THOMAS HUSON, BUSINESS MANAGER

VOL. 1.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

NO. 50.

REV. DR. TALMAGE,

The Noted Brooklyn Divine's Sunday

Subjects "Duties and Responsibilities of Business Men."

TEXT: "It is naught, it is naught, saith he buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth."—Proverbs xx. 14.

Palaces are not such prisons as the world imagines. If you think that the only time kings and queens come forth from the royal gates is in procession and gorgeously at-tended, you are mistaken. Incognite, by day or by night, and clothed in citizens' apparel or the dress of a working woman, they come or by night, and clothed in citizens' apparel or the dress of a working woman, they come out and see the world as it is. In no other way could King Solomon, the author of my text, have known everything that was going on. From my text I am sure he must, in disguise, some day have walked into a store of ready made clothing, in Jerusalem, and stood near the counter and overheard a conversation between a buyer and a seller. The parchant put a price on the coat, and the instoner began to dicker and said: "Aburd! that coat is not worth what you ask for it. Why, just look at the coarseness of the fabric! See that spot on the collar! Besides that, it does not fit. Twenty dollars for that? Why, it isn't worth more than ten. Why, it isn't worth more than ten. bave a better article than that, and for They have a better article than that, and for cheaper price, down at Cloathem. Fitem & Brothers. Beside that, I don't want it at any price. Good morning." "Hold," says the merchant; "don't go off in that way. I want to sell you that coat. I have some payments to make and I want the money. Come now, how much will you give for that coat?" "Well," says the customer. "I will split the difference. You asked twenty dollars, and I said ten. Now, I will give you fifteen." "Well, "says the merchant, "it's a great sacriflee; but take it at that price." Then Solomon saw the customer with a roll under his arm start and go out and enter his own place of business; and Solomon, in disguise, folarm start and go out and enter his own place of business; and Solomon, in disguise, followed him. He heard the customer as he unrolled the coat say: "Boys, I have made a great bargain. How much do you guess I gave for that coat!" "Well," says one, wishing to compliment his enterprise, "you gave thirty dollars for it." Another says, "I should think you got it cheap if you gave twenty-five dollars." "No," says the buyer in triumph; "I got it for fifteen dollars. I beat him down and pointed out the imperfections until I reality made him believe it was beat him down and pointed out the imperfec-tions until I reality made him believe it was not worth hardly anything. It takes me to make a bargain. Ha! Ha!" Oh, man, you got the goods for less than they were worth by positive falsehood; and no wonder, when Bolomon went back to his place and had put off his disguise, that he sat down at his writ-ing desk and made for all ages a crayon sketch of you: "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth."

There are no higher styles of men in all

then he boasteth."

There are no higher styles of nien in all the world than those now at the head of merchandise in Brooklyn and New York and in the other great cities of this continent. Their casual promise is as good as a bond with piles of collaterals. Their reputation for integrity is as well established as that of Petrarch residing in the family of Cardinal Colonna, and when there was great disturbance in the family the cardinal called all his accords regarding them under all his people together and put them under oath to tell the truth, except Petrarch, for when he came to swear the cardinal put sway his book and said: "As to you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient."

Never since the world stood have there

been so many merchants whose transactions can stend the test of the Ten Commandments. Such bargain makers are all the more to be honored because they have with-stood year after year temptations which have thung many so flat and flung them so hard they can never recover themselves. While all positions in life have powerful besetments to evil there are specific forms of allurement which are peculiar to each occupation and profession, and it will be useful to speak of

the peculiar temptations of business m First, as in the scene of the text, by men are often tempted to sacrifice plain truth, the seller by exaggerating the value of goods, and the buyer by depreciating them. We cannot but admire an expert salesman. See how he first induces the customer into a mood favorable to the proper consideration of the value of the goods. He shows himself to be an honest and frank salesman. How carefully the lights are arranged till they tall just right upon the fabric!

Beginning with goods of medium quality, he gradually advances toward those of more

thorough make and of more attractive pat-ters. How he watches the moods and whims of his customer! With what perfect calm-ness he takes the order and hows the pur-chaser from his presence, who goes away having made up his mind that he has bought chaser from his presence, who goes away having made up his mind that he has bought the goods at a price which will allow him a living margin when he again sells them. The goods were worth what the salesman said they were, and were sold at a price which will not make it necessary for the house to fail every ten years in order to fix up things. But with what burning indignation we think of the iniquitous stratagems by which goods are sometimes disposed of. A glance at the morning papers shows the arrival at one of our hotels of a young merchant from one of the inland cities. He is a comparative stranger in the great city, and, of course, he must be shown around; and it will be the duty of some of our enterprising houses to escort him. He is a large purchaser and has plenty of time and money, and it will pay to be very attentive. The evening is spent at a place of doubtful amnesment. Then they go back to the hotel. Having just come to town, they must, of course, drink. A friend from the same mercantile establishment drops in, and usage and gouerosity suggest that they must frink. Business prospects are talked over, and the stranger is weread against cartain drink. Business prospects are talked over, and the stranger is warned against certain dispulated mercantile establishments that are about to fall, and for such kindness and magnanimity of caution against the dishon-esty of other business houses, of course, it is expected they will, and so they do, take a

Other merchants lodging in adjoining canters, and the coarse carousal of th mil fellows vell met" waxes louder. I be sit not at night at the wine cup. The they sit not all night at the wine cup. They saust see the sights. They stagger forth with cheeks flushed and eyes bloodshot. The cuter gates of hell open to let in the victims. The wrags of lost souls filt among the lights, and the steps of the carousers sound with the rambling flunders of the damned. Farewell to all the sanctities of home! Could mother, sister, father, simmbering in the inland home, in some vision of that night catch a glimpse of the ruin wrought they would rend out their hair by the roots and bite the tongue till see blood spurted, shricking out: "God save him?"

What, suppose you, will come upon such business establishments? and there are hundreds of them in the cities. They may boast

dreds of them in the cities. They may boast of fabulous sales, and they may have an unprecedented run of buyers, and the name of the house may be a terror to all rivals, and from this thrifty root there may spring up branch houses in other cities, and all the particular their man. ners of the first may move into their man-sions and drive their full-blooded span, and the mardise may sweep the street with the most elegant apparel that human art ever wove or martily magnificence ever achieved. But a turse is gathering somewhere for those men, and if it does not seize hold of the pll-law and in one wild ruin bring down the temple of commercial glory, it will break up their peace, and they will tremble with sickness and bloat with dissipations, and, pushed to the precipice of this life, they will try to hold back and cry for help, but no heip will come; and they will clutch their gold to take it along with them, but it will be snatched from their grasp, and a voice will sound through their soul, "Not a farthing, thou beggared spirit?" And the judgment will come and they will stand aghast before it, and all the business inquities of a lifetime will gather around them, saying, "Do you remember this?" and, "Do you remember this?" and,

iniquities of a lifetime will gather around them, saying, "Do you remember this?" and, "Do you remember that?" And clerks that they compelled to dishonesty, and runners and draymen and bookkeepers who saw behind the scenes, will bear testimony to their mefarious deeds, and some virtuous soul that once stood aghast at the splendor and power of these business men will say, "Alas! this is all that is left of that great firm that occupied a block with their merchandise and overshadowed the city with their influence, and made righteousness and truth and purity and made righteousness and truth and purity fall under the galling fire of avarice and

While we admire and approve of all acuteness and tact in the sale of goods, we must condemn any process by which a fabric or product is represented as possessing a value which it really does not have. Nothing but which it really does not have. Nothing but sheer falsehood can represent as perfection boots that rip, silks that speedily lose their lustre, calicoes that immediately wash out, stoves that crack under the first hot fire, books insufficiently bound, carpets that un-ravel, old furniture rejuvenated with putty and give and sold as naving been recently manufactured, gold watches made out of brass barrels of fruit the biggest apples on the top, wine adulterated with strychnine, hosiery poorly woven, cloths of domestic manufacture shining with foreign labels, imported goods represented as zero and bord to ported goods represented as rare and hard to get, because foreign exchange is so high, rolled out on the counter with matchless dis-play. Imported indeed! but from the factory in the next street. A pattern already unfashionable and unsalable palmed off as a

new print upon some country merchant who has come to town to make his first purchase of dry goods and going home with a large stock of goods warranted to keep.

Again, business men are often tempted to make the habits and customs of other traders their law of rectitude. There are commercial usages which will not stand the test of the last day. of the last day. Yet men in business are apt to do as their neighbors do. If the majority of the traders in any locality are lax in principle, the commercial code in that community will be spurious and dishonest. It is a hard thing to stand close by the law of right when your next door neighbor by his looseness of dealing is enabled to sell goods at a cheaper rate and decoy your customers. Of course you who promptly meet all your business engagements, paying when you promise to pay, will find it hard to compete with that merchant who is hopelessly in debt to the importer for the goods purchased, and to the landlord whose store he occupies, and to the clerks who serve him. of the traders in any locality are lax in prin-

to the clerks who serve him.

There are a hundred practices prevalent in the world of traffic which ought never to become the rule for honest men. Their wrong does not make your right. Sin never becomes virtue by being multiplied and admitted at brokers' board, or merchants' exchange. Because others smuggle a few things in passenger trunks, because others take usury when men are in tight places, be-cause others deal in fancy stocks, because others palm off worthless indorsements. cause others do nothing but blow bubbles. io not therefore, be overcome of temptation, Hollow pretension and fictitious credit and commercial gambling may awhile prosper, but the day of reckoning cometh, and in addition to the horror and condemnation of entraged communities the curse of God will come, blow after blow. God's will forever and forever is the only standard of right and

wrong, and not commercial ethics.
Young business man, avoid the first business dishonor, and you will avoid all the rest.
The Captain of a vessel was walking near the nouth of a river when the tide was low, and there was a long, stout anchor chain, into one great links of which his foot slipped, and it began to swell and he could not fraw it. The tide began to rise. The chain could not be loosened nor filed off in time, and a surgeon was called to amputate the lide rolled over the victim and his life was

And I have to tell you, young man, that just one wrong into which you slip may be a link of a long chain of circumstances from which you cannot be extricated by any ingenuity of your own or any help from others, and the tides will roll over you as they have over many. When Pompey, the warrior, wanted to take possession of a city, and they would not open the gates, he persuaded them to admit a sick soldier. But the sick soldier after a while got well and strong, and he threw open the gates and let the devastating army come in. One wrong admitted into the soul may gain in strangth until after awhile it flings open all the avenues of the immoral nature, and the surrender is

Again, business men are sometimes tempted to throw off personal responsibility upon the moneyed institution to which they belong. Directors in banks and railroad and insurance companies sometimes shirk per-sonal responsibility underneath the action of the corporation. And how often when some banking house or financial institution explodes through fraud, respectable men in the board of directors say: "Why, I thought all was going on in an honest way, and I am ut-terly confounded with this misdemeanor." The banks, and the fire and life and marine insurance companies, and the railroad com-panies, will not stand up for judgment in the last day, but those who in them acted righteously will receive, each for himself, a re-ward, and those who acted the part of ne-glect or trickery will, each for himself, re-

Unlawful dividends are not clean before God because there are those associated with you who grab just as big a pile as you do. He who countenances the dishonesty of the firm, or of the corporation, or of the associa-tion, takes upon himself all of the moral linbilities. If the financial institution steals, he steals. If the mancial institution steals, he steals. If they go into wild speculations, he himself is a gambler. If they needlessly embarrass a creditor, he himself is guilty of cruelty. If they swindle the uninitiated, he himself is a defaulter. No financial institution ever had a money vault strong enough, or credit stanch enough, or dividends large enough, or policy acute enough to hide the individual sin of its members. The old ariage, that corporations have no souls, is misteading. Every corporation has as many

misteading. Every corporation has as many souls as it has members.

Again, many business men have been tempted to postpone their enjoyments and duties to a future season of entire leisure. What a sedative the Christian religion would be a season of the contract of postbe to all our business men if, instead of post-poning its uses to old age or death, they would take it into the store or factory or worldly engagements now! It is folly to go amid the uncertainties of business life with no God to help.

no God to help.

A merchant in a New England village was standing by a horse, and the horse lifted his foot to stamp it in a pool of water; and the merchant, to escape the splash, stepped into the door of an insurance agent and the agent said: "I suppose you have ome to renew your fire insurance." "Oh, said the merchant, "I had forgotten that " The insurance was received, and the next day the

bouse that had been insured was burned. Was it all accidental that the merchant, to escape a splash from a horse's foot, stepped into the insurance office? No, it was providential. And what a mighty solace for a business man to feel that things are providential? What peace and equilibrium in such a consideration, and what a grand thing if all business men could realize it?

Many, although now comparatively straitened in worldly circumstances, have a goodly establishment in the future planned out. They have in imagination built about twenty years ahead a house in the country not difficult of access from the great town, for they will often have business, or old accounts to settle, and investments to look after. The house is large enough to accommodate all

will orien any business, or old accounts to settle, and investments to look after. The house is large enough to accommodate all their friends. The halls are wide, and hung with pictures of hunting scenes and a branch of antilers, and are comfortable with chairs that can be rolled out on the veranda when the weather is inviting, or set out under some of the oaks that stand sentinel about the house, and rustling in the cool breeze, and songful with the robins.

There is just land enough to keep them interested, and its crops of almost fabulous richness springing up under application of the best theories to be found in the agricultural journals. The farm is well stocked with cattle and horses, and sheep that know the voice and have a kindly bleat when one goes forth to look at them. In this blissful abode their children will be instructed in art and science and religion. This shall be the old homestead to which the boys at collage will direct their letters, and the hill on which the house stands will be called Oakwood or Ivy Hill or Pleasaut Estreat or Eagle Eyrie. May Hill or Pleasant Retreat or Eagle Eyrie. May the future have for every business man her all that and more besides! But are you post poning your happiness to that time? Are you adjourning your joys to that consummation?

Suppose that you achieve all you expect-and the vision I mention is not up to the reality, because the fountains will be brighter, the house grander and the scenery more pic-turesque—the mistake is none the less fatal. the house grander and the scenery more pic-turesque—the mistake is none the less fatal. What charm will there be in rural quiet for a man who has thirty or forty years been conforming his entire nature to the excit-ments of business? Will flocks and herds with their bleat and moan be able to silence the insatiable spirit of acquisitiveness which has for years had full swing in the soul? Will the hum of the breeze soothe the man who now can find his only enjoyment in the stock market? Will leaf and cloud and fountain charm the eye that has for three-fourths of charm the eye that has for three-tourths of a lifetime found its chief beauty in hogsheads and bills of sale? Will parents be competent to rear their children for high and holy pur pose, if their infancy and boyhood and girl-hood were neglected, when they are almost ready to enter upon the world and have all their habits fixed and their principles stereo-typed? No, no; now is the time to be happy. Now is the time to serve your Creator. Now is the time to be a Christian. Are you too is the time to be a Christian. Are you too busy? I have known men as busy as you are whe had a place in the store loft where they went to pray. Some one asked a Christian sailor where he found any place to pray in, He said: "I can always find a quiet place at masthead." And in the busiest day of the season, if your heart is right, you can find a place to pray. Broadway and Fulton street are good places to pray in as you go to meet your various engagements. Go home a little earlier and get intro-duced to your children. Be not a galley slave by day and night, lashed fast to the oar of business. Let every day have its hour for worship and intellectual culture and rocreation. Show yourself greater than your business. Act not as though after death you would enter upon an eternity of railroad stocks and coffees and bonbons. Roast not your manhoods before the parpetual fires of anxiety. With every yard of cloth you sell throw not in your soul to boot. Use firkin and counting room desk and hardware crate as the step to glorious usefulness and highest Christian character. Decide once and forever who shall be master in your store, you or your business.

or your business.

Again, business men are often tempted to let their calling interfere with the interests of the soul. God sends men into the business world to get educated, just as boys are sent to school and college. Purchase and sale, loss and gain, disappointment and rasping, pros-perity, the dishonesty of others, panic and bank suspension are but different lessons in the school. The more business, the more means of grace. Many have gone through wildest panic unburt. "Are you not afrai you will break?" said some one to a merchan in time of great commercial excitement. fie replied: "Aye, I shall break when the fiftieth Psalm breaks in the fifteenth verse: 'Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will de-

The store and the counting house have de veloped some of the most stalwart charac-ters. Perhaps originally they had but little sprightliness and force, but two or three hard business thumps woke them up from their lethargy, and there came a thorough development in their hearts of all that was good

and holy and energetic and tremendous, and they have become the front men in Christ's great army, as well as lighthouses in the great world of traffic. But business has been perpetual depletion to many a man. It first pulled out of him all benevolence, next all amiability, next all religious aspiration, next all conscience, and though he entered his vo-cation with large heart and noble character he goes out of it a skeleton, enough to scare a

Men appreciate the importance of having a good business stand, a store on the side of the street or the right block. every place of business is a good stand for spiritual culture. God's angels hover over the world of traffic to sustain and build up

the world of traffic to sustain and build up those who are trying to do their duty. Tomorrow, if in your place of worldly engagment you will listen for it, you may hear a sound louder than the rattle of drays and the shuffle of feet and the clink of dollars stealing into your sond, saying, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you."

Yet some of those sharpest at the bargain are cheated out of their immortal blessedness by stratagems more palpable than any "drop game" of the street. They make investments in things everlastingly below par. They put their valuables in a safe not fire proof. They give full credit to influences that will not be able to pay one cent on a dollar. They plunge into a labyriuth from which no bankrupt law or "two-thirds enactment" will ever extricate them. They take nent" will ever extricate them. They tak into their partnership the world, the flesh and the devil, and the enemy of all righteousness will boast through eternal ages that the man who in all his business life could not be outwitted or overreached at last tumbled into spiritual defalcation and was swindled out of

Perhaps some of you saw the fire in New York in 1835. Aged men tell us that it beggared all description. Some stood on the housetops of Brooklyn, and looked at the red ruin that swept down the streets and threatened to obliterate the metropolis. But the commercial world will yet be startled by a greater configuration, even the last. Bills of exchange, policies of insurance, mortgages of bonds and government securities will be consumed in one lick of the flame. The Bourse and the United States mint will turn to ashes. Gold will run molten into the dust of the street. Exchanges and granite blocks of merchandise will fall with a crash that

will make the earth tremble.

The finance up of the great light will show the righteous the way to their thrones. Their best treasures in heaven, they will go

up and take possession of them. The toils of business life, which racked their brain and rasped their nerves for so many years, will have forever ceased. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

House Sessions.

89TH DAY.—Immediately after the realing of the journal the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Waddell real ray wise. Mr. Haugen (Wis.) and Mr. Dalzill (Pa.) spoke in favor of the contestant, and then Mr. Wise (Vs.) took the floor in his own behalf. After further discussion, a vote was taken on the minority substitute resolution declaring the seat vacant and it a vote was taken on the minority substitute resolution declaring the seat vacant and it was deleated—yeas 119; nays 133. The majority resolution, declaring Mr. Waddell entitled to the seat, was then adopted—yeas 134; nays 12, and that gentleman appeared at the bar of the Hone and took the cath of office. Public business was then suspended and the House proceeded to pay fitting tributes to the memory of the late James Laird, a representative from Nebraska.

2074 DAY—An air of sadness perceded the

90TH DAY .- An air of sadness pervaded the 90TH DAY.—An air of sadness pervaded the House Chamber when the Speaker's gavel called the body to order. Draped in black, and ornamented with a handsome floral design, the seat so long occupied by Mr. Randall recalled to members the fact that their old colleague had passed away forever.

Mr. O'Neil then offered the following resource.

"Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Samual J. Randall, late a repre-

of the Hon. Samual J. Raudall, late a representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

"Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased.

"Resolved, That the House do now adjourn." The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. O'Neill, Carlisle, Harmer, Holman, Cannon, Forney, Springer and Reilly. The House then adjourned.

9187 DAY.—The naval appropriation bill was the first business before the House. The amendment adopted by the committee striking amendment adopted by the committee striking out the clause providing for the construction of three coast-line battle ships was rejected—ye s 104, nays 132. An attempt to recommit ailed, and the bill was passed. Mr. Cannon, of Hlinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution for the immediate consideration. ported a 'eso ution for the immediate consideration of the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States.

After a short discussion Mr. Mills of Texas, offered an amendment providing that of the additional circuit judges (17 in number) one-half shall be appointed from each of the political parties. Lost—yeas 69, nays 119 The bill was then passed—yeas 131, nays 13—the Spraker counting a quorum.

Speaker counting a quorum. 92ND DAY .- In the morning hour a bill 92ND DAY.—In the morning hour a bill was called up smending the Alien Lazd law so as to permit foreign capital to be invested in minds of gold, silver, lead, tin, cinnabar and copper. It was discussed by Messrs. Holman, Chipman, Buchanan, Anderson and Breckinridge. Pending discussion the morning hour expired. Mr. McKinley (O.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Tariff bill, and it was ordered printed and reterred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Carlisle (Ky.) presented the views of the minority, and Mr. McKenna (Cal.) presented h s individual views. Ordered printed. The House then went into committee of the whole.—Mr. Payson, (Ill.) in the chair—on the Mil--Mr. Payson, (Ill.) in the chair-on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. After a short time occupied in its consideration, the committee rose and the bill was passed. Mr. Bergen, (N. J.), from the Committee on Election, called up the contested election case of Posey vs. Parrett, from the First Indiana district. The committee reported unanimously in favor of the sitting member.

80TH DAY.—Mr. Hawley, from the Select Committee on the Quadro-centennial Celebration, reported back, with amendment, the House bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that it snything was to be done in the matter, it should be done at once. — Montana election case was discussed until adjournment. SIST DAY.—A number of public building bills were reported and placed on the calendar, and the House bill for a \$200,000 public building at San Jose, California, was passed. The bill to transfer the Weather Bureau to

the Department of Agriculture was a 'so pass and goes to the House. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. 82ND DAY.—The message from the House announcing the death of Mr. Randall, and the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral having been presented and read, Mr. Cameron rose, and in a voice tremulous with

emotion, said:
Mr. President: The announcement made of the death of my distinguished col-league, Mr. Randall, will produce sincere sorrow in the hearts of every member of this Senate, irrespective of party, I offer the fol-

wing resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard, with deep regret and profound sorrow, the an-nouncement of the peath of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, representative from the state of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Senate concurs in the the Resolutions of the House of Representa-

tives for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that a committee of five on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Vice President. The resolutions were agreed to; and Sen-

ators Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eustis were appointed the committee on the art of the Senate.
As a further mark of respect to Mr. Randail's memory, the Senate then at 12.50 ad-journed till to-morrow.

HAILSTONES LIKE WALNUTS.

More Heavy Storms in Illinois and Indiann-Damage to Crops.

A most unusual fall of rain raised the streams out of their banks and carried away many bridges on country roads. In Bloomington four inches of rain fell in less than an hour. There was a remarkable fall of hail. The stones were as large as hickory-nuts and walnut. The storm s uth of Bloomington seems to have been more severe. The glass in the greenhouses in the city was demolished by the hail. At Minier, seventeen miles west, nearly every glass in town was broken. The countr between Minier and Bloomington was deluged between Minierand Bloomington was deluged, and considerable injury was done to the Chicago and Alton tracks. Piles of ties were floated away many of them being ledged on the rails. The young wheat and garden vegetables were crushed flat

KANKAKEE, Ill.—The storm was general

throughout Eastern Illinois, and was accom-panied by hail and a brilliant electric display. For a half-hour the rain fell so rapidly that the streets were overflowed. The storm will put farmers behind in their work for some time, as well as injure the grain now in.

PEKIN, ILL.—A very heavy fall of rain se-companied by hall, reached here. The water fell in torrents, flooding the streets and many store cellars. Halls ones as large as walnuts fe l, damaging trees that are far advanced. COVINGTON, IND .- One of the most severe windstorms, accompanied by ra n and hall, visited this city. Hallstones as large as walnuts covered the ground to the depth of four and a-half inches. Many window lights were developed, and considerable damage done to

THE NEWS.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anuiversary of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion closed at Philadelphia with a reception in Philadelphia. -- Three Polish miners in Huntington, Pa. were killed by a fre ght train.-Charles A. Fort was arrested in Millville, N. J., charged with outraging his own child.-B. T. Barham shot and killed his father-inlaw, W. Ball, in New Kent county, Va .-General Master Workman Powderly, in his testimony before the congressional investigation committee, stated that the general tendency of immigration was to degrade labor.-A number of interesting popers were read before the convention of working girls in New York .- John L. Owens, cashier of Gibbs & Co., of San Francisco, is missing. His accounts are \$10,000 short .- Prof. E. B. Craig a balconist was severely injured in Topeka, Ks., by falling to the ground, —Prairie fires are raging near Chippewa Falls, Wis. —Albert Martin, of Plainfield, N. J., died from the effects of a dose of paris green -United States Marshal Cox, who was shot in the Che okee Nation, is dead .-- The Warner House, at Sea Breese, N. J., was destroyed by fire. - A decision of the New York Supreme Court, sitting at Rochester, has nullified a state law giving preference to veterans in the matter of appointments to office .- J. W. Middleton, of Davis county, Ky., is looking for his bride and his nephew, both of whom disappeared with \$7,000 of the old man's money.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company proposes to run a new limited vestibule train between New York and Chicago, reducing the time to twenty-three hours .- While Daniel Reardon and James Cronin were returning from a funeral in Me'rose, Mass., they engaged in a fight, in which Reardon stabbed Cronin probably fatally. Samuel F. Pierson, president of the Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, is lying serious ill at his home in Philadelphia from the effects of over mental work .- Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court of New York, has denied Evangeline Hamilton's application for alimony pending Ray Hamilton's suit for divorce. -The Buffalo Spring and Gear Works, of Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000 .- Mrs. Peter Monaghan and Herman Heinricks, of Newsrk, N. J., were horribly gored by a cow. Heavy rain and hail storms d d considerable damage in Illinois and Indians .- At Kingston, Ont., Whitecaps blew up with dynamite the house of Miller McIntyre.- The grand jury of Minneapolis has been investigating boodle charges against city officials, and as a result two alderman and the city clerk have been arrested .- The Merchants and Traders' Produce Exchange of Nashville, Tenn., made an assignment. Liabilities, \$100,000 .- The Gilbert Starch Works at Des Mo nes Iowa, were burned. Loss, \$100,-000. Three employes were burned to death. The body of a man murdered in Copenhaven and shipped to Racine, Wis., in a cask, was discovered in New York, on the opening of the cask by the authorities .- The National Linseed Oil Trust has been changed into a

company, but still continues a monopoly of that business .- The congregation of the First Baptist Church of Joliet, Ill., is divided on the charges against the Rev. Whitman, the new pastor from Prince Edward Island .-The Northern Pacific Railroad machine shops at Ellenburg, Washington, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. Severe earthquake shocks at Panama. Two revolver shots were fired into the residence of Rev. J. W. Southwell, who has been prosecuting saloon-keepers at Sioux City, Ia. closed.-Ku-Klux outrages have been re-

-All Chicago gaming houses have been vived in Missouri, and two of a gang, who went to the house of an old man named Holland with the intention of whipping him, were shot and killed by his fourteen-year-old son----Bonsfield & Co.'s woodenware factory at Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000 .- The first annual convention of the Association of Working Girls' Societies met in New Yor .- It is stated that the Norfolk and Western Railroad Compony will shortly control the Virginia Beach Railroad and Hotel Company-Captain John A. Coke, brother of United States Senator Coke, was killed in Mecklenberg county, Va .--Lizzie Loetter, a working girl of New York city, obtained a verdict for \$10,000 damages against the Elevated Railroad Company for injuries .-- The miners and operators of five states were represented in convention that a sembled in Columbus, O., to consider the wage question.-The mutilated body of Owen H. Hughes, who was probably murderd, was found on the Railroad track near Roanoke, Va .-- The wife of Paul Witte, of New York city, and her paramour have been arrested for shooting her husband .- The boiler in Ozen's saw mill at Gladwin, Mich., exploded, instantly killing H. M. Corey, the engineer, and his son .- The latest trust scheme is said to be a syndicate to control all the lithographic plants in the United States.

TWO KU-KLUX KILLED. The Fourteen-Year-Old Son of a Victim

Comes to His Father's Rescue. Two of a gang of four masked Ku-Klux who risited the residence of an old man named Holland, living near Doniphan, Mo., for the purpose of whipping him, were killed by Holland's fourteen-year-old son. Edward Gillam, Jr., one of those killed, was the son of a prominent and well-to-do farmer of that section. The other, Alexander Gatewood, bore an unenviable reputation.

Upon the arrival of the Ku-Klux at Holland's house, one of the gang held the horses while the others forced their way into the dwelling. They knocked the old man down dwelling. They knocked the old man dos and were kicking him when the boy open fire on them with a double-barreled shotgu hre on them with a double-barreled shotgun, killing Gillam. Gatewood attempted to shoot the boy, but his gun missed fire, and the lad empried the contents of his second barrel into Gatewood's breast. The men ran out of the house, but Gatewood fell and lay all night, dying shortly after he was found in the morning. The identity of the other Ku-Klux is unknown.

OVER A HUNDRED LOST.

Further Details of the Wreck of the Steamer Quetta.

She Strikes a Sunken Rock and Sinks in a Few Minutes-One Hundred and

Thirteen People Drowned. The steamship Mariposa, just arrive I at San Francisco, from Australia, brings additional details of the wrecked steamer Quetta, off Thurdah Island. About nine o'clock on the evening of March I, the passengers, who were holding an impromptu musicale, were startled by the sudden stopping of the engines and the grating of the vessel's keel on the sunken rock. In less than three minutes the Quett, hadaunk out of sight, leaving 291 peop e struggling in the waves; some were borne under by the tangled riggin, and other, more fortune, clinging to the floating wreekage. One hundred and twelve lives were lost. O 126 whites, only 30 escaped; while of the 165 negroes, 82 survived, many of the whites being imprisoned in the staterooms.

captain Sanders states that he was on the Captain Sanders states that he was on the bidge when the vessel struck. He rushed forward and ordered the boats out. He found the boat settling. He had just time to climb the rigging and jump into the water when the vessel sunk. After a hilf hour he was picked up. The rock on which the vessel struck is not on the chart, and is right in the track of the course recommended by the admirality, which states that there are twelve in homs of water there.

Thrown From a Steamer.

The steamer Handy Boy, of the Bay Line river steamers, running between Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., while bound down, ran into the lint and Pere Marquette Railroad bridge, the i lint and Pere Marquette Railroad bridge, carrying away all her upper works. She was sixty feet west of her proper course in the channel. Carelessness on the part of those in charge is given as the cause of the accident. Captain Dolson got ashore, and escaped, although police are searching for him. George Little, engineer, and Ed Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail. Reported drown d; Miss May Haight, aged twenty-two; Mrs. Catherine Nevins, an old lady; two women and one man unknown. No bodies have yet been recovered. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was badly hurt and taken to the hospital. It is estimated that there were thirty people on the boat at the time of the accident, and they were all swept into the river. swept into the river.

VAST WALLS OF WEALTH.

Wonderful Discoveries Made in the Grand Canon of Colorado

Calonel Stanton, commander of the recent exploring expedition in the Grand Canon of the Colorado river, makes public some interesting precious mineral discoveries which his party made in that far-famed canon. It now appears that the whole reason why Harry McDonald deserted the expedition was on account of these rich discoveries. He quit the party in the canon, and made his way to Knaub, Utah, where he made known the new finds, organized a company of prospectors, and they are now in the canon in force, the news having leaked out and a general stampedebeing the result. Mr. Stanton has a fine selection of minerals as well as coal, marble, etc.

tion of minerals as well as coal, marble, etc.

He says that four hundred miles of the canon shows a wealth of the precioes mineral. The top walls of the canon show quartz veins in places and assays from specimens obtained on the trip down the river demonstrates that these veins are remarkably rich. The action of the water has worn smooth the sides of the canon, and the vein of matter is clearly discount the same transfer the canon and the vein of matter is clearly discount the same and the vein of the sa canon, and the vein of matter is clearly dis-cernible. Placer gold is found nearly the en-tire length of the river. Every point panned produced color, and in places the bars were found to contain coarse gold in surprising quantities. In one place south of Lee's Ferry veins were found which had evidently been developed in a crude way by the Indians, perhaps by the now extinct race of Astros. Mr. Stanton says the placers can be easily worked, because there is no lack of water facilities. A short distance below Lee's Ferry the expedition ran across old Jack Summer. faciliti s. A shortdistance below Lee's Ferry
the expedition ran across old Jack Sumuer, a
member of Major Powell's original expedition,
1869, washing out gold in a primitive way,
and taking out from \$5 to \$1) per day. Sumner, aged with the twenty old years he has
spent in the canon, is still looking for the infmense mineral outcroppings which ware discovered by Major Powells expedition in 1869.
Col. Stanton is of the belief that he has relocated the housants so much talked about by cated the bonanza so much talked about by Powell's men.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRE.

Young Timber Burned North of Pleasantville, N. J., and the Town in Banger. The most destructive forest fire that has visited this section of the country for the last. fifteen years brokeout just North of this town.

The fire spread so rapidly that in less than one hour it was over three miles in width and about five miles long. The whole town of

Pleasantville was in danger.

Large gangs of men attempted to fight the fire, but they were cored to stand back and look idly on, owing to the intense heat. Occasionally when a light puff of wind struck the burning timber the flames shot upward several hundred feet, driving the fighters back. on a run.

At 6 o'clock all efforts to get within half a mile of the fire proved tutile. All the evening the fire continued to work its way down toward the town, but owing to the light wind at sunset the fire had worked its way into the cedar swamp, where it played sad havoc.

At a rough guess the value of the young timber destroyed will reach fr m \$25,000 to \$30,000. Several houses which stand back in the pines were burned.

MARKETS.

HALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills,extra, \$4.25 BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills extra M. 25 (@\$4.50. Wheat—Southern Fults, 824@83, Corn—Southern White, 40@40\(\frac{1}{2}\), Yellow 36@36\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 27@32c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 55@57c. Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 12.50@\$15.00. Straw—Wheat, 7.50@\$8.50. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 19@22c., near-by receipts 12@14c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy 12@14c.

Butter—Eastern Creamery, 19(2)22c., near-by receipts 12(2)14c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 11(2)114c., Western, 9(3)0c. Eggs—12(2)124c. Tobacco, Leaf—Luterior, 1(2)220, Good Common, 3.00(2)34.00, Middling, 5(2)37.00. Good to fine red, 8(2)37. Fancy, 10(2)315.

NEW YORK—Flour—Scatthern Common to fair extra, 82.50(2)3.85. Wheat—No. 1 White 89:4(2)46. Rye—State 58(2)46c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 38:4(2)39c. Oats—White, State 28:4(2)24c. Butter—State, 8(2)174c. Cheese—State 8:2(2)104c. Eggs—14(2)14c.

PHILABELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania fancy, 4.25(2)4.75. Wheat, Pen

State, 131@14c.

CATTLE

BALTIMORE-Beet-\$3,50034.75, Sheep-\$4.00@\$5.75 Hogs \$4.00@\$4.50. New York—Beet—\$0.00@\$7.00. Sheet— \$8,50@\$6.25. Hora-\$4.40@\$4.50. East Limitary-Beef-\$4,50@\$4.55. She p-\$5,00@6.25. Hogs-\$4,50@\$4.55.