TETTER FOR 15 YEARS

On Face And Scalp. Physicians Prescriptions and Remedies Fail. Lost All Hope of Cure. Thought Himself

DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

Cuticura Removed Crusts at Once. Disease Entirely Gone in One Month. Now No Trace. Skin Smooth.

For more than fifteen years I was effected with running Tetter on my face and scalp. Various prescriptions and many remedies were furnished, being afterwards treated by many physicians, and all to no avail. I had lost all hope of ever being cured, and concluded that I was disfigured for life. A friend persuaded me to give the CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial, which I did in the following way: Taking the CUTICURA RESOLVENT two teaspoonfuls after each meal, bathed the affected parts in warm water with CUTICURA SOAP, and applied the CUTICURA freely until the crusts were all removed. In one month my face and scalp were perfectly smooth. I give this general testimony, for the benefit of all who are thus afflicted. E. J. CABANISS, D. D.,
Columbiana, Ala.

TETTER ON SCALP AND HAND

Used CUTICURA REMEDIES for Tetter on the Scalp, and they left me sound and well. My aunt had Eczema of the scalp since girlhood. CUTICURA REMEDIES cured her.
L. J. BURKHART, Ruthton, Tenn.

Had Dry Tetter on my hands. Used several remedies without relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES entirely cured me. My hands are smooth and well. F. E. WALKER, Oakland, Ga.

THE TORTURED, DISFIGURED

And humiliated, everywhere, will find in the CUTICURA REMEDIES a speedy and economical cure for every disease and humor, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the (Skin), 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

LOVELIEST, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

SHORT BREATH, Chest Pains, Scrofula, Weakness, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

THE LAST GUN OF THE WAR.

Was First at White Sulphur Springs, N. C., Near Waynesville—The Proofs.

Editor Constitution: Referring to your correspondent from Albany, Ga., claiming the last gun fired in the war to have been at Macon, Ga., between the 20th and 30th of April, 1865.

I will give you a short and accurate history of the last gun fired by regular confederate soldiers acting under orders.

This occurred on the afternoon of May 6, 1865, at White Sulphur Springs, near Waynesville, N. C. Now for proof. After the capture of Asheville, N. C., the last days of April, Colonel James R. Love, of the first regiment Thomas's North Carolina legion, with 200 men, fell back to Balsam Gap, nine miles south of Waynesville. Colonel Thomas, with about two hundred men, part Indians, occupied Soco Gap, fifteen miles west of Waynesville. I, as a commandant of the skirmishers of Thomas's legion, was ordered to make my way from Colonel Thomas, at Soco Gap, to Col. Love, at Balsam Gap, with my sharp-shooters; my route was via White Sulphur Springs, near Waynesville, where Colonel N. C. Bartlett, second North Carolina mounted infantry for the United States army was camped. I encountered some of Colonel Bartlett's men at the Springs and charged them with my skirmishers, driving them from the springs and killing one of Colonel Bartlett's men named Arwood, who now lies buried in the Federal part of the cemetery at Asheville, N. C.

He was doubtless, the last man killed by regular command east of the Mississippi. I yet have his gun as a relic.

It is proper to state that we were 100 miles from a railroad and knew nothing of the armistrice between Sherman and Johnston nor of the surrender of General Johnston until the 7th of May, when a truce was agreed between our Colonel Thomas and Colonel Bartlett, and a parley was held on the 8th of May and we agreed to surrender, retaining our arms for our own safety at home, and we did surrender on May 9, 1865, and the paroles were made out and signed by our officers, paroling the men by proxy at Webster court house, Jackson county, North Carolina.

I send you the original parole of myself and company F, first regiment Thomas's North Carolina legion, with a living membership of thirty-three men. Attested by Col. N. C. Bartlett and J. B. Gallagar, adjutant second North Carolina mounted infantry for the United States.

The gallant Colonel James R. Love is now dead. The grand old Colonel W. H. Thomas has passed away, but I can refer you to a few yet living who were present at the last shot fired as narrated to-wit.

Captain James W. Terrell, Webster, N. C.; Lieutenant T. J. Love, color bearer, Webster, N. C.; D. K. Collins, famous sharp-shooter, Bryson City, N. C.

Now, Mr. Editor, with the above facts why should not "tar heels" have the honor, White Sulphur Springs, N. C., the place, and May 6, 1865, be the date of the last soldier to fall and the last gun fired in the war between the states?

R. T. CONLEY.
Murford, Ala.

First Lieutenant Commanding Company F, First Regiment Thomas's North Carolina Legion, Confederate State Troops.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sale of Land!

I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at Dover, Craven Co., N. C., on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land; the same being in Beaver Creek township, Jones Co., bounded as follows: On the south side of Harris branch beginning at a Black Jack near Harris branch and runs S. 34 W. 120 poles to a White Oak, John Harris' corner, then with Lambert's line S. 63 E. 164 poles to his corner post Oak, then with his line S. 54 E. 144 poles to his corner pine, then N. 32 E. 76 poles to a pine, Wm. Colyen's line, then with the same N. 2, E. 42 poles to a large red Oak, then a direct line to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less, being the same conveyed to J. B. Bryan by Susan Griffin, and same sold by W. C. Bryan and wife to W. F. Kornegay.

This October 14th, 1895.

ALBERT N. KORNEGAY, Ex'r.,
W. F. Kornegay by simmons, Gibbs & Pearsall, Att'ys. w4t

Notice!

By virtue of a power of sale contained in two certain mortgage deeds made by John A. Ipock and wife Susan Ipock, to R. A. Whitaker, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Craven county, one in book 107, page 433 etc., and one in book 109, page 192, I will sell at the court house door in the city of New Berne, N. C., on Monday the 18th day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder for cash the tract of land conveyed in said mortgages, and the boundary of the same being fully set forth in the aforesaid mortgages, and containing one hundred and twelve acres more or less. R. A. WHITAKER, Mortgagee.
October 17th, 1895. [w4t 031

THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT.

In Several States Where Better Things Were Expected.

Both Sides Claim Kentucky Virginia and Mississippi all Right—True and Steadfast to the Democratic Faith.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—The Republicans carried New York State by 80,000 plurality: New Jersey by over 15,000, and Maryland by 10,000, and claim to have captured Kentucky. Besides swinging these States over into the Republican column, they increased their usual majorities in Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, and all other States where elections were held. It was a Democratic Waterloo.

Tammany elected her ticket by about 30,000, and New York city went Democratic for Secretary of State by 41,000, but the Republicans came down to the Bronx with over 100,000 votes to spare.

Of the fifty senators in this State the Democrats elected only 16, and of the 150 assemblymen, only 46.

The senate elected today will have part in the selection of a successor to David B. Hill and it is plain that he will not be a Democrat. The Republican gains were general over the State.

In Brooklyn a Democratic Mayor **pulled through by a narrow plurality.** In Alabany, Buffalo, and other cities big Republican gains were made.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5—Senator German has met his Waterloo. At midnight the indications point to a complete Republican victory in **Maryland.** Lloyd Lowndes is undoubtedly elected Governor, and the balance of the Republican State ticket has an apparent majority of over 10,000.

The Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot, thereby ensuring a Republican successor to United Stateq Senator Gibson.

In Baltimore city the returns indicate a complete overthrow of the Gorman-Rasin ring, Hooper (Republican), for Mayor, has an apparent majority of more thun 3,000. Republicans have also a majority of the City Council and clerks of the courts.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5—The election in Mississippi has been a tame and one sided affair. As far as heard from, everything is Democratic by a large majority. A telegram from Yazoo, one of the banner counties of the State, says the Populists were just "not in it." Other counties make similar reports, though the interior precincts have not been heard from. In this (Hinds) county, where the Popes made a grand-stand play, the Democracy has swept everything. In the city of Jackson the Democracy is victorious by a 10-to-1 vote. Chairman Williamson of the State Executive Committee, thinks the Democratic majority will be something like 60,000. Nothing definite can be learned tonight.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The returns from the election in New Jersey indicate a sweeping victory for the Republicans in nearly every district, even in portions of the State which have been for years the strongholds of Democracy.

John W. Griggs, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been elected by a surprisingly large plurality, probably about 15,000. Five of the seven new State senators are Republicans, and in the Assembly the Democrats have lost much ground.

While New Jersey had a Republican Senate and Assembly more than once of late, Griggs is the first successful Republican gubernatorial candidate in many years, and his election in regarded as an important index of the national ballot next year.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 5.—The Democrats claim the election of P. W. Hardin as Governor by 20,000 or 25,000 plurality.

The Republicans claim the election of Bradley by a small plurality, but give no estimate.

The returns so far as received from the State show that Hardin has run with the ticket, and in a few counties ahead of it; and if this ratio continues his election is assured. Some counties in the eastern part of the State show small Bepublican gains as compared with the vote for President in 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS., November 5.—One hundred towns so far heard from give Greenhalge Rep. 31,789; Williams, Dem., 15,501.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 5.—Pennsylvania has elected elected Haywood (Republican), State Treasurer, by a majority approximating 175,000, against 135,146 majority in 1893 for Jackson, the Republican State Treasurer. The six Republican candidates for Superior judges are elected by majorities slightly below that for Haywood.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB., November 5.—The fight in Omaha was between a combination of disaffected Republicans and Democrats against the Republican American Protective Association ticket.

Nearly complete returns indicate that the Republican city and county tickets have been elected by about 1,000 plurality.

The Vance Monument.

The Charlotte News suggests that a committee be appointed in each ward in Charlotte and each township in Mecklenburg county to solicit contributions to the Vance monument, and suggests that Thanksgiving week be devoted to the work of soliciting. It suggests that in most cases it will be well to select young ladies to do the work.

We believe with the News that the people will build a monument to Vance if it is properly presented.

If a plan like that proposed by the News could be adopted and carried out in every county in the State ten thousand dollars could be raised Thanksgiving week. Why not do it? All it needs is action.—News & Observer.

Ashley Phosphate Company Assigns.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The Ashley Phosphate Company, one of the oldest and best known phosphate canpanies in South Carolina, made an assignment to W. B. Danford Frost. No statement of assets and liabilities yet issued.

STARTLING COST OF THE WAR.

It Cost the South More Than the Total Value of all the Slaves and Cost the North a Sum Equal to the Actual Value of all the Wealth of the Entire Confederacy.

* * *

In another portion of this article comparisons are drawn between the armies engaged in different campaigns of the civil war and those of European nations in the great struggle of Napoleon's day. But the representation of armies by figures can only impress the strongest imaginations or the minds of those trained to estimate large masses of men. The population of a State may present a tangible idea to those who have travelled beyond the limits of their native town or country.

If all the inhabitants—men, women and children—of Kansas and Virginia, or of North Carolina and New Jersey, should be transformed into soldiers and sent trooping toward the border in armies of 100,000 or 200,000 at a time, the spectacle would be parallel of the musters of the great uprising from 1861 to 1865, and all the soldiers gathered in former conflicts of the United States, beginning with the Mexican war, would not equal the entire population of the smallest of those four States by 250,000.

The cost of the war in treasure cannot be stated with the same exactness as that expended in human lives. On the side of the South there was a vast amount of wealth devoted to the cause, yet the Confederacy created a debt of $2,000,000,000. Had every slave in the South been worth $500 in cash, the Southern people would have been the gainers by setting them all free in 1861. The north expended about $4,500,000,000.

This treasure represented the present wealth of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania united, and almost that of New York and California. Assuming that the wealth of the eleven States in the Confederacy was about the same in 1870, after five years' recuperation from the effects of the war, as it had been in 1861, not counting slaves, then valuing each slave in bondage in 1861 at $500 the North could have bought out the Confederacy, slaves and all, at its real value and saved money in the operation, to say nothing of the waste in lives and industrial energies.—King's Weekly, Greenville, N. C.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

President Cleveland Sets Apart Nov 28th, as the Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The customary Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by the president to-day, as follows:

"A proclamation by the President of the United States:

"The constant goodness and forbearance of Almighty God which has been vouchsafed to the American people during the year which is just past calls for their sincere acknowledgment and devout gratitude.

"To the end, therefore, that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenly Father, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all our people.

"On that day let us forego our usual occupations, and in our accustomed places of worship, join in rendering thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the field and in the busy marts of trade; for the peace and order that have prevailed throughout the land, and for our protection from pestilence and dire calamity, and for other blessings that have been showered upon us from open hand.

"And with our thanksgiving let us humbly beseech the Lord to so incline the hearts of our people unto Him that He will not leave us nor forsake us as a nation, but will continue to us His mercy and protecting care, guiding us in the path of national prosperity and happiness, enduing us with rectitude and virtue, and keeping alive within us a patriotic love for the free institutions which have been given to us as our national heritage.

"And let us also, on the day of our thanksgiving, especially remember the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto sets my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) "GROVER CLEVELAND.
"By the President.
"RICHARD OLNEY,
"Secretary of State."

700,000 One Cent Stamps Canceled in a Day.

At the Postoffice one day last week 700,000 one-cent stamps, in payment of postage on advertising matter sent out by a Boston printing department.

This is the largest number of stamps ever canceled on one order. A plate was prepared which canceled the stamps a sheet (100 stamps) at a time, and the sheets were run through the large press until the $700 worth was canceled. Two men, one feeding the press and one, inking, did in a day the work which it was estimated would take them 18 days to doby hand.—Boston Journal.

An Encouraging Sign.

When the State Fair presidential mantle of Col. Julian S. Carr fell on another Durhamite, Col. Benehan Cameron, the News and Observer congratulated the people.

Col. Cameron is not ready to talk yet, but he is not idle. His preparations are already making for a great Fair in 1896. He is going to raise a big premium list, and have it in the bank before active operations begin. Already we hear, not though Col. Cameron, that three public-spirited citizens of Durham have given $600 each toward raising a large fund. If the other progressive towns and cities will emulate Durham's example, the next State Fair will make the old Commonwealth proud.—Raleigh News & Observer.

A DUKE'S GOLDEN BRIDE.

Marlborough's Wife Worth More Than Her Weight in Diamonds.

Preparations for the Wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt With Great Splendor—The Bride's Gown the Richest Ever Seen—Millions to go With the Wedding Ring—How the Couple Met.

The wedding of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt will rise in splendor a year that must long be famous in the social history of two worlds for the brilliancy of its international marriages. Many a year will pass over the young hearts of two continents before a twelve-month will see such a dazzling displays as those of this coming nuptials promise to be, the Chicago Letter says in anticipation of this wedding that is only a few days away.

The ceremony, which will make the richest heiress of America a bride of the historic house of Marlborough, will take place in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the swell worshipping place on Fifth Avenue, whose pastor is the Rev. Wesley Brown, D. D.

The floral decorations of the church will all centre from the top of the dome, ninety feet above the chancel. From the centre of this long cascades streamers of flowers will spread along each support of the dome from floor to floor. The north and south pillars of the chancel will be covered with flowers and the chancel itself will be banked with palms and potted plants. Spanning the steps leading to the altar a floral arch will be erected. Every one of the pillars in the body of the church will be entwined with flowers, and the choir loft will be so decorated as to give the color effect of white and gold. The walls of the vestibule forming the rear of the audience room of the church will be solidly banked with flowers. Each pew will have a floral entrance.

The music will be of the nature of an innovation. It will be furnished by the New York Symphony Orchestra of sixty pieces, personally conducted by Walter Damrosch.

The orchestra will be stationed in the north gallery. An hour before the ceremony the first number of the musical programme Mr. Damrosch arranged will be rendered by the orchestra. Following that Dr. Warren will play a solo on the great double organ of the church. From then on, until the bridal party arrives, orchestra and organ will alternate.

The ceremony will be celebrated by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Brown. The Brooklyn Bishop baptized the bride in infancy.

The best man will be the Hon. Ivon Guest, cousin of the Duke. The large church will be crowded, as 4,000 invitations have been sent out. It is said the Prince of Wales will send a representative.

Owing to the recent differences between Mrs. Vanderbilt and her husband the entire direction of the wedding is taken by the mother. The cards read: "Mrs. William Kissam Vanderbilt requests the honor," etc. A reception will take place immediately after the ceremony, which will occur at noon. For this reception 300 invitations have been issued.

Of course there will be a flood of presents. Pitched as the Duke is for ready cash, it was able, however, to buy $100,000 worth of presents before leaving London for New York. The Vanderbilt relations will do the best they can in the gift line, and the other multi-millionaires in their circle will vie with one another. Mrs. Vanderbilt, the mother, will make her laces and pearls her chief presents, and Cornelius Vanderbilt may offer the silver service which he bought from the Duke's father years ago. Some gossip says the bride's parents may give Consuelo the more desirable gift of re-united lives after their two year's estrangement.

There is a great deal of gossip about the settlement preliminary to the wedding. It is now generally accepted as a fact that Mr. Vanderdilt will settle on the bride $10,000,000, and will give the Duke $5,000,000. This money will be used to restore the feudal glories of the Marlborough estates, which have become sadly wasted by dissipation and neglect.

THE GROOM.

Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, the ninth Duke of Marlborough, will be twenty-four years old on November 13. He attained his majority four days after his father, the late Duke died. In addition to being Duke of Marlborough, he is the Marquis of Blandford, and will be until he is the father of a son, who will assume that title by courtesy. He is also the Earl of Marlborough, Earl of Sunderland, Baron Spencer of Worthington, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and Prince of Mindelheim in Swabia.

Miss Vanderbilt, who is the daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, was named Consuela after the Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Yznaga, and intimate friend of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. She is eighteen years old, strikingly tall, a dark brunette with black hair and eyes and very rich coloring. Her face is small, and she is decidedly Japanese in type. She is very slight, but carries herself well, and will undoubtedly be a very handsome woman. She has unusual sweetness and charm of manner. She is as yet a thoroughly simple, sweet and unspoiled girl. She dresses very simply, generally in white, of crepon or muslin, and her only ornament is usually a red rose or carnation in her black hair.

The acquaintance between the Duke and Miss Vanderbilt was formed in London about eighteen months ago. During the last two London seasons and in Paris last spring they met frequently in society, and the friendship thus formed led to the entertainment of Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt at Blenheim Palace early in the present summer.

THEIR FUTURE HOME.

Blenheim Palace, the future home of Miss Vanderbilt, has 200 rooms, an army of servants and 2,700 acres of land. It was given to the great Duke of Marlborough in 1705, in return for his services in winning the battle of Blenheim for the French. It is not likely the couple will go directly to England, as the Duke wishes to see more of this country. A reception awaits the the pair on their arrival at Blenheim.

FOR FISH COMMISSION.

W. R. Capehart, of North Carolina Urged Upon the President as an Available Candidate and Favorably Considered.

Mr. W. R. Capehart, of North Carolina, since his name was brought before the public as one suitable for Fish Commissioner, has rapidly risen as an available candidate, and is now one of the first before the President. He was first mentioned by Mr. Stephen G. Worth, of the Fish Commission, who is also a candidate for the same position and who represents the reform element of the commission.

Mr. Worth desires to see the commission doing more practical work and less scientific investigation. He wishes to see the station already created, worked to its fullest capacity, instead of creating new ones which are unable to do sufficient work on account of the money appropriated being spent in scientific investigation.

Knowing Mr. Capehart to be a practical man, one who has been in touch with the fisheries all over the United States and understands the work of propagation fully, Mr. Worth mentioned him as an efficient man for the place.

Since he was brought forward a little over a week ago he has been urged for the place by Minister Ransom, Senator Jarvis, Governor Carr, Congressman Woodard and other prominent men of North Carolina, and in addition to these by different business men in different sections of the United States whom Mr. Capehart has been dealing with since his fisheries became famous for the work they have done.

The fact that some high Federal officers have been appointed from North Carolina recently, thus giving North Carolina her full quota, as some think, has been given as a reason why Mr. Capehart should not be appointed, but it is thought that Mr. Cleveland, in looking for a man to re-organize the Commission who will make the work more satisfactory in the future, will not regard the question of State's quota.—Washington cor. in News and Observer.

EARTHQUAKE PHENOMENA.

The Recent One Caused Natural Gas Pressure in Indiana to Increase 60 per cent—Started up Dry Springs in Missouri and Caused a Great Sinking of Gronods in Mexico.

Special dispatches to the St. Louis Globe Democrat tell of some remarkable effects from the recent earthquake which was felt so severely in the western part of the United States. The statements are as follows:

Reports received from all parts of the gas belt show that the earthquake did not only influence the oil fields, but has increased natural gas pressure from 10 to 60 per cent in different parts of the gas belt.

The pressure at Muncie increased so much as to cause alarm, as two abandoned wells at West Muncie have blown out their water, and will have to be packed. At Marion oil wells are giving people trouble from additional pressure. At Hartford City the gas pressure increased 60 per cent. At Kokomo a number of accidents are reported from increased pressure. At Russiaville increased gas pressure caused an explosion in the house of Frank Albright. At Westville a saloon was blow up from the same source. At Cicero increased gas pressure blew out a regulator and shut off the gas. At Elwood there is increase in the pressure. At Moonsville three abandoned wells begin to throw off water, and are flowing a good pressure of gas, and the famous Tall Holut well at Ovid shows an increased pressure of 113 pounds. Additional pressure is reported at Chesterfield, Gilman and Glorida. On the Indianapolis gas lines the pressure above Noblesville shows a wonderful increase, but below Noblesville it is 40 pounds less than the normal.

Natural gas men think that the indications are that the earthquake will cause a general revival of gas, and will give the gas belt new life.

The schooner Mary Bapne, from Unalaska, reported at Port Townsend, Wash., experiencing a severe earthquake at sea October 24. The captain was in the rigging and the sea was smooth as glass when the vessel began to shake violently, trembling like a leaf, every timber creaking. The sea became greatly agitated. The phenomena lasted two minutes. On the following day the schooner passed through a large area of muddy water.

EARTHQUAKE OPENED THE SPRINGS.

The recent earthquake opened up several springs in the section of Sedalia, Mo., that have been almost dry for weeks. Notably was this the case at Brown Springs and Forest Park, where streams of water have been running ever since the schock was felt. As there has not been a drop of rain in that entire section for some time, the fresh supply of water is attributed wholly to the earthquake.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST ASHANTI

Great Britain Will Reduce the African King to Subjection.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Chronicle is officially informed that the war office has arranged for an expedition to Ashanti. This leaves no further doubt of accuracy of the report from Accra, on the gold coast of Africa, which was received October 31, that the King of Ashanti had declined the ultimatum offered to him by Great Britain to the effect that the King should have a British commissioner in his country, and that he should place Ashanti under British protection. The dispatch of the expedition indicates that Great Britain is determined to reduce the King of Ashanti to complete subjection.

The Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 6—The Convention completed the article on suffrage to-day, adopted it as reported by the committee. Several amendments were offered looking towards making it beyond preadventure that registration books should always be open to public inspection, but the matter of regulating such details was left to the Legislature. The ordinance to permit the State to issue bonds in order to loan money to countries to get them on a cash basis was killed.

Four Days a Years.

There are only four days each year in which sun and clock time exactly correspond. They are April 15, June 14, Sept. 1 and December 24.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Exploding Boilers Cause a Large Building to Collapse.

And Many Persons Were Killed—About Forty Men and Women Were Precipitated Into the Horrible Chaos of Ruins and Escaping Steam.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—About 6 o'clock this morning the boilers in the Journal building, corner of Larned and Shelby streets, exploded with terrific force. A portion of the building about forty feet wide immediately collapsed burying scores of people in the ruins. Many girls and women were employed in the building.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the ruins broke out in flames, and the great clouds of stifling smoke seriously impeded the firemen in their work of rescue.

In the third story was the Habbin Electrotype Foundry, in which there were some half dozen men.

In the top story was the Journal's sterotyping department, where four or five men were busy.

The portion of the building directly above the boilers, on the first floor, was occupied by the Journal's mailing department. About five men and boys were there at work. In the second story was Geo. Hillers book bindery, in which a couple of men and about a score of girls were employed. All of these people, boys and girls, were precipitated into the horrible chaos of ruins and escaping steam.

The fire department was summoned at once, and with the rid of many persons who were attracted to the spot at once began the work of rescue.

The John Davis Company, dealers in groceries and sundries, occupy the ground floor and basement of one end of the building. The firm's list of employees is not large, but it is doubtful whether all escaped.

At least a dozen persons are believed to have been at work in Hiller's book bindery on the second floor. Some of those who escaped from the wreck report that they heard the screams of some of the bindery girls as they fell and were pinioned in the wreck.

The Habbin Type Foundry on the third floor and the Journal's sterotyping on the fifth floor contributed human victims to the wreck.

The member of the editorial staff, on the fourth floor however, all escaped.

Fourteen dead persons have been taken from the ruins. Eighteen persons are injured. Some of them will probably die, and some thirty tenants and employes in the building are still missing, and there can be no doubt that most of these are lying under the debris.

Of those who are now in the ruins it is impossible that any will be rescued alive. Those who were not killed outright have undoubtedly perised, either from suffocation or exhaustion. The only hope is that some of those who are reported missing may be safe with friends.

The total death rate will not be known before to-morrow night.

MILLION-DOLLAR BLAZE.

The Manhattan Savings Bank Building Destroyed—Twenty-Five Firemen Injured—Many of Them Had Most Miracu ous Escapes from Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A fire started in the Keep Shirit Factory, at Broadway and Bleecker streets, which extended to Crosby street, and is estimated to have done a damage of $1,000,000. The comparatively new building of the Manhattan Savings Institution was destroyed. Two other buildings were destroyed and others damaged by fire and water.

WALLS PARTED AND FELL.

Half an hour after the flames first seen in Crosby street, the building had been demolished, the walls still stood erect, but the apertures where the windows had been showed through them a solid sheet of flame.

Suddenly, a few minutes before 9 o'clock, where all had been light for blocks around from the glare of the flames, there came darkness. From the rent walls there came a great black could of smoke, that blotted out all light. It became so pungent in narrow Bleecker street that the fire fighters were forced to run for their lives. Then the high walls parted, seemed to hang in the air for a moment, and fell where a few moments before the firemen had stood.

The fivestory building to the south caught fire with the falling of the walls, and the firemen's attention was turned to that. Twenty of them were before this house when an explosion came that shook the building, and every window in the house was blow into the street. Iron shutters were forced from their fastenings, and sent sailing through the air.

It was at first thought that firemen had been injured by the wreck of this building, but when the first shock of the crash was over, it was found otherwise. Two men who had stood near by were blown across the street. Both were slightly injured.

FLAMES CUT OF TWELVE MEN.

The Manhattan building was across the street, and every effort was made to save it, but in vain. Fire Chief Francis J. Reilly and twelve men were in the sixth story of the building, when from above the flames came so rapidly that their escape was cut off. By cutting a hole through the side wall to the north the chief and his men escape. The twelfth fireman, Fitzgerald, crawled along a narrow coping, but became so weak that two comrades, Brush and Barnett, had to climb out of a window and lift him along the ledge, many feet above the ground, to a window in the adjoining building.

Chief Reilly fainted when he reached the street, and was taken to the hospital with his back injured. Fireman Walsh was overcome by the smoke after rescuing Annie Coon, aged seventy, and five children from a tenement. There were many narrow escapes and twenty-five firemen injured.

A $10,000 Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—St. James' Halls a large two-story structure on Asquith street, owned and used by the societies of St. James' Catholic Parish, was burned early this morning. It was erected in 1878 and was then one of the largest buildings in the city. The damage is estimated at $10,000, but the building will be entirely torn down and rebuilt. It was fully insured. The cause is not known.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Was There an Attempt at an Awful Crime in Durham?

A dastardly deed was committed in North Durham Monday night, about 9:30 o'clock, which had all of the appearance of a diabolical plot of heinous criminality.

Three young white girls, just blooming into lovely womanhood, whose virtue is unquestioned, live in North Durham and are employed in the Duke factory. They go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and it is after 9 in the evening when they get through, working on extra time. Their route to the factory is along the Belt Line railroad. They are customarily accompanied by a young man as an escort. Monday night this young man had to remain at the factory all night, and the girls had to go home by themselves, as was generally supposed.

Now for the apparent plot—deep and damnable.

At the lower end of the deep cut, on the Belt Line railroad, near the Pearl cotton mills were three negro men, whose outlines were plainly discernible by the dim moonlight. They were in close, muffled confab as the girls approached.

But the young ladies were not by themselves. Will Clements had carried supper to some one at the factory and remained there going back with two girls, the third being sick had left early in the evening.

As they went through the cut two of the negroes moved down to the trestle just below and one stood at the mouth of the cut. As Clements and the two girls came up the negro hauled away with a rock and took Clements on the left side of the head, behind the ear, knocking him senseless for a few moments. He arose and grabbing the rock with which he was struck, made for his assailant, who ran down an embankment and made his escape. The other two remained on the trestle some distance away. Clements called to the watchman at the Pearl mills who came to his rescue and the girls were safely escorted home. Clements says he can identify the negro as he was dressed better than the rest and much brighter.

The above facts were obtained from a gentleman who is working up the case and we hope he will succeed in ferreting it out.—Durham Sun, Nov. 6.

A TREATISE ON THE CROW.

Instead of Being the Enemy of Farms, He is a Helpful Friend—This is Fully Established by a Series of Successful Experiments

A humble but interesting work has been admirably performed by Messrs. Walter B. Barrows and E. A. Schwartz, of the Department of Agriculture, in their vindication, by pamphlets, of one of the unappreciated and persecuted tribes of the animal kingdom. Their elaborate treatise on the crow is the result of thorough search. It is creditable not only as a contribution to practical science, but as an evidence of rare capacity to unload prejudice and tell the truth.

These gentlemen write for the benefit of farmers, and they knew when they began to investigate the crow that this "bird of ill omen" was the pet aversion of the agricultural mind, the object of inveterate animosity to all who raise that superb cereal which supplies the American people with pork, whiskey, animal power, starch, mush, pones, and many other useful things. But Messrs. Barrows and Schwartz began their inquiry with an eye single to the truth, and having learned that the crow instead of being the farmer's foe is his helpful friend, they had the courage of their convictions and gave utterance of the truths that has dawned on their minds.

When we remember that the crow has so affluent an intellectual endowment, which some call instinct, that he surpasses the monkey in cunning and the parrot in lingual ability, we read with a sense of pain that the lives of one thousand crows representing every section of the country, were sacrificed in the course of this investigation. But these crows died in a good cause, and their death will make the lives of future generations of crows safer and happier. That fact may not have any practical interest for the slain, but it must be held to excuse the slaying.

When Messrs. Barrows and Schwartz began to inspect the gastric anatomy of the slaughtered birds they may have expected to find large quantitites of stolen corn, but no such discoveries were made. Grasshoppers, beetles, cut-worms, and other destructive insects distended all the corvine stomachs. The crows, therefore, are not the enemies but destroyers of the enemies of agriculture.

But the farmers will not, at once and forever surrender their inherited prejudice against this hated member of the orthinological world. Indeed, there is already manifest in New England a disposition to sneer at and deride the pamphlet of which we are speaking. In response to a suggestion that the scarecrow might safely be taken in the Rutland Herald rushes impetuously to the defense of that venerable institution. It wants to know if the farmer must let crows eat his corn because it is discovered that they eat other things. And it plainly hints at a belief that the one thousand crows operated upon by the Department of Agriculture had their crops filled with bugs and olds and ends because of the excellence and efficacy of scarecrows.

The Springfield Republican indulges in interesting corvine reminiscences which, while they may not settle the scarecrow question, will aid the effort of the Agricultural Department to overcome a cruel prejudice. It shows that the scare crow dates back to Plymouth Rock. It recalls the historical fact that bounties were early put on the head of the crow, and in some cases the heads of families were compelled to kill a certain number of crows yearly or pay a tine. Dr. Franklin is quoted as saying in 1750 that in consequence of the bounties "the crows had become so nearly extirpated that they were rarely seen." The result was, the Republican says, there followed such a destruction of the grass by worms that the hay crop was nearly cut off in Massachusetts, and hay had to be imported from Pennsylvania and even England. The people believed that the killing of the crows was at the bottom of the hay famine.—Washington Post.

On the most commonplace level and within the narrowest limits men and women love and suffer.

ESTIMATES TOTAL COTTON CROP

In the United States by Latham, Alexander & Co., Bankers and Cotton Commission Merchants, 16 & 18 Wall Street, New York, for the Season of 1894-95

Having received many letters of inquiry, concerning the probable total cotton crop of the United States for this year, Latham, Alexander & Co., sent out on the 26th of October 3,500 letters to selected and reliable correspondents—banks, bankers, cotton commission merchants, brokers, proprietors of public gins, railroad officials and planters, covering every cotton growing county in the South, seeking information, believing that the average of the replies received would likely prove more correct than the estimate of any individual, remote from the cotton fields.

In response to the letters there have been received, 2,632 replies up to this date, which they tabulate as follows:

An average of 295 letters makes Alabama, 33 per cent. decrease or 670,000 bales.

An average of 324 letters make Arkansas 35 per cent. decrease or 570,000 bales.

An average of 59 letters makes Florida 15 per cent. decrease or 40,000 bales.

An average of 454 letters makes Georgia 27 per cent. decrease or 949,000 bales.

An average of 153 letters makes Louisiana 37 per cent. decrease or 378,000 bales.

An average of 365 letters makes Mississippi 28 per cent. decrease or 861,000 bales.

An average of 211 letters makes North Carolina 34 per cent. decrease or 307,000 bales.

An average of 222 letters makes South Carolina 26 per cent. decrease or 592,000 bales.

An average of 162 letters makes Tennessee, &c., 28 per cent. decrease or 252,000 bales.

An average of 474 letters makes Texas, &., 45 per cent. decrease or 1,802,000 bales.

A total average of 2,632 letters makes the estimated total crop of United States 6,435,000 bales.

Weight of bales this season is estimated to be 10 to 12 pounds lighter than last year.

In addition to the injury the crop had previously suffered, the excessive heat during the latter part of August and month of September caused the plant to mature prematurely, to shed its fruit, dry up, and lose the top crop.

By reason of the long continued dry weather picking is farther advanced than ever before known—in some sections already entirely over—and the crop has been marketed with unusual rapidity.

Few correspondents report any disposition on the part of planters to hold back their cotton.

In our letter from which the foregoing crop estimate by counties was requested, as a matter of some interest, we also asked an estimate or guess as to the total crop of the United States, and submit the following:

An average of 273 letters from Alabama, makes total crop 6,650,000 bales.

An average of 233 letters from Arkansas, makes total crop 6,560,000 bales.

An average of 54 letters from Florida, makes total crop 6,550,000 bales.

An average of 418 letters from Georgia, makes total crop 6,780,000 bales.

An average of 142 letters from Louisiana, makes total crop 6,510,000 bales.

An average of 331 letters from Mississippi, makes total crop 6,750,000 bales.

An average of 195 letters from North Carolina, makes total crop 6,690,000 bales.

An average of 204 letters from South Carolina, makes total crop 6,790,000 bales.

An average of 143 letters from Tennessee, &c. makes total crop 6,820,000 bales.

An average of 424 letters from Texas, &c. makes total crop 6,500,000 bales.

A total average of 2,418 letters makes total crop of the U. S. 6,680,000 bales.

The foregoing estimates have been faithfully complied from the letters received and the gentlemen return their sincere thanks to the many correspondents who so promptly and satisfactorily responded to their request for information.

ENGLAND'S REAL SCHEME.

She Wants a Coaling Station as Well as the Yukon Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7—A Carpenter, who was formerly editor of the Ala