

DIRECTORY.

MAILS.

Northern and Greenville—Due daily 8 p. m. Closes at 10 p. m.
North and South side river mail—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Closes at 7 following mornings.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Money Order and Registry Department—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Alfred M. Scales.
Lieut. Governor—Chas. M. Stedman.
Secretary of State—William L. Saunders.
Auditor—W. P. Roberts.
Treasurer—Donald W. Bain.
Supt. of Public Instruction—S. M. Brainerd.
Attorney General—T. H. Davidson.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner—John Robinson.
Secretary—T. K. Bruner.
Chemist—Charles W. Dabney, Jr.
General Immigration Agent—J. T. Patrick.

COUNTY.

Sheriff and Treasurer, R. T. Hodge s.
Superior Court Clerk—G. Wilkens.
Register of Deeds—Burton Stillee.
Surveyor—J. F. Latham.
Commissioners—Dr. W. J. Bullock, J. T. Winfield, F. P. Hodges, H. B. Hooker, H. N. Waters.
Board of Education—J. L. Winfield, J. P. H. Johnson and F. B. Guilford.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Nat. Harding.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. D. T. Taylor.

CITY.

Mayor—C. M. Brown.
Clerk—John D. Sparrow.
Treasurer—W. Z. Murton.
Chief of Police—M. J. Fowler.
Councilmen—C. M. Brown, W. B. Brown, S. R. Fowler, Jonathan Havens, W. H. Howard, Alfred D. Peyton.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Rev. Nat. Harding, Rectory, Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m.
Rev. Nat. Harding, Superintendent.
Presbyterian—Rev. S. M. Smith, past. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m.
Superintendent, Jas. L. Fowie.
Methodist—Rev. W. R. Ware, pastor, Services every Sunday morning and evening. Superintendent, Warren Mayo. Sunday School, 3.30 p. m.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Born Club—Regular meeting every Tuesday night at 7.30 at Club Rooms.
W. C. T. U.—Regular meetings every Tuesday, 3 p. m., at Rooms of Reform Club and Union Prayer Meeting every Tuesday, in Town Hall, at 2.30 p. m.
M. S. Meeting in Court House every 2d Tuesday night in each month.

LODGES.

Odd Fellows, No. 104, A. F. and A. M. Meets at Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month—E. S. Hoyt, W. M., R. T. Hodges, Secretary.
Phalanx Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday night at their hall—Edwin Ramsey, P. N. G., J. R. Ross, Secretary.
Washington Lodge, No. 1490, Knights of Honor. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—A. P. Calhoun, Dictator, J. D. Myers, Reporter, J. R. Ross, F. Reporter.
Citizens Council, No. 350, American Legion of Honor. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—C. M. Brown, Commander, Wm. M. Cherry, Collector.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 31, O. G. C. Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—C. W. Taylor, Commander, Wm. M. Cherry, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE, CORNER MARKET & SECOND STS. Opposite the Court House.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL BENEFIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Issues Policies on Life, Health and Accidents risks; also Fire risks taken, and a General Insurance business done. Office, Opposite the Court House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO STORE

S. H. WILLIAMS, Prop'r.
Sole Agent for Ralph's Sweet Snuff and Tobacco.
Everything in the Tobacco line, and New Goods constantly on hand 7:15

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

A BUFFALO dispatch states that during the recent heavy storms on the Lakes fifteen vessels were wrecked and seven lives lost.
GREAT mountain fires on the Blue Mountain range in Pennsylvania have destroyed much valuable timber.
The New York Court of Appeals decided adversely to the Henry George Labor party's claim to the fifth election inspector in the Metropolis.
EIGHT State tickets in all were nominated in New York.
HENRY M. JACKSON, cashier at the United States Sub-Treasury, is a defaulter for over \$10,000, and has fled to Canada.
Two convicts were killed and three wounded, one mortally, while trying to escape from prison at Yuma, Arizona. Superintendent Gates was badly wounded.
SNOW has fallen to the depth of eight inches in Michigan.
The flames have swept away twenty-six buildings, including the Court House and jail, at Spencer, W. Va.
A BATTERY of six shells exploded at the Lawrence Iron Works, Boonton, Ohio, killing four men and injuring about thirty others.
HENRY BENJAMIN, a San Francisco dentist's assistant, has poisoned himself, leaving a confession that he had killed his sister, Mrs. Cecilia Bowers, two years ago. The murdered woman's husband, Dr. J. Milton Bowers, is at present under sentence of death for the crime, the principal witness against him having been Benjamin.
AT Billings, Montana, the thermometer a few days ago registered fifteen degrees below zero.
THERE are 500 cases of typhoid fever in Cincinnati.
THE counties of Hidalgo and Starr, Texas, are overrun with Mexican banditti, who are stealing horses and people, the latter held for ransom.
MAYOR LATROBE has been re-elected in Baltimore after an exciting contest by a majority of 4,275 over the Republican candidate, who was supported by Democrats opposed to Senator Gorman.
JEFFERSON DAVIS reviewed a procession of 5,000 Confederate veterans at Mason, Ga.
GOVERNOR McENEREY, of Louisiana, ordered militia to Terrebonne to suppress labor riotous sugar plantations in that parish.
THE coroner of an equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee was laid at Richmond, Va., with expenses consisting of a procession of ex-Confederates led by General Fishback Lee and Wade Hampton, Masonic ceremonies, an oration by Colonel Charles Marsh and the reading of a poem by the late James Barron Hope.
GOVERNOR SEMPLE, in his annual report, estimates the population of Washington Territory at 143,679. There are about 16,671,000 acres of agricultural lands in the Territory yet unsurveyed. The completed miles of railroad number 1,067. A leading industry is the salmon fisheries. The taxable property is given at \$50,000,000.

Washington.

ROBERT H. HOOPER, for fourteen years Vice Consul General at Paris, has called his resignation to Washington, thereby ending the long and fierce contest for that position.
The ex-Confederates living in Washington visited in a body to attend the unveiling of the Lee monument.
The members of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Newark, N. J., on a visit to Washington, were received by the President in the East Room of the White House.

Foreign.

The Walker coal pit at Newcastle, England, is on fire. Three miners were rescued, terribly burned, five were taken dead, and the twenty-one remaining in the mine were rescued.
MRS. GREER, a widow, aged fifty, her son William, aged twenty-four, and an adopted daughter, aged nine, were burned to death in their house at Clearwater Station, New Brunswick.
QUEEN VICTORIA is a grandmother again, her favorite daughter, Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Battenburg, having given birth to a girl.
A plot to kill Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, M. Stambouloff and M. Natchovitch has been discovered.
News has been received of Stanley's expedition in Africa. The expedition had advanced nearly 80 miles, and had met with a friendly reception from the natives in a hitherto unexplored region.
DURING a heavy storm off Cape Horn the British bark Balaklava had two men, including the mate, washed overboard and drowned.
The Scotch will send another yacht to America next year to compete for the America's Cup.
In Paris five Englishmen have been arrested charged with forging securities of the Southwest Railroad Company of Kansas.
A CHINESE transport was lost during a typhoon, and 180 Chinamen and five Europeans were drowned.
The village of Cadiz, Spain, has been destroyed by fire.
MR. WILFRED BLUNT, arrested at Woodford, Ireland, for speaking at a proclamaed meeting, has been found guilty of violating the Irish Crimes Act and sentenced to two months imprisonment.
A "DYNAMITE SCARE" prevails in London, and public buildings are closely watched.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE WEST.

Texas Terrorized by Bandits—Outrages by Renegade Mexicans.
Governor Ross, of Texas, received a letter from the county judge of Starr county stating that that county was invaded by bands of bandits and cutthroats, and that the local officers were powerless. Numerous instances of atrocious crimes were mentioned. The judge further stated that the authorities on the Mexican side are ready and willing to do everything in their power to rid the county of these characters, and are only waiting for action to be taken by the United States or by Texas.
Governor Ross replied as follows: "Prior to the receipt of your communication, which was the first one reaching me from an official source, I had ordered a ranger force to the relief of your people. Rest assured that the full power of the State government will be exercised in your behalf."
Advices from the Mexican frontier declare that the outrages committed near Lake Guzman and Corvallis were not done by Indian men but by renegade Mexicans disguised as Indians. The reports of the Apache have been so disastrous in times past that a report that they are again outdeter ranching parties from pursuing cattle thieves and smugglers, giving such outlaws opportunity for escape with their booty. The agents of the Apache reservations report no Indians absent without leave.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

DEVELOPMENT OF SHEEP RAISING AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

Interesting Figures From the Bureau of Statistics.

The printed report of Colonel W. F. Switzer, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, on wool and manufacturers of wool is now ready for distribution, and is considered by the Bureau to be one of the most valuable documents it has ever put forth. The report makes with its appendix a volume of three hundred pages. It gives a history of the development of sheep raising and wool manufacturing in this country. The report shows that the number of sheep in the United States rose from 10,000,000 in 1840 to 51,000,000 in 1884, but declined to 43,000,000 in 1887. This marked decline occurred mainly in the Southern and Western States, notably in Texas, and is attributed in great part to the decline in the price of wool since 1874.
Great Britain, being the leading wool market of the world, has always been, the report says, the principal market for purchases of wool. Turkey and Russia have also been important sources of direct supply, but the Argentine Republic is now, next to Great Britain, the foreign source of supply, followed by Australasia. The imports of wool rose from 1,715,000 pounds in 1822 to 114,058,000 pounds in 1887. The increase in wool imports has about kept pace with the growth of American wool products, both having about doubled since 1850. A series of tables illustrates the increase in products and in importations and the relations between the two, as for example, from 1854 to 1885, 161,000,000 pounds were produced and 43,000,000 imported; from 1874 to 1878, 195,000,000 produced and 45,000,000 imported; from 1882 to 1886, 210,000,000 were produced and 42,000,000 imported. From 1822 to 1873 the annual imports of wool in manufactures averaged over \$9,000,000 in value, or more than seventy-one cents per capita; while from 1872 to 1881, they reached over \$14,000,000, or eighty-four cents per capita.
The value of the United States woolen product of 1870 was \$25,000,000 in round numbers, and of imports \$10,000,000. In 1880, the product had grown to \$164,000,000, and imports were valued at \$31,000,000, being \$3.91 per capita.
Thus, while the product of wools in the United States has increased since 1850 nearly sevenfold, the imports have increased about sixty-two per cent, but the consumption per capita has doubled, which the statistician says indicates in a striking manner the advancement of wealth and comfort in the style of living among the people of this country.
The statistics of imports and exports of wools in the trade of foreign countries show that the United Kingdom is foremost in the foreign trade in wools, the imports during 1885 amounting in value to \$49,000,000 and the exports to \$115,000,000. France comes next with imports of \$49,000,000 and exports amounting to \$78,000,000. Germany next, with imports of \$25,000,000, and exports of \$31,000,000. There has been a large decline in the woolen trade imports of Great Britain since 1874. This decline, the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade attributes in part to the high foreign tariffs which, it is claimed, shut out the manufacturers of Great Britain from foreign markets.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Duchess of Sutherland is an enthusiastic collector of bird eggs.
EVANGELIST MOODY is about to begin revival meetings in Louisville, Ky.
EX-SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is still in Detroit, and is suffering from brain trouble.
GENERAL SMITH, AMERICAN, has a star that weighs 2,000 grains and measures over eight feet around the body.
THE first dog born in the Unitarian Church is said to be the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartlett, of Boston, Massachusetts.
THE Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is said to have declined an offer of \$50,000 for one hundred lectures, to be delivered in this country.
SEVEN United States Senators visited Europe the past summer: Palmer, Stockbridge, Hale, Frye, Spooner, Aldrich and Hawley.
TWO sons of Charles Dickens, Alfred Tenyson and Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, are engaged as real estate agents and brokers in Australia.
SECRETARY BAYARD is reported to be engaged to Miss Sophia D. Marlowe, a lady about forty years old, and an employee of the State Department, at Washington.
THE names of Abraham Lincoln and Grover Cleveland are on documents relating to the transfers of a certain piece of land in Fairmont, Ill. Lincoln's signature was written in 1850 and Cleveland's in 1879.
JOHN R. STEWART, a Philadelphia hatmaker, employs 80 men, women and children, and has a Sunday-school of 1,600 scholars in connection with his factory. The chapel where the school meets cost \$40,000.
A very brilliant display of diamonds at the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, lately, the Grand Hotel of India entertained every one else present with a sort of half-past of first water gems that had stuck about his turban.
REV. CHARLES A. BERRY, a young English minister, preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, recently, and made a very favorable impression. It is believed he will be chosen as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher.
REAR-ADMIRAL WORDEN, Commander of the Monitor in the fight with the Merrimack, is living in Washington. He is seventy years of age, but looks younger. The wound he received at the Monitor and Merrimack battle not only impaired his sight, but has left him almost subject to severe headaches. He was retired from the navy in 1886 on full pay, and is thus in receipt of \$6,000 a year.

COLORED K. OF L.

They Strike in Louisiana, and Refuse to Let Others Work.
A general strike occurred on the sugar plantations throughout the large portion of the sugar belt of Louisiana. Negro laborers, under the leadership of K. of L. had demanded an advance of twenty-five cents per day, the present price being \$1 and rations. This being refused, the negroes became violent and refused to let others work. Gov. McJannet received a dispatch from J. J. Schaeffer, a Terrebonne planter, stating that his plantation was in the hands of the strikers and asking for assistance, the parish authorities being unable to protect him. Thereupon the Governor ordered a detachment of militia to the scene of the trouble to act under orders of military law. A detachment of artillery left New Orleans for Terrebonne with a Gatling gun and three inch rifle.

KNIGHTS IN REVOLT.

Delegates From Thirteen States Declare War Upon Powderly.

The dissenters from the action taken at the recent Minneapolis Convention have declared open war with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and have issued their declaration of independence. On returning from the convention about thirty-five delegates, representing thirteen States, stopped in Chicago and determined to bring about a reorganization of the order. They elected a Provisional Committee of five members, of which Charles F. Seib was made Secretary. A long communication was drafted at Secretary Seib's office, and was forwarded in circular form to the Knights of Labor all over the country. The circular said:

Our duty to the working men and women demand that we at once reorganize the order of Knights of Labor on a basis which will secure the autonomy of the trades and the sovereignty of the districts in all pertaining to their trade and local affairs, and to prevent it from being used in the future as a labor for the tribes in Nevada, though unscrupulous men, as it is by these now in power. We affirm the following to be the reasons that have compelled this serious action on our part:

1. The general office has become a luxurious haunt for men whose chief aim is to benefit self, pecuniarily and otherwise, and is no longer the Jerusalem of the humble and honest Knight.
2. There has been for more than a year beginning prior to the Richmond session an understanding, which, for lack of a better word, we will call a conspiracy, for the purpose of holding the salaried positions, elective and appointive, in and under the General Assembly.
3. This conspiracy has used the secret channels and the funds of the order to manufacture sentiment for certain members and against others. Certain persons sometimes called "General Lecturers," "General Organizers," "General Instructors," and general many other things, have been paid extravagant salaries and expenses, when their chief work was to "fix certain districts. The lobbyists of railroad corporations would turn green with envy did they know the superlative excellence attained by these bloodsuckers of the Knights of Labor.
4. Organizers' committees have been reorganized, members who were known to disagree with the methods of the order, though the applications were endorsed by the district assembly to which applicants belonged, and commissions have been recalled, because of the refusal of the holders to fall down and worship the powers that be.
5. District and local assemblies have been suspended or expelled and deprived of a voice in the General Assembly because they were known as opponents to the policy of the conspirators.
6. Conspiracies have been hatched against dissenting members by the aid of corrupt tools in the district assemblies or local assemblies, or both of such members.
7. The records of the General Office have been fixed and doctored so as to rule out, admit, as the case might be, General Assembly representatives.
8. Men have been admitted as delegates to the General Assembly who clearly had no constitutional rights to seats, while others have been refused upon technicalities contrary to precedent and established custom. In all cases the test was for or against the ring.
9. (A) Many thousands of dollars of the order's funds have been illegally expended—frequently against the earnest protests of honest and law-abiding members.
10. Extravagant hotel bills contracted by the families of general officers have been paid out of the order's funds, as have family laundry and bar bills.
11. Funds have been given and loaned to officers and their friends for their own personal use.
12. General officers, organizers, and lecturers have not only been paid extravagant salaries and allowed heavy expenses from the order's treasury, but have charged additional sums to the honest men and districts.
13. Honest men devoted to the cause of labor have been made the scapegoats of the blundering high officials and driven in disgrace from the movement.
14. Efforts made by assemblies to better the condition have been strangled by the ring. It is charity to say for no manner reason than in response to the clamor of the common enemy of labor.
15. The boycott has been used to injure the labor press, union establishments, and the products of Knights of Labor and union labor for the sole purpose of "blowing" workmen and women who could not be used by the conspirators.
16. Persons who were not members of the order have been provided, for personal reasons, with lucrative positions in the general office.
17. The constitution has been altered in an illegal manner, and a tampered with, and measures inimical to the interests of the order at large have been railroaded into what is called "law."
18. War has been waged by the administration ring against trades unions and trades districts. The motto of the ring has been, "Down with trades districts; exterminate the trades unions." This in spite of our obligation to extend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil.
19. Nearly every important strike or lock-out in which the general officers interfered was lost.
20. As a result of this blundering, wishy-washy, incompetent, and stupidly arbitrary policy, the membership of the order has decreased 217,825 members in one year.
21. In spite of the decrease of membership, they have increased the annual expenditures of the general officers to \$500,000.
22. There has no itemized account of receipts and expenditures either issued quarterly, as had formerly been the custom, or to the general assembly.
23. In the General Assembly, arguments were met by bombast; gag law was reduced to a system by the use of the previous question; outrageous decisions rendered; appeals and protests ignored, all for the purpose of covering up the rascality of those in power.

UNCLE SAM \$10,000 SHORT.

A Paying Teller of New York's Sub-Treasury Gone to Canada.
The sub-treasury at New York has now its representative in Canada, in the person of Henry Jackson, its paying teller. He has gone with exactly \$10,000 of Uncle Sam's money, but there is this satisfaction for the Treasury officials, that Jackson might have taken more. He did not, however, have access to the vaults, as more stringent rules were made under the present assistant treasurer, Jackson took the money, as Assistant Treasurer Canada, said on Saturday, the day of his departure. His cash was carefully examined on the day previous, and found to be correct. On Monday morning the discovery was made and measures taken to intercept him, his default meanwhile being kept secret. Mr. Canada said: "I know no way that has been devised to prevent the paying tellers in banks or other institutions from taking part of the money necessarily committed to their charge if they are dishonest. Jackson was appointed in February, 1879, and was recommended by several of the most prominent men in the city. He was previously in the National currency Bank and other financial institutions occupying a smaller salaried position. When he was first appointed he was promoted successively until he reached the position of paying teller at \$5,000 per annum under the present assistant treasurer. He was self-possessed and a capable man."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train in Florida Goes Over an Embankment—Several Injured.
The east-bound train of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company was dived five miles east of Tallahassee on Thursday. The engine remained on the track, but the passenger coaches fell off the embankment and turned upside down. The following is the list of casualties: E. S. Crill, State Treasurer, severe injuries to the back, bruises on limbs and bad cuts on his head. He was taken back to Tallahassee, his home. Chas. T. Hopkins, of Jacksonville, internal injuries; front teeth were knocked out and face severely cut. Felix H. Hamu, Warren Polk county, East Tennessee, left leg crushed and injured by a spike; cuts on head, somewhat and injury to spine; shoulder-blade fractured and severely bruised. Ten other passengers were badly shaken up and cut, some by broken glass. All the injured will probably recover.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Facts About the Methods of Educating Indian Children.

From the annual report of John B. Riley, Superintendent of Indian Schools, which has been filed with the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that the aggregate expenditure by the Government for the education of Indian children during the year was \$1,095,379. The whole number of Indian children between the ages of 6 and 16 years is 39,821, of whom 14,032, or about 35 per cent, attended school some portion of the year. At several agencies nearly all the children of school age attend, while at others less than one per cent. are at school.
The Superintendent deprecates the lack of system in the matter of text books used in Indian schools, and says that it renders futile any effort made by the Indian Bureau to direct or control the school-room work. He recommends that a uniform system of text books and study be adopted.
Mr. Riley favors the policy of teaching only English in the Government schools. He says that he has tried to impress upon teachers the importance of giving the study of the language constant attention, and adds that he has found schools where the pupils, although they had been in school for several years, could not speak English so as to be understood.
The report says that too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of preparing native teachers, and to this end suggests that a normal school department be established at some of the larger schools.
The Superintendent makes the following recommendations:
That an industrial boarding school be established near the Missouri River, adjacent to the Sioux reservation; that schools be provided for the tribes in Nevada, that Congress be requested to provide for the education of 100 Indian children to be selected from the tribes living in the State of New York; that a Commission be appointed and empowered to make a thorough examination of the whole subject of Indian education, with the view to systematizing the methods and increasing the facilities as may be deemed necessary.

A JUDGE USES HIS FISTS.

He Resents the Publication and Blackens the Publishers Eyes.
A personal encounter took place at Louisville, Ky., between Judge William B. Fleming and Bidderman Dupont. The latter is proprietor of the Post and the Commercial, both of which have been making editorial and local assaults upon Judge Fleming. The climax was reached when the Commercial published an article stating that Fleming and a number of other prominent citizens had raised money to spend during the gubernatorial campaign for Gov. Buckner. They did this it stated, by negotiating a one thousand dollar note, which is now due, and which, it is alleged, they are trying to induce Fleming to pay, on the ground that the money was for legitimate campaign expenses. The article proves to have been a falsehood and was resented accordingly by Judge Fleming. In conversation some days ago Dupont had intimated to Fleming that no more assaults upon the latter should be printed. They met, and the judge upbraided the publisher for his want of faith. Dupont made an evasive reply, and becoming infuriated, Fleming struck him twice over the head with a short struggle. When separated Dupont had two black eyes, but Fleming was not hurt.
Both the men are prominent. Judge Fleming having recently declined President Cleveland's appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Arizona. Dupont is a very wealthy and largely engaged in manufactures. The story that Gov. Buckner's name was affixed to the note and that the latter had allowed it to go to protest is wholly without foundation.

AN EDITOR MISSING.

He is Assaulted by Saloon-keepers and Soon After Disappears Suddenly.
W. H. Reynolds, the youthful editor of a bi-weekly Prohibition paper, called the Sun, which was established at Holly Springs, Miss. several weeks ago, has disappeared. Until about Sept. 1, last, Reynolds was a resident of Topeka, Kan., and represented himself as the city editor of the Times of that city. He also claimed to be a nephew of the late Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Upon arriving at Holly Springs he rented desk room in the office of the South, where he set up his printing establishment and issued a small sheet, of which he was editor, compositor and printer.
He made a bitter attack upon all persons in town engaged in the liquor traffic and their supporters and after two issues of the paper two saloon-keepers assaulted Reynolds and beat him severely. His assailants were arrested and their trial set for Monday of last week, but on the previous night Reynolds mysteriously disappeared. He told some of his friends that he had been warned to leave the place and on this account a rumor of foul play was circulated in connection with his disappearance.
An investigation was begun by some of the leading citizens, showing that there was no truth in the story of foul play, and that during his brief sojourn in the place he contracted a few small debts, including a bill of some \$30. A letter was received by Sheriff Miller, dated Wall Hill, Oct. 29, in which the writer said that he had seen Reynolds passing through that place on foot, with no baggage. Inquiry into Reynolds' boarding-house elicited the fact that he had in conversation with several persons, expressed fears that he would be killed, and said that he had received orders to leave the town. During the night of his disappearance the boarders heard several pistol shots near the house. Employees of his printing office said they knew that Reynolds had been threatened. There was no indication that they knew of, and he had said that nothing but death would stop the publication of his paper.

ANARCHISTS INTERVIEWED.

"Capitalists and Their Courts Demand Blood, and They May Have It."
"Oh, I have grown almost indifferent to the result," remarked Anarchist A. R. Parsons to ex-justice Barker, who talked with the condemned men at Chicago. "Hope and fear have almost worn themselves out and I have become callous."
"So have I," murmured Mrs. Parsons, who was by his side. "The capitalists and their courts demanded blood, and they will no doubt have it on Nov. 11."
"The workmen and their friends will demand blood for blood, and they will, no doubt have it afterwards," continued Parsons.
"Blood for blood," whispered Mrs. Parsons. "What hope is there from a United States Supreme Court that sends for State officers and consults with them as to the question of jurisdiction? That is what our Supreme Court has done in this case. Did it ever do so in any other case? The judges, with their solemn mummery, are put there to decide questions for themselves. But, hah!"
"Do you think the Supreme Court will interfere in the Anarchists' case?" a World reporter inquired of one of the most prominent attorneys in the city this morning.
"I do not. Everything indicates that the judges have found nothing to warrant their sending the case to the Supreme Court. Had it been all clear or probable that the court would find cause to interfere, Justice Harlan would have heard the application for the writ of error without hesitation. It has never happened but once before that the full bench has heard an application of this kind."
A book by Nina Van Zandt on the subject of anarchy was put upon the market some time ago. Parsons today announces that he has just finished a book on the same subject.

THANKSGIVING-DAY.

President Cleveland Calls on the People to Offer the Usual Thanks on Nov. 24.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President.
By the President of the United States:
The goodness and the mercy of God, which has followed the American people during all the days of the past year, claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. By his omnipotent power he has protected us from war and pestilence, and from every national calamity; by his gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by his loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor, and by his unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity.
To the end that we may, with one accord, testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular work and employment be suspended, and let our people assemble in their accustomed places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that he has done for us, while we humbly implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of his mercy.

Let families and kindred be reunited on that day, and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and affectionate reminiscences, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their pleasures and the Giver of all that makes the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our worship and our happiness let us remember the poor, the needy and the unfortunate, and, by our gifts of charity and ready benevolence, let us increase the number of those who with grateful hearts shall join in our thanksgiving.
In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the President: THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

UNCLE SAM \$10,000 SHORT.

A Paying Teller of New York's Sub-Treasury Gone to Canada.
The sub-treasury at New York has now its representative in Canada, in the person of Henry Jackson, its paying teller. He has gone with exactly \$10,000 of Uncle Sam's money, but there is this satisfaction for the Treasury officials, that Jackson might have taken more. He did not, however, have access to the vaults, as more stringent rules were made under the present assistant treasurer, Jackson took the money, as Assistant Treasurer Canada, said on Saturday, the day of his departure. His cash was carefully examined on the day previous, and found to be correct. On Monday morning the discovery was made and measures taken to intercept him, his default meanwhile being kept secret. Mr. Canada said: "I know no way that has been devised to prevent the paying tellers in banks or other institutions from taking part of the money necessarily committed to their charge if they are dishonest. Jackson was appointed in February, 1879, and was recommended by several of the most prominent men in the city. He was previously in the National currency Bank and other financial institutions occupying a smaller salaried position. When he was first appointed he was promoted successively until he reached the position of paying teller at \$5,000 per annum under the present assistant treasurer. He was self-possessed and a capable man."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train in Florida Goes Over an Embankment—Several Injured.
The east-bound train of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company was dived five miles east of Tallahassee on Thursday. The engine remained on the track, but the passenger coaches fell off the embankment and turned upside down. The following is the list of casualties: E. S. Crill, State Treasurer, severe injuries to the back, bruises on limbs and bad cuts on his head. He was taken back to Tallahassee, his home. Chas. T. Hopkins, of Jacksonville, internal injuries; front teeth were knocked out and face severely cut. Felix H. Hamu, Warren Polk county, East Tennessee, left leg crushed and injured by a spike; cuts on head, somewhat and injury to spine; shoulder-blade fractured and severely bruised. Ten other passengers were badly shaken up and cut, some by broken glass. All the injured will probably recover.

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ANARCHISTS INTERVIEWED.

"Capitalists and Their Courts Demand Blood, and They May Have It."
"Oh, I have grown almost indifferent to the result," remarked Anarchist A. R. Parsons to ex-justice Barker, who talked with the condemned men at Chicago. "Hope and fear have almost worn themselves out and I have become callous."
"So have I," murmured Mrs. Parsons, who was by his side. "The capitalists and their courts demanded blood, and they will no doubt have it on Nov. 11."
"The workmen and their friends will demand blood for blood, and they will, no doubt have it afterwards," continued Parsons.
"Blood for blood," whispered Mrs. Parsons. "What hope is there from a United States Supreme Court that sends for State officers and consults with them as to the question of jurisdiction? That is what our Supreme Court has done in this case. Did it ever do so in any other case? The judges, with their solemn mummery, are put there to decide questions for themselves. But, hah!"
"Do you think the Supreme Court will interfere in the Anarchists' case?" a World reporter inquired of one of the most prominent attorneys in the city this morning.
"I do not. Everything indicates that the judges have found nothing to warrant their sending the case to the Supreme Court. Had it been all clear or probable that the court would find cause to interfere, Justice Harlan would have heard the application for the writ of error without hesitation. It has never happened but once before that the full bench has heard an application of this kind."
A book by Nina Van Zandt on the subject of anarchy was put upon the market some time ago. Parsons today announces that he has just finished a book on the same subject.

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