved for the present.

After the consideration of various amendments, and without action, the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

The whole of Tuesday's session in the senate was occupied considering the naval appropriation bill. The first two hours were passed in the discussion of the amendment offered Monday for the committee on naval affairs, prohibiting officers of the navy or marine corps on the retired list from taking employment in the service of persons or corporations having contracts with the government for the supply of material. The amendment was finally agreed to, yeas 45, nays 11.

The remainder of the day's session was occupied by a speech of Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, on an amendment offered by him to reduce the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two. The speech was almost entirely on political lines. Senators Sherman and Hale took part in the discussion, which assumed quite an animated character. The amendment went over without action and the senate, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned until Wednesday.

FIVE SHOT DOWN.

EGBERT KILLS A FAMILY AND TWO OFFICERS.

Being Closely Pushed He Then Kills Himself.

Saturday morning at Rockville, Ind., Peter Egbert, a young man twenty-three years of age, shot and killed Mrs. Hermann Haschke and her two children, Hermann and Aggie, Sheriff W. D. Mull and Constable W. M. Sweep.

He then killed himself. His sister, Miss Florence Egbert, who was lying very ill with typhoid fever, died shortly after the tragedy from the effect of the shock.

About 7 o'clock young Egbert was sent into the backyard to saw some wood for family use. Shortly after, while Mrs. Haschke, who lived next door, was in the yard, Egbert secured a double-barreled shotgun, loaded it, and going into the Haschke house, shot the little daughter, a child of ten years, dead and wounded the boy, two years younger, who ran out on the porch, where Egbert shot him again, killing him instantly.

Killed the Mother. The murderer then went out into the alley and leveled his gun at Mrs. Haschke, who, seeing his intention, attempted to escape. He shot her, however, the charge taking effect in the top of her head, removing part of her skull. She died within a short time.

Having completed this work of butchery, Egbert shouldered his gun and deliberately walked into the business part of the town.

Sheriff Mull and Constable Sween were planning a means of capturing the murderer.

Egbert was walking across the north side of the square, holding his gun in position with both barrels cocked, when he saw Mull and Sween crossing the street toward him. He called out to them not to come any nearer. The two officers retired into a hallway in the national bank building for a moment's consultation, when Egbert turned, and coming upon them suddenly shot and instantly killed both men.

The murderer then started to run, taking a westward course toward the fair grounds, with a number of citizens in close pursuit. He ran like a deer, but while he was crossing an open field just west of town a shot from his pursuers took effect in his heel. This crippled him, and, though he managed to scale the inclosure of the fair grounds, he was unable to run further, and, crawling into a stall, shot himself in the right breast.

The fire from his gun ignited his clothing, which was partially buried when he was found.

Egbert was at one time confined in the insane asylum, but had been discharged as cured. The general belief is that insanity was the cause of the crime.

CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

Several People Killed and Much Property Destroyed.

A cyclone of tremendous force sped through Clay county, Kansas, dealing death and destruction on every hand. As far as known five people were killed, three fatally wounded and seventeen injured.

A full list of the injured is unobtainable, as the doctors have not returned from the scene of the disaster. It is known however, that every member of the families of John Morris, A. W. Elkins, Peter Anderson and Henry Gardner was hurt and three of them have wounds said to be fatal.

A large number of horses and cattle was killed, and the damage to farm property is immense.

Ex-Slaves Want Pensions. A number of ex-slaves of Hinds county, Miss., held a mass meeting at Jackson, to perfect plans for urging pensioning of old slaves by the national government. They are as confident they are going to get \$100 each as they once were of "forty acres and a mule."

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Delays of the Chiefs and Heads of the Various Departments.

The senate committee on agriculture has agreed to report the filled check bill as it passed the house with a recommendation that it be referred to the finance committee on the ground that it is a financial bill.

The president has let the agricultural appropriation bill become a law without his signature. Three pension bills and a bill granting to railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional grounds have also become laws without approval.

The senate has made some big increase in the river and harbor bill and Florida, through Senator Pasco's efforts has profited materially. He has had the appropriation for the St. Johns and Jacksonville increased from \$25,000 to \$200,000; Pensacola from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and Key West from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Saturday the house committee on rules discussed the advisability of closing the debate on the pension bill, now before the house. It was decided to allow the debate to continue for some days, and it was further agreed to hold several night sessions on the bill. As soon as the pension bill is out of the way an order will be brought in providing for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

Southern Naval Militia. Secretary Herbert has made the annual allotments of money to the several state naval militia organizations of the country, on the basis of the returns of the strength of the naval militia up to April 1st. These returns show that in 14 states there are organizations composed of 293 officers and 3,339 enlisted men. The appropriation was \$25,000, from which \$1,000 was deducted for the purchase of books of instruction and money are distributed this way in the southern states.

North Carolina, seventeen officers and 162 men, \$1,164; South Carolina, 21 officers and 165 men, \$1,186; Georgia, eight officers and 98 men, \$704; Louisiana, 15 officers and 217 men, \$1,559.

Rivers and Harbors. The senate committee on commerce completed the river and harbor bill on Monday.

The committee struck out items to an aggregate of \$631,858 and increased or inserted items aggregating \$2,661,690, making a net increase of \$2,029,832—the bill now carrying a total of \$12,444,550.

The improvements placed under the contract system were increased net by \$5,504,403, leaving the total of this form of liabilities to be provided for by future appropriations at \$60,225,613.

Among the new items added are the following: Mobile, Ala., dredging channel, \$60,000; Galveston, Tex., dredging bar, \$5,000; Roanoke river, N. C., \$12,000; Bayou LaFouche, La., \$25,000; Bayou Courtableau, La., \$2,500.

Among the principal items of increase are these: Pensacola, Fla., \$100,000 to \$200,000; Cumberland sound, limit of contract increased from \$1,641,500 to \$2,345,000; Key West, Fla., \$80,000 to \$100,000; Charlotte harbor and Pease creek Fla., \$16,000 to \$20,000; mouth Calcasieu river, La., \$10,000 to \$20,000; Sabine Pass, Texas, \$50,000 to \$150,000, contract stricken out; Cape Fear river, N. C., \$150,000 to \$195,000; Saint John river, Fla., \$25,000 to \$200,000; Red river, La., \$75,000 to \$100,000; Brazos river, Tex., \$5,000; Tennessee river below Chattanooga, \$50,000 to \$200,000; improving mouth Flint river, Iowa, \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The principal reductions are: Win-yaw bay, S. C., \$110,000 to \$75,000, and places under contract system limited to \$1,906,250; Savannah, Ga., contract limited to \$1,093,950, stricken out; Yazoo river and Vicksburg harbor, contract limited to \$560,000, stricken out; Bayou Plaquemine, La., \$110,000 to \$75,000 with continuing contracts authorized limited to \$1,173,250; Cumberland river, purchasing sites for locks and dams 21 and 22, \$20,000, stricken out.

The general provisions of the bill governing the construction of the public works provides that the secretary of war shall not obligate the government to pay in any one fiscal year more than \$400,000 on any one work placed under the contract system, instead of 25 per cent of the amount of that work, as provided in the house bill; but he is not prevented from making contracts for the whole of the work, subject to the restrictions.

HALF MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE.

Business Portion of Paris, Texas, Burned Out.

A special from Paris, Tex., says the entire business portion of that city was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The telegraph wires are down, but it is reported that one man was burned to death and several others were seriously injured.

The flames were fanned by a high wind and the fire department was unable to cope with the conflagration. The estimated loss is nearly half a million dollars, and is only partially covered by insurance. Among the buildings destroyed are the telegraph office and the post office.

A FRENCH MAN sold to the white of eggs will make them beat up anleker and lighter.

CARR IS INSANE.

For the Third Time a Jury Passes Upon His Mental Condition.

The third trial of Alex Carr before the ordinary of Fulton county, at Atlanta, last Thursday, resulted in a verdict of "insane."

Carr was to have been hung on Friday, and the verdict came just in time to save the unfortunate man's neck.

Ordinary Callahan will certify to the judge of the superior court that the jury has brought in a verdict of insanity, and the judge will issue an order directing Carr to be sent to the asylum.

The verdict was received by Judge Anderson from the foreman, Dr. W. A. Crow, a prominent Atlanta physician. As soon as it was read there was a burst of applause which broke out on the sound of the judge's voice calling for order and the rapping of the sheriff's gavel. The applause was heard upon the streets and passersby knew what it meant.

The prisoner was brought in from his dinner which he quitted very reluctantly, to hear the verdict.

When it was read he was sitting with an unconcerned look upon his face picking his teeth with a toothpick. He was not disturbed in the least by the verdict, and when the applause swept over the crowd he did not even turn his head.

IN WEYLER'S HOUSE

A Gas Engine Explodes and Causes Much Excitement.

A gas engine exploded in the cellar of the palace of the captain general at Havana Tuesday, causing some damage, but no one was hurt. A great deal of excitement prevailed in the city for a time, the occurrence being attributed to dynamite.

The detonation was sharp and the building was soon partially filled with dust while the noise of breaking glass and falling plaster could be heard on all sides. Part of the roof of the palace fell in.

The explosion occurred in a closet situated in a low basement under the city hall, which part of the building is converted into a heap of rubbish.

MILLS RESUME.

Eagle and Phoenix Woolen Department in Operation.

The woolen department of the Eagle and Phoenix mills at Columbus, Ga., which closed down recently on account of a strike inaugurated among the employes in the weaving department, resumed operations Monday morning, by degrees until in a few days the entire mills will be in operation again, giving employment to the hundreds of operatives who are now idle, having been thrown out by the strike. About 250 persons are employed in the woolen department.

The Curse of Gold.

The fact that in their second great "trek" they hit upon a land rich with gold reefs has never been regarded by the Boers as anything but a terrible misfortune. They learned of the existence of the gold long ago, and as long as they could they kept this knowledge a profound secret, not in order to profit by it themselves, but to prevent the rush of immigration which they feared, and which would bring upon them once more, and in an aggravated form, all the social and moral ills which they had made such a tax, although it is lighter by far than the royalty exacted by the Chartered Company on the mines in Matabeleland and elsewhere in its dominions. But it is also true that the Boers only resorted to this device when they expended every possible resource to prevent mining altogether.—New York Times.

Railroad Fog Signals.

A London paper contains an account of the elaborate precautions taken by an English railway company to prevent accidents on nine miles of its main line in the city, when one of the heavy fogs peculiar to the metropolis settles over it. On this nine miles of road there are nine stations, including the main terminus. At the largest of these there are forty-eight signal posts, the second in size has twenty-nine, the third has thirty-four and all nine have 157. Whenever a fog settles down a man is stationed at every one of these posts, and the engineers get their running instructions from these men, no dependence being placed in the usual signals. To man this section of track for six hours, from morning until noon, costs the company \$65. When a fog man furnishes his own refreshments, he is allowed eighteen cents a shift, so that the expense to the company for food for a single shift would be nearly \$24. If reliance were placed in torpedoes about 5,000 would be required in six hours, and their cost would be equal to or even more than the expense of the fog men, while the English engineers prefer to have the latter. Very few collisions have occurred under this system of operation, in spite of the pitchy darkness of a London fog.—Washington Star.

WEYLER'S ORDERS

ARE NOW THAT NO PRISONERS BE TAKEN

If It Can Be Avoided—Prefers to See Dead Insurgents.

Advice from Havana, Mr. Tampa, Fla., states that General Weyler is satisfied that nothing in the line of intervention or recognition of belligerency may be looked for from Washington, at least for the present, and the public executions of prisoners of war, which were suspended for a time, have been resumed.

There is supposed to be a general understanding among commanders of Spanish columns that no prisoners are to be taken in engagements in the field.

All Cuban patriots who fall into the hands of the troops through being wounded or from other cause, are liable to be shot at once and counted with the number killed in battle.

Some of the Spanish commanders act according to this understanding, but others decline to slay unarmed or wounded men, and deliver their prisoners to General Weyler in Havana.

Many of these so-called prisoners of war never carried a gun or engaged in battle, but were taken from plantations or from small towns and hamlets in the interior where the Spanish assume that all men are rebels, and are not far from being right. The prisoners are brought to Havana bound and strongly guarded to prevent rescue before reaching the city and mob violence afterwards.

The lower class of Spaniards gather about each batch of prisoners and clamor for their blood as they pass through the streets to the ferry to Cuba fort, or Moro castle. The court martial before whom these prisoners are tried is a petty affair composed of five military men, who order the death penalty under Weyler's decree, that all insurgents are bandits and incendiaries and deserving of death. The prisoners have no opportunity to make a defense, and all Cubans in the rebel armies know that capture means death.

Most of those brought in, it seems, have been wounded, cut off from their columns, or caught without arms. When condemned to death they are given twenty-four or forty-eight hours to prepare for the end. They are dressed with priests in constant attendance for the last twelve hours.

ROBBERS KILL WOMEN.

The Man of the House Knocked Senseless and Gagged.

A horrible double murder, accompanied by burglary, was committed at Hilltop, a small village in Maryland, Friday morning.

About 2 o'clock Joseph Cocking, who keeps a general store at Hilltop, was awakened by a noise in his store, over which his family lived. Hastily arising, Mr. Cocking came down stairs and was struck senseless by a blow on the head. He was tied with a rope and thrown into the cellar stunned and helpless, where he was discovered next morning by a passing colored man, who found the store door open and heard moans.

In their rooms upstairs the dead bodies of Mrs. Cocking and her sister, Miss Daisy Miller, were found. Both were lying on the floor with their skulls crushed, as if by an iron bar or a similar instrument. The store had been robbed. There is no clew to the murderers.

ARBITRATION CONGRESS.

Resolutions Urging Peace Between England and Uncle Sam.

The national arbitration convention held two sessions at Washington, D. C., Thursday. The greater part of the time in each was given up to speech making, but at the earlier one the following resolution was adopted:

"That we view with regret and abhorrence the cruel and unnatural warfare now being waged by the belligerents in Cuba, and that we solicit the aid of all civilized and Christian nations of the world in using all legitimate means to stop the shedding of blood and destruction of property in that ill-fated island."

A permanent committee of twenty-five members was established.

SENTENCED AN AMERICAN.

John Hays Hammond is Condemned to Death.

Secretary Olney has received a cable dispatch from Mr. C. H. Knight, the United States vice consul at Cape Town, South Africa, briefly announcing the sentence of John Hays Hammond.

It is said that Hammond and five others had been condemned to death, but that it was understood that the sentence would be commuted.

The subject formed a topic for discussion at the cabinet meeting Tuesday. It is asserted that the state department has official