

# THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

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The yearly evictions for non-payment of rent in the one city of New York exceed the entire number in Ireland.

Hall Caine, the novelist, tells his English friends that the women of America have become "intellectually stronger than the men themselves."

A machine for picking berries is asked for. "If there is anything better than bright boys and girls, we haven't found it," remarks the New England Homestead.

It is said that one-tenth of the population of England suffer from gout. Dr. Fehlauser, a Berlin physician, attributes this to the excessive consumption of meat, and recommends a more restricted or vegetarian diet.

President Thwing has been investigating the number of graduates of American colleges from the beginning. The number seems to him to be about 300,000, a number somewhat larger than is usually represented, of whom about 150,000 are supposed to be now living.

Russia's death rate is believed to be greatly increased by the practice of the peasants in plunging into the rivers after the blessing of the water at the feast of the Epiphany, in the belief that it has then the power to wash away their sins. The practice has long been forbidden at St. Petersburg.

Field-Marshal Lord Wolsey, commander-in-chief of the British army, at a dinner given by the Press club in London, made a speech in the course of which he said he did not believe in universal peace. The man who believed the time was coming when there would be no wars was a dangerous dreamer, especially dangerous if he happened to hold a public position. He hoped that no such man would ever be in the foremost place in public life in Great Britain.

The Presbyterian ministers of China have recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their work in that country. During the last five years the Presbyterian board of missions has distributed in China 201,581,749 pages of religious literature, in the native language, of which 123,098,900 were pages of the Scriptures, 43,897,295 books, 18,472,160 magazines, 1,615,740 tracts and 14,497,654 pages of medical works, dictionaries, vocabularies and other aids to study.

There are over a thousand men in New York and Brooklyn, according to the latest returns, who are worth between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 each, and the most of them are entirely unknown to the general public. Only two citizens of New York—John D. Rockefeller and W. W. Astor—are supposed to be worth more than \$100,000,000 each, but there are nine others who are each worth \$50,000,000 and over, as well as two estates of like amount. The total number of millionaires in these two cities is greater than in all the rest of the country.

It is a poor law, as well as a poor rule, that does not work both ways. In a suit brought by a woman in Columbus, Ohio, to recover \$800 lost by her husband in a gambling place, the proprietors of the resort offered in defence to prove that the husband of the plaintiff had on previous occasions won \$1,100 in the gambling den. The court ruled that such evidence was admissible, and that if the fact of the winning could be established, the amount won would be a counter-claim against any amount that had been lost, and must be deducted in awarding damages.

It will doubtless be news to many readers, remarks the New York Tribune, that there are within the limits of the United States spots over which our government has no authority or jurisdiction, and which are to all intents and purposes foreign territory, and, theoretically, subject to alien rulers. They are situated right within the very precincts of our National Capital, and belong to one or the other of the great powers of Europe, which have acquired them by purchase for the purpose of erecting their embassies thereon. To such an extent is this diplomatic fiction of extra-territoriality carried that when the crown princess of Brazil, prior to the overthrow of Dom Pedro's empire, was on the eve of her confinement at Paris she had herself conveyed to the Brazilian embassy, in order that the terms of the Imperial Brazilian constitution might be fulfilled, which required that every prince in the line of succession to the throne should be born on Brazilian territory.

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

### ORGANIZES AT ST. LOUIS AND PROCEEDS TO BUSINESS.

#### The Platform Will Declare Out and Out for Gold.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The republican national convention was formally opened at St. Louis Tuesday noon. The day was propitious with unclouded skies and refreshing breezes. Although the convention was not called to order until noon, the streets in the vicinity of the hall were thronged for two hours before that time with strangers who had come to the city to witness what they could of the grand spectacle and were naturally drifted around the auditorium, but the doors were closed to all persons, including delegates and alternates, until the time should arrive for their official opening. The only exceptions to this rule were newspaper men, furnished with badges and tickets of admission, officials of the convention and several hundred special and general aids to the secretaries. The assignment of seats for the state delegations was not completed until 11 o'clock.

In the section immediately to the right of the platform were fixed the placards of the seats of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Washington, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware, California and Alabama being in the front rows and the others coming behind them in the order named. The other seats were fixed in the section facing the platform on the left-hand side.

An hour was occupied by the assistant sergeant-at-arms in instructing and locating his deputies, ushers and an assistant ushers and in the meantime a band of music in the gallery behind the platform played various airs. Owing to the vast ground space the distinguished delegates were lost in the throng upon entering and got to their seats without recognition or applause. Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, was the first distinguished participant to arrive. He came in at 11:15 o'clock and took a seat to the left of the chairman's seat. Less than a hundred people were in the hall.

When Mr. Platt appeared in the New York seats there was a volley of cheers from those in the neighborhood. The doors were not open for general admission until about a quarter past 11 o'clock, and from that time on spectators made their way to the galleries, but not in large numbers, the tickets for admission being put at \$40 for the set—that is for every session of the convention.

At 11:35 the delegates began to arrive, those of California and Maine being the first to enter the hall. They did so without demonstrations. Other state delegations poured in rapidly and soon the sections assigned them began to fill up. Outside the clash of brass bands was heard from time to time denoting the coming of the delegations. Prominent among the Colorado men was Senator Teller, who chatted pleasantly with those in his neighborhood and "saw" Mr. Lodge's floral challenge with a silver white rose in his buttonhole.

While waiting for the convention to be called to order the band rendered in some good music. In the interim of two pieces Mr. Chauncey M. Depew entered the hall, smiling as usual, and got a hearty reception. At 12:20 o'clock Senator Carter, chairman of the republican national committee, called the convention to order. By this time all the seats of the delegates and nearly half of the gallery space were filled.

The chaplain, Rabbi Sale, opened with prayer, the whole assemblage standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction. At the close of the chaplain's prayer Chairman Carter said: "This convention is assembled in compliance with the terms of a call issued by the national committee on the 14th of December, 1895, which call the secretary will now proceed to read." The secretary did so, in a voice which was inaudible at ten feet distant and amid frequent cries of "Louder." Chairman Carter then said: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee, I present for your approval for your temporary chairman Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana." Mr. Sutherland, on behalf of the New York delegation, moved that the selection of the committee be approved, and this was carried without a dissenting voice. Mr. Fairbanks came forward, and in a clear and distinct tone, with only occasional references to his notes, delivered his address, which was frequently applauded. After expressing his profound gratitude for the expression of generous confidence which the convention had bestowed upon him Mr. Fairbanks devoted the first half of his remarks to a contrast of the record of the republican party with that of the democratic party as viewed from the standpoint of a protectionist. Incidental to this discussion Mr. Fairbanks made the as-

sertion that the republican party had made "sound money," and that it also made an honest protective tariff to go with it.

"Sound money" and honest protective tariff," he said, "go hand in hand, not one without the other. The republican party has not been unfriendly to the proper use of silver. It has always favored and favors today the use of silver as a part of our circulating medium. But it favors that use under such provisions and safeguards as shall not impair the present national standard."

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks' speech Mr. Carter proposed the appointments of the secretary, assistant secretaries, sergeants-at-arms, official stenographers and other officers, and the persons so named were declared duly appointed.

Mr. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a resolution which was agreed to, that until a permanent organization is effected, the convention will be governed by the rules of the last convention. Mr. Lamb also offered another resolution, which was also adopted, ordering that the roll of states and territories be now called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees as follows:

- First, on permanent organization.
  - Second, on rules and order of business.
  - Third on credentials.
  - Fourth, on resolutions.
- Also, that all resolutions in respect to the platform shall be referred to the committee without debate.
- The states were then called for their selection of delegates as members of the several committees.
- After an announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees, the convention at 1:47 adjourned to Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

The Platform Will Be Gold.

There is no possible misconstruing the meaning of the financial plank which the committee on resolutions has decided upon and which reads as follows:

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It cannot be in favor of the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Convention Notes.

The committee on resolutions, when the convention adjourned, proceeded to the Lindell Hotel and organized. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, called the committee to order and nominated Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, as chairman. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, placed Mr. Dubois in nomination.

Forty-one persons answered to their names. Foraker was elected—thirty-five votes being cast for him and five for Dubois.

The Tennessee delegation adopted resolutions earnestly commending to the convention the name of H. Clay Evans as a candidate for vice president. There is a five cornered fight for national committee, which promises to be protracted.

More people arrived in town Monday than on any other day during the week past. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 40,000 visitors are in the city. Hotel accommodations are at a premium. Manager Cunningham, of the Planters' Hotel, says he has 1,200 guests, while the Southern is accommodating about the same number. Most of those at the hotels sleep two in a bed; some are lucky enough to secure only cots.

The smaller hotels are also crowded and boarding houses are doing a hand office business. At the big hotels the guests stand in line waiting to get a chance to enter the dining rooms, which are crowded from early morning to late at night. In default of sufficient accommodations elsewhere many sleep on cots in vacant stores in the heart of the city. A big store opposite the exposition building was rented by an enterprising man, who fitted it with eighty cots and has hung out a sign, reading, "Bed \$1 a night."

St. Louis people deny that the crowd is too big to handle, but nevertheless there is more room in which to turn around.

#### CARS WERE OVERCROWDED

And Jury Holds the Street Car Company Liable.

After careful investigation into the circumstances of the recent Point Elicea bridge disaster at Victoria, B. C., the coroner's jury rendered verdict holding the Consolidated Railroad Company directors responsible for the loss of fifty-five lives.

The city council was arraigned as guilty of contributory negligence and the officials of the corporation were absolved of personal responsibility.

It was found that the bridge was safe for ordinary traffic and had not been over-crowded by the cars which went through the structure, but the bridge was said to have been constructed according to original specifications.

#### Wagon and the grave digger get on well together.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL IN PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

#### Doings of the Chiefs and Heads of the Various Departments.

Treasury gold reserve at the close of business Saturday stood at \$104,196,607. The day's withdrawals were \$40,700.

Judge Cullerson, of Texas, who is at the capital, thinks the Chicago convention will have no difficulty in naming a silver candidate. He thinks everything now points to Boies. The Texas delegation seems solid for Boies.

The facing of the Savannah, Ga., public building will be of Georgia marble instead of brick. The contract for the additional work has been awarded Atlanta contractors at \$29,000 making the total contract price for completing the building \$200,000. Time for completion sixteen months.

Speaker Reed has decided to remain in Washington, where he can get the news quick and fresh from St. Louis. Surrounded by a few friends, he sits in his room at the Shoreham reading telegrams which come to him every twenty minutes from his boomers in St. Louis. Reed yet has hopes. He thinks if McKinley doesn't get the nomination on the first ballot he won't get it at all. In that event he counts upon himself.

Congressman Jo Abbott, of Texas, suffered a serious injury Sunday. He took an afternoon tour around the Potomac to one of the resorts, where he and Judge Cullerson attempted to shoot the chutes. Both wore the regulation Texas black smorgers. As they went down the incline the wind got under Judge Abbott's. He turned loose the rail of the boat to catch his gun and fell upon his back on the seats of the boat, sustaining a severe wrench of the spine.

Bids for Battleships.

Advertisements for bids on the battleships and torpedo boats authorized by congress will be issued within ten days, and every preparation is being made at the navy department to hasten matters so that the contracts can be awarded and work begun by the successful bidders in a remarkably short space of time.

The naval bill provides that the contracts shall be sealed within four months of the approval of the measure, and Secretary Herbert will curtail this requirement. Much latitude will be allowed the builders for the torpedo boats in the preparation of plans. The battleship plans have been practically completed at the navy department.

Olney Writes Checks for Foreigners.

The United States government performed an act of justice Saturday under its treaty provisions, in paying the indemnities for injuries done to subjects of foreign nations by American citizens. Secretary Olney gave to Baron Fave, the Italian ambassador, a check for \$10,000, to be turned over to the families of four Italians who were killed by a mob at Walsenburg, Col., last fall, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was given a check for \$1,800 for the relief of the Dawson family, British subjects, who were badly handled in Nebraska, and \$1,000 for one Bain, the pursuer of an English ship, who was shot in the leg during the levee riots in New Orleans last fall. The money was appropriated by congress.

#### REDWINE'S BOND PAID.

The Gate City Bank Gets the Sum of \$11,000.

The Redwine bond case has been settled and the Gate City bank of Atlanta, will get the amount of the bond that was given by Lewis Redwine in the Fidelity and Casualty company.

When Redwine was the assistant cashier in the Gate City bank he gave bond in the sum of \$10,000 to the Fidelity and Casualty company. When he defaulted and was sent to the penitentiary the bank made an effort to collect the amount of the bond but the company, alleging that sufficient caution had not been exercised by the officials of the bank, refused to pay the amount of the bond.

Suit was brought by the bank, and when it came to trial, a verdict for the principal and interest, as well as for attorneys' fees, in all amounting to nearly \$14,000, was returned in favor of the bank.

A motion for a new trial was made, and on account of some technicalities, was granted. The trial would have come up again in the near future, but a few days ago the Fidelity company and the bank agreed on a settlement. The company gave its check for the amount of the bond, \$10,000, and for \$1,000 extra, the same being the interest that has accrued up to this time. This ends the case, and is about the last of the litigation following the default of Lewis Redwine.

#### CONVICT INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Atkinson Presides Over Another High Court of Inquiry.

Governor Atkinson presided over another high court of investigation Wednesday morning. He investigated the charges against Penitentiary Company No. 2 growing out of the recent alleged brutal whipping of three negro convicts stationed at Kramer, Wilcox county.

No decision was reached in the case, the governor reserving his opinion for the present. The investigation was brief, lasting little more than an hour. No new facts of importance in connection with the matter were brought out.

## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

### The Industrial Situation as Reported for the Past Week.

Reports from hundreds of southern correspondents as to industrial and business conditions in the south for the past week, notes the same quiet state of affairs that is usual at this season of the year.

Recent statistics as to the iron output since January 1 and the stock now on hand, show a fair consumption, but it is considerably below the output of pig iron. The iron and steel market continues dull, but the southern furnaces, with only a few exceptions, are busy. An encouraging transaction for the week reported from Alabama, in the Birmingham district, was the sale of 500 tons of pig iron for immediate shipment to Italy made by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company. Negotiations are also pending between this company and an Italian steel making concern for the delivery for a term of years of 50,000 tons of iron per annum.

Lumber shows little change. Business is better in some sections, but no marked improvement is expected until later in the summer.

At the coal mines trade is active for the season and no labor disturbances of any importance are reported.

The textile manufacturers report a quiet business and are making no effort to rush the market while prices remain so low. The dull season, however, has no depressing effect upon cotton mill building and several new concerns are reported, the largest being a 30,000-spindle cotton mill to cost about \$800,000, which will be established at Birmingham, Ala., by Trainer Bros., of Chester, Pa.

Among the most important new industries reported for the week are the Buncombe Brick company, capital \$25,000, at Asheville, N. C.; the Fischer Land and Improvement company, New Orleans, La., capital \$50,000; the Cheraw, S. C., Land and Improvement company, capital \$20,000; the Beatty Lumber company, Clifton Forge, Va., capital \$250,000, and a lumber manufacturing company at Elizabeth City, N. C., with a capital of \$25,000.

Other new industries are as follows: An ice factory at Spartanburg, S. C.; machine shops at Norfolk, Va.; coal mines to be opened at Garrison, Tex.; a cotton mill at Birmingham, Ala.; a broom factory at Greensboro, N. C.; a furniture factory at Mebane, N. C., and a lumber mill at Crockett, Tex.

The arrangements include a phosphate company at Raleigh, N. C.; a cotton mill at Salem, N. C.; knitting mill at Cheraw, S. C.; at Olive Tex., a lumber mill, and at Waco, Tex., mantel and screen works.

The new buildings for the week as reported are a \$40,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Mobile, Ala.; a \$10,000 business house at Louisville, Ky., and another to cost \$25,000 at Shreveport, La.; a \$40,000 court house at Charleston, Va.; to cost \$45,000. A 300,000 depot will be built at Atlanta, Ga., and a government building is to be erected at Savannah, Ga., at a cost of \$200,000.—Trade Journal (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

#### McKINLEY'S HOME FOR SILVER

Eighteen Counties 'to Instruct Their Delegates.

Democratic conventions were held in eighteen Ohio counties Saturday and the returns show without an exception they all declared for free silver.

Delegates to the democratic state convention were elected in each county and all were instructed to vote for free silver platform and to support for delegates to the democratic national convention only those who are for free silver.

At Canton, Stark county, McKinley's home, primaries were held, at which over 4,000 votes were cast and a solid silver delegation chosen. Nearly all of the 672 delegates to the state convention have been chosen and the results show that Ohio democrats are in the vast majority for free silver. Less than 100 gold men will be in the convention.

#### ADLAI IN ALABAMA.

Vice President Stevenson Royally Received at Tuscaloosa.

A special from Tuscaloosa, Ala., says that a grand ovation was tendered Vice President Stevenson on his arrival there Monday. A large procession, headed by the local military, escorted him from the depot to the courthouse, where a formal reception was tendered. Upon the occasion he was decorated with the vice presidential sash, Governor William C. Oates and staff, Congressman Bankhead and Stallings and Mayor Jenison. The governor and Mayor Jenison spoke in welcoming the noted visitor, who happily responded. Mr. Stevenson delivered the annual oration before the alumni of the University of Alabama on Tuesday, which was the object of his visit to the state.

#### KILLED BY A SCHORNER.

Captain Leathers Meets a Violent Death in New Orleans.

After surviving for sixty years all the perils to which a steamboat man is exposed, the world-renowned Captain Thomas P. Leathers is dead at New Orleans from the effects of being run over by a bicycle one evening about four weeks ago. The captain was crossing St. Charles avenue when a bicyclist came along at high speed and ran into and knocked him down. The rider was also thrown down, but quickly remounted his wheel and made good his escape without being recognized. Captain Leathers never rallied from the shock.

## WEYLER MODIFIES HIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESENT.

### He Shows the White Feather by Calling Off the Dogs of War.

Advices from Havana state that a council of war was held at the palace Friday night, being attended by several generals and Captain General Weyler.

It was agreed, in view of the present condition of the country, caused by the rainy season, to modify the plan of campaign. Active operations will be taken to protect the towns against possible attack.

The rebels have made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy with dynamite a culvert on the railway near Campo Florida, close to Havana. They also exploded a dynamite cartridge under the railway bridge near Duran, in the province of Havana. Considerable damage was done to the bridge and traffic was stopped.

Jose Antonio Ysaga, an American, who is related to well known families in New York, and who has been acting as assistant correspondent for the New York Herald, has been ordered to leave Cuba. It is charged that he sent false news to The Herald.

#### VETERANS VERSUS GOVERNOR.

Question as to Whether He Should Attend the Richmond Reunion.

The Confederate veterans of Georgia are divided on the question as to whether or not Governor Atkinson should go to Richmond to attend the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans at which the cornerstone to the monument of Jefferson Davis will be laid.

On account of alleged utterances made by the governor during his campaign, and on account of the fight he made against the acceptance of the Confederate home in Fulton county, tendered to the state, but refused by the legislature, some of the old soldiers are of the opinion that the governor should not attend the Richmond meeting, and, acting on the strength of a letter written by Veteran Lewis Cook, the American post of Confederate veterans has passed resolutions asking the governor to stay away from the meeting.

In reply to the attack thus made on him, Governor Atkinson said: "I suppose the whole animus of the attack made on me is due to the fact that I ran against a distinguished member of the Confederate Veterans' organization in my race for governor. These old campaign stories will have little weight against me now. They were denied and refuted at the time. Those who are bringing them to light again are doing not only me, but the state, an injustice in giving credence to such reports. The sentiments attributed to me were never expressed. 'I had been anxious,' continued the governor, 'that the young men of the state should be as well and as freely represented at Richmond as those from any other state in order that it might be said that we sons of veterans were loyal and as devoted to the memory of our living and dead heroes as the sons of any other state. The part which I shall take at the exercises at Richmond will be that assigned me by General Evans, who was my opponent in the race for governor. I shall take such a position in the procession and at the exercises at the laying of the Davis monument as he assigns to me, and that is all that I have to say about the matter.'

#### MORTON OUT OF IT.

Telegraphs Depew that He Don't Want the Second Place.

Chauncey M. Depew exhibited a telegram at St. Louis Saturday morning from Levi P. Morton, stating that he was not a candidate for vice president and would not accept the office. The small fry politicians who are nursing alleged vice presidential ambitions, gave the telegram the widest circulation and proclaiming that it completely disposes of the New York governor.

In this connection a correspondent says: Morton may not adorn the tail of the ticket, but the consensus of opinion at St. Louis is that if the convention made him a tender, he would not decline it. His telegram is a necessary part of a formal presidential play, but is not considered a bar against his election after the nomination of the head of the ticket is made.

The McKinley managers make no concealment of the fact that they would like to have Governor Morton as McKinley's running mate. They frankly admit that they cannot get along without the electoral vote of New York and they see in the old governor the only man who would patch up the old tunc between the warring factions in that state.

#### Seventy Die by Sunstroke.

The Westminster Gazette (London) publishes a dispatch from Bombay saying it is reported that the British warship Bonaventure, which was on a passage from Colombo, Ceylon, to Pondicherry, capital of the French settlements in India, lost seventy men by sunstroke.

## RECEIVERS IN CHARGE.

### The Eagle and Phenix Mill in Financial Distress.

The Eagle and Phenix mills of Columbus, Ga., were put into the hands of three receivers Saturday afternoon by order of Judge W. T. Newman, of the United States court. The receivers appointed are Messrs. James W. English, of Atlanta, G. Guay Jordan, of Columbus, and John S. Bigby, president of the mills.

The petition asking for the receivers was filed by attorneys representing Mr. J. A. Newton, administrator on the estate of Dr. William Clarke; Mr. E. A. Torbett and Mrs. E. W. Torbett.

The petition recites the fact that on Feb. 17, 1893, the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing company was granted permission by the legislature to operate a savings bank in connection with their other business, and began operating accordingly.

More than \$1,000,000 was deposited in this department and among the depositors were the petitioners. It is alleged that none of this money was used for loan purposes, as is usual with savings banks, but that it all went to build additional mills and increase the facilities of the Eagle and Phenix company.

On February 14, 1891, the savings bank department was abolished or discontinued. At that time bonds were issued to pay the depositors. The petitioners wanted money when it was due, and demanded it, but it was not paid. It is alleged that the mills are now being run on three quarters time with payroll of about \$5,500 per week. This fact makes the mills unprofitable when the operation should be profitable.

The petitioners allege that the mills instead of buying cotton, are borrowing it, making it into cloth and returning it to those from whom it was borrowed.

On the first of July, \$22,000 remaining interest-bearing bonds will be due and there are no funds with which to pay the amount.

It is alleged that, although the mills are well insured, the premiums have not been paid. The floating debt and bonded debt make a total indebtedness of \$1,120,000.

While the assets are heavy and valuable, the petitioners claim that, if placed on the market at this time, they would not bring near their true value. Therefore they pray that a permanent receiver be appointed and that the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company be restrained and enjoined from disposing of its assets.

Judge Newman granted the injunction prayed for, and appointed the receivers named above, each of whom must give bond in the sum of \$25,000.

The Eagle and Phenix were the largest mills of the kind in the state of Georgia and among the very largest in the south. They were built before the war and were regarded with a great deal of interest, as there were a few mills of that kind in the south at the time.

When Sherman passed through Georgia on his march to the sea he applied the torch to this property and left it in ruins. When the war closed the owners decided to rebuild, and instead of one mill they put up two, and since then the property has become known as the Eagle and Phenix mills.

Another Set of Receivers.

Another set of receivers were appointed Saturday night by Judge W. B. Butt, of Muscogee superior court. An order was signed by Judge W. B. Butt appointing as receivers for the mills Mr. E. P. Dismukes and Mr. J. W. Murphy, both of Columbus. The petition asking for these receivers was filed by stockholders and bondholders of the Eagle and Phenix mills. This appointment was temporary, and under Mr. Dismukes and Mr. Murphy took charge of the mills at once, having first qualified by giving the bonds required—\$25,000 each. Saturday, June 20th is the day set for the final hearing, why permanent receivers for the mill should not be appointed.

#### DEMANDED MONEY

And on Being Refused Shot the Bank President.

George H. Wyckoff president of the Bank of New Amsterdam, at New York was shot twice in the abdomen and side Monday afternoon, while in his private office in the bank, by a man named Clarence Clark. Clark demanded money, and meeting with a refusal, fired the shot then turned the pistol on himself. Both men are now in the New York hospital in a unconscious condition.

When Clark had gained access to Mr. Wyckoff he presented to him the following letter, which was written in ink on Hotel Marlborough paper in blue ink and in a clear, legible hand: "We want \$6,000. Five \$1,000 bills, 10 \$100 bills."

"I will shoot you if you make a false movement, so be careful. My partner outside also has you covered, and if you give an alarm within three minutes after I leave, he will throw a package of dynamite through the front entrance. Put the money in an envelope."

"Don't talk."

The shots were heard by a patrolman on the street, who ran into the bank building in time to see Clark fall. Mr. Wyckoff is 60 years old and resides in Montclair, N. J. Clark is about 30 years old.

#### Union Mechanics Meet.

Members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics held their 28th annual convention in Denver, Col., Tuesday. It is estimated that fully 18,000 members of the order and friends were on hand.

It is not very easy for a person to take his own time without taking the time of others.