

The new magazine rifle which the French army is experimenting with can be fired 100 times without being taken from the shoulder, and the cartridges weigh only half as much as ordinary ammunition.

The latest literary novelty is to be a story written in collaboration and printed in two kinds of type, so the reader may see at a glance which author he is perusing. This exposure of the details of literary partnership is not expected to prove highly popular.

New York and Boston capitalists are interested in a gigantic enterprise, which is to construct a ship canal across the southern part of Michigan, connecting Lakes Michigan and Erie, and the American Cultivator announces the American Cultivator its eastern terminus would probably be Toledo, though one of the proposed routes is from Port Benet to Detroit. Either way the line would be 180 miles long. Its estimated cost is \$50,000,000, and when completed it will save 700 miles of dangerous lake navigation. Still another canal is talked of, which is to connect the upper Mississippi at St. Paul with Lake Superior at Duluth. The country between these points is low, with many small lakes furnishing abundance of water, and making the construction of a ship canal both possible and easy.

It is an interesting fact that out of the 68,403 postoffices in the United States the ten largest furnished thirty-two and two-tenths per cent, or nearly one-third of the entire revenues of the department in the last fiscal year. These ten postoffices are located at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Baltimore and Pittsburg, and they rank in the order given. Chicago is No. 2 in the list and shows the largest increase in business, which was eighteen and three-tenths per cent. St. Louis comes second with ten and four-tenths per cent, Cincinnati next with nine and four-tenths and New York next with eight and seven-tenths per cent.

It is said that Governor Northen, of Georgia, rather to the surprise of the people of his State, has demonstrated himself quite a successful railroad manager, remarks the New Orleans Picayune. The State endorsed \$260,000 worth of bonds for the Northeastern Railroad of Georgia, with the provision that if the interest were not paid the road should be seized and run for the State, or sold at the discretion of the Governor. Last November the Richmond and Danville, which was operating the road, failed to pay the interest, which amounts to \$1500 a month, and the Governor took charge of it, appointing R. R. Reeves, the President, as State agent. The Governor proceeded to reduce the working force of the road and cut down its expenses in other ways, and under his management the road has been clearing between \$2000 and \$3000 a month over all expenses. The Governor is an old school teacher, but he seems to have a head for business.

Thanks to the good sense and masterful control over his people of old San Juan, the head chief of the Mesquero Apaches, that once warlike and dreaded Mexican tribe has remained at peace with the whites for many years.

They number 125 families, comprising about 800 individuals. Most attractive in its natural features is their reservation, ninety miles northeast from El Paso. About two-fifths of its 575,000 acres of varied surface is covered with timber forests, largely pine, which include numerous grassy spaces of park; its plains lands are covered with green grass, and water is everywhere abundant. These exceptional advantages for timber cutting, stock raising and farming, together with its known rich mineral deposits of gold, silver, copper and coal, have caused the Mesquero reservation to be regarded with a covetous eye by white adventurers, who have long brought a strong pressure to bear at Washington to achieve their aims. It is proposed that the Indian families and adult males shall receive allotments of 160 acres each, and the remaining 553,930 acres be thrown open to settlement as Government land. Under conditions of satisfactory compensation to the Indians for the land they surrender, some such outcome, which will probably be the ultimate one, would not be unfair to any of the parties concerned. For the present the Apaches are likely to retain their vast hunting ground, except, perhaps, that portion of its reservation that is known to be mineral bearing, an area of about 5,000 acres, which, it is generally believed, will soon be thrown open to miners and settlers.

COTTON MILLS IN ALABAMA.

What Has Been Done and What Ought to Be Done.

(Address of Hon. T. W. Pratt, delivered at Birmingham, Ala., April 23, 1894, at request of the State Convention of Chambers of Commerce of Alabama.)

The branch of Alabama development which, in my judgment, should first occupy the attention of our Chamber of Commerce throughout the State is the manufacture of our great staple, cotton, and in view of the fact that this State has advantages for manufacturing cotton goods equal, if not superior, to all others, we can, by a judicious system of advertising these advantages, secure for this State manufacturing plants which will add millions to our valuation and tens of thousands of industrious families to our population.

The mercantile history of England during the past century is the history of her cotton manufacturing, and the same is true of New England, while the South, which has furnished the cotton, has very little show in improvement for the many millions received for her staple, while the value of her lands has gradually decreased and her substance has been used in buying her foodstuffs and clothing from the North and abroad.

The following statistics will serve to illustrate the importance of this great industry, and the ridiculous position we occupy in regard to the same: There are over \$2,500,000,000 invested in cotton mills in the world, and over \$400,000,000 in the United States, and yet the South, furnishing 62 per cent of the world's cotton, has a total capital invested in its manufacture of less than \$100,000,000, or about one-twentieth of the world's investment. The value of the crop of cotton of 1893 is calculated to be about \$275,000,000, and this income would be trebled or quadrupled if we could manufacture our goods at home.

Alabama possesses every requisite for the manufacture as well as the production of cotton—a splendid and healthful climate, low cost of living, cheap power, intelligent labor at a small cost and long hours of work. I have the cotton at our doors from first hands, and it costs us at least \$4.50 per bale less than it costs the New England mills, which are obliged to pay freight on seventy-five pounds of waste and dirt with every bale, which, added to the regular freight and the expenses of drying, sampling, commission, etc., brings the raw material at the Eastern mills 10 per cent above the cost to us—a fair dividend.

We have our power at the lowest possible cost, for in addition to our numerous and splendid water-powers, we are able to buy good steam coal in most all portions of the State at less than \$1.50 per ton, against a cost in New England of from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per ton, and as Alabama is well supplied with water, mills would find no difficulty in securing an abundance of cold spring water for condensing, free of cost. New England mills figure their cost of power at about \$20.00 to \$25.00 per horse-power per annum where steam is used, and from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per horse-power for water-power. In comparison I find few Southern mills whose power costs to exceed \$10.00 per horse-power per annum, and many of these mills in the South use cheap high-pressure engines.

In the manufacture of print cloth in the East it is estimated that power and heating cost one cent per pound of goods produced. While we cannot make a comparison with a Southern mill of this character, I do know from actual experience that in producing coarse yarns the cost of heat, light and power in our mill is only one-tenth of one cent per pound. This is not a fair comparison, owing to the different class of work, but the great cost of heating the large mills of the North and East for about six months each year, when fuel is high, is an enormous expense as compared with our cost for heating in Alabama, when we have but a few days when it is necessary to use artificial heat.

and have done and are still doing all in their power to extend this important industry. Let us get into the harness as they have done and secure this enactment of such laws, both municipal, county and State, as will convince the world that we are anxious to secure new blood, new money and new factories, and that when we get them we will foster them. Manufacturers of the South need more money and less adverse legislation, and before they can hope to reach the perfection in manufacturing attained in England and the East they must adopt the only sensible plan of equipping their mills with only the best and latest improved machinery, as no mill with machinery fifteen or twenty years old can hope to compete with modern equipped mills.

There has been a general opinion prevalent in the South and East that the Southern manufacturer would never hope to be able to make fine goods, owing to climatic conditions, but I think that idea is exploded, for we are now producing goods which ten years ago our New England competitors said we never could make, and we certainly have reason to believe that we will eventually drive the New England mills off of the five good lines by meeting them in competition, as we have already done in coarse yarns, as it is recognized today they are unable to cope with in coarse goods, and I believe the day is not far distant when we will meet England in successful competition for the world's trade.

After making careful investigation I find that the wages paid in English factories compare favorably with ours, and we have every advantage over them except in the cost of our machinery (which will be eventually made in the South), the open markets of the world and the cost of borrowed money. Many people say that cotton mills do not help us much, owing to the low wages paid, and in answer to that we can say that the average amount earned by agriculturists is but thirty cents per day in Alabama, while the average wages to mill operatives in the State is seventy cents per day.

Unusual opportunities are offered in this State for the establishment of "cutting factories for supplying the home demand for hosiery, underwear, etc., out of the product of our yarn mills, and also for the building of bleaching plants to bleach our sheeting and shirting, and do away with the present necessity of shipping our goods to New England to be bleached and then returned to market, thus eating up much of our profit in freight.

With the building of new mills in our State will come the additional demand for food products and manufactured goods, and an additional incentive given our farmers for the production of foodstuffs at home, and thus we would become independent of the North, to whom we now give our cotton crop in exchange for wearing apparel, corn, bacon and hay. Our cotton will always be our foundation crop, and the mills will surely come to it and add more wealth to our State than any other industry.

Let us advise the world of what we have and what we are and success will surely come. Huntsville feels proud of her distinction as the largest cotton-manufacturing city in the State, and especially so as she has attained that distinction in the past two years through the efforts of her citizens. We now have over \$1,000,000 invested in three mills and use 12,500 bales of cotton per annum and produce 2,500,000 pounds of domestic and 2,750,000 pounds of yarns, employ 1000 hands and give our farming community the best local cotton market in the State. There is no reason why Alabama should not be filled with good, prosperous cities like Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and if we would use the same push and energy to secure legitimate manufacturing industries as they have used, we like those States, would have a wealthy population.

Atlantic Coast Line to Extend to Augusta.

We have intelligent labor which, by reason of the low cost of living, we can hire at a saving of 25 per cent over New England prices, and we secure sixty-six hours labor per week, against sixty hours labor per week in New England, and fifty-two and a-half hours labor per week in England.

4. We have no labor organizations to bother us.

5. The mill buildings and tenements for the hands can be built in this State at a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent from the cost of equally good buildings in the East.

6. We can secure freight rates to market from most of our Alabama cities on manufactured goods at a saving of nearly half what it costs to transport the raw cotton, and by a little effort on our part could get rates to Chicago and other Western cities lower than they are at present, although our rates now are lower than from New England to many Western points.

7. The record of Southern mill earnings, compared with the earnings of Northern mills for the past few years, is much in favor of the South, and is a strong argument to use with our Eastern friends. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Alabama has made the greatest relative progress in cotton manufacturing of any State in the Union in the past few years, and such is the fact. In 1890 we had but thirteen cotton mills with 79,000 spindles and 1692 looms in the State, and we now have twenty-nine mills with 237,458 spindles and 2019 looms, or a three-fold increase both in looms and spindles in only four years. This is certainly a good record, but we are still far behind several of our sister States in the South, who recognized the importance of this industry years ago.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

MINERS SEIZE CO. UNKS.

The Sheriff's Aid Powers. Riots the Order of the Day.

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. McKinley ordered Adjt.-Gen. Howe to send some companies of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth regiments and Battery H of the First Light Artillery to Gloucester. Just as the troops had embarked here, the following telegram was received at the Governor's office from Sheriff Riley:

"Recall forces, as the railroad company capitulates, saying they will haul no more coal, and instruct me to stop further action in the matter."

Adjt.-Gen. Howe at once recalled all the troops.

COLUMBUS, O.—Striking miners stopped a Toledo Aid Ohio Central coal train loaded with West Virginia coal and detained it. The railway company appealed to Sheriff M. M. Riley to prevent this interference, but, owing to the great number of strikers, he decided to invoke military aid.

MASSILON, O.—A party of 250 miners attacked three Wheeling and Lake Erie trains laden with West Virginia coal as they passed through Herdoville. The windows in the engines and cabooses were broken with stones and several trainmen injured. Trainmaster Gibson, who was on one of the trains, was hit with a large stone, but not badly hurt.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Sheriff of Fayette county, Pa., in a letter to Gov. Pattison, says that the coal strike in the coal and coke regions of this county. There are probably 15,000 idle men. Large bodies of strikers, in some instances 1,000 in number, have marched from plant to plant and forced or frightened men from work. There have been numerous riots and tumults. April 4, J. P. Paddock, chief engineer of the I. C. Frick Coke Company, was clubbed to death at the Davidson works.

"In a struggle at Moyer, works, J. Keffer, one of my deputies, was shot, probably fatally. Large bodies of strikers have camped near the mines at Stickle Hollow, Jintown, Moyer, Kyle, Valley, and Hill Farm and threaten to drive the men from work. I have to protect property and workmen, but fear serious results might follow a conflict with the strikers. Owing to the large numbers and threatening and dangerous character of the mobs and the intense feeling that prevails, it is extremely difficult to secure peace and the emergencies."

The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, The Constitution and law of this Commonwealth authorize this Governor, whenever in his judgment the same may be necessary, to employ the militia to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace, now therefore I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons within the territory and under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth against aiding and abetting such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby command all persons engaged in the said riots and demonstrations to forthwith disperse and retire peaceably to their respective places of abode, warning them that a persistence in violence will compel resort to such military force as may be necessary to enforce obedience to laws.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1894 and of the Commonwealth the 118th.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The citizens' committee which was appointed several days ago to hold a conference with mine operators and bring about a settlement of the strike, if possible, met the operators, but nothing was accomplished, as the mine owners declined to make any concessions. With this in view and 10,000-ton daily output of the mines, it is generally conceded that the operators have won the fight. Gov. Jones is in camp with the Standard and Birmingham papers in order to be on hand if further rioting is attempted by the miners.

The situation in Iowa, Illinois, Colorado and West Virginia are unchanged.

PROF. SMITH WILL NOT RECANT.

He Says That to Stifle His Conventions Would be a Crime Against Reason.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Henry P. Smith, convicted Saturday of heresy by the Presbyterian General Assembly and adjudged unworthy to teach or preach the Gospel as he understands it, is still here and apparently quite unaffected by the decision, which he expected and for which he was fully prepared. Prof. Smith, his wife, mother, two children, and the wife of Prof. Briggs, form an interesting party at the Warden Hotel.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

A clerk in L. H. Miller's store, at Lamar, Darlington county, shot and killed Will Thomas, alias Cuffy McLeod, a negro. Thomas was caught by the clerk in the act of robbing the store. He drew a pistol but the clerk was too quick for him. Thomas was under suspicion of having been implicated in a recent incendiary fire and bore a bad character.

There are some splendid sites to build cotton factories, with plenty of water power, on the French Broad river, between Paint Rock and Ashtabula, N. C.

Lease D. C. will remove their hosiery factory from Philadelphia to Winchester, Va., it is reported.

New machinery for the manufacture of ladies' and children's ribbed hosiery has been placed in the Savannah (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference will be held at Raleigh, N. C., June 12-20.

The Populist convention which was to have met at Lenoir on the 23d of May to nominate a candidate for Congress in the eighth district, was postponed indefinitely.

Joe White, in Albany penitentiary for robbing the Washington postoffice, died on the 20th of May of small-pox.

Mr. St. Clair Hester, who for some time was a teacher in the public schools, Raleigh, N. C., has been ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church at Goldsboro, Va., Long Island.

Abingdon, Va., is threatened with an epidemic of small-pox. Martha Washington Female college was closed and Jackson Female institute is said to be in strict quarantine. J. Irby Hurt, a young lawyer, is the only tricken person at present.

Dr. Kirby, of Goldsboro, N. C., has taken charge of the insane asylum as superintendent. Dr. Wood retiring. The latter gentleman was appointed in 1889 and has for almost five years filled the position with zeal and ability. His work shows for itself. Improvements have been numerous.

The Philadelphia Times sees the future supremacy of the south, and comments as follows: "With the south exporting \$12,000,000 of cotton manufactures and enlarging its facilities, especially to supply the coarser fabrics, it begins to look as if New England's supremacy was doomed. Conditions of the late depression compelled close economy and the introduction of labor-saving appliances. Location, cheap freights and fuel have imparted a new importance. The records show that southern factories increased their consumption last year 18,000 bales, while northern spinners fell away to the extent of 265,000. The southern mill, with free raw material, has an advantage New England factories never can gain, and, whether it be in the fine or coarse grades, the southern product is rapidly assuming an importance and development that threatens seriously the ultra-protection centers of the north."

A GREAT RATE WAR.

The Most Gigantic in the History of Southern Railroadings is Now On.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The most gigantic rate war in the history of railroadings in the Southern States has broken out, and every road south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and some of the Eastern lines are involved. The trouble has been brewing for some time. Tarco or four lines have been secretly cutting rates on Eastern business for a month past, thereby reaping a rich harvest. The other roads soon discovered the cut and demanded that the guerrilla warfare cease. The Southern Railway and Steamship Association was asked to interfere and put a stop to the rate-cutting, but Chairman Stahlman was unable to bring about a settlement and advised the roads that had stood by the agreement to go into the fight for blood. As a result, the Louisville & Nashville, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Tennessee Midland, the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, and the Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads passed a notice that a reduction of 60 per cent on freight and 40 per cent on Eastern points would take effect June 2. The notice of the cut created no little excitement in railroad circles, but it was not thought that passenger rates would be disturbed. The idea was dispelled late this afternoon, however, when the Tennessee Midland posted notice of a sweeping cut in passenger tickets to Eastern and Northern points. The Louisville & Nashville promptly met the reduction and announced that it was in the fight to the finish. The other lines have not met the passenger cuts yet but they are expected to do so.

ATLANTA, GA.—At a meeting here of traffic men representing Southern lines with Western cities, it was decided to meet the cut made by Eastern lines on business for the South. The indications are that the war will extend and become more intense.

Lord Roseberry's Horse Wins.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—At Newmarket, the Newmarket stakes of 4,500 sovereigns, for three year olds, one mile and two furlongs, was won by Lord Roseberry's Ladas. Douglas Baird's St. Florian was second, and Daniel Cooper's Glare, third.

When a young man Lord Roseberry said he had the ambition to do three things, viz: Marry the richest woman in England, win the Derby, and become Premier of England. He accomplished the first by marrying a Miss De Rothschild, and he is the present Premier of England.

Atlanta's Exposition Endorsed.

Governor Elias Carr, of North Carolina, in a few complimentary remarks, at the great Southern Immigration Congress, Augusta, Ga., offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., during September, October, November and December, 1895, will present a splendid opportunity to show the world the great and varied resources of all the Southern States and the many advantages of this country, not only as a desirable section for intelligent homeseekers, but also as an inviting field for safe and profitable investments; and

"Whereas, Said exposition will result in bringing about a closer commercial relation between this country and Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, which would result in greatly increasing the trade between the United States and said countries through the Southern ports; and

"Whereas, while the city and citizens of Atlanta pledged the necessary guarantee fund for said exposition and have undertaken the work incident to this important enterprise, and its success is assured, still it will be in no sense local, but is to be held for the entire country; and

"Whereas, said exposition will result in increasing the business of the railroads and steamship lines; and

"Whereas, a bill has been introduced in congress providing for a government exhibit; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Southern Interstate Immigration and Industrial Congress in convention, assembled in Augusta, Ga., representing 20,000,000 people,

1. That we heartily endorse the exposition and the objects sought to be accomplished as worthy of the active and earnest support of every citizen in this country.

2. That we request every Southern State to make a full exhibit of its resources at said exposition and also request the governors of said States to use their influence therefor."

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, declared it was well enough to invite people and capital from the outside, and all that came would be welcome; but for every dollar of outside capital the Southern people must expend ten of their own, if they were in earnest about desiring to build up the South. "The future of this section depends," he said, "on the efforts of our own people, and what the Southern farmers need most is an immigration of ideas and intelligent agricultural methods. Southern farmers would never prosper as long as they spent six months in the year trying to kill the grass in their fields, and the next six in buying hay from Maine and the Northern States.

Export Cotton Trade as Viewed by a Manufacturer.

Interrogated upon the export trade in cotton goods, a manufacturer extensively engaged in these lines says:

"There is little doing now, owing to the low price of silver. Goods shipped from here and paid for in the current money of the buyers brought practically half the price of other years. Then there is the reported intent of the Mexican government to increase the duties 25 per cent, as an offset to the disadvantage to which its people are subjected by the discrimination against silver by the commercial nations. It is highly improbable that the mills will continue running through the summer. There is stock enough on hand now to meet the moderate demand that manufacturers are looking for, and they can see no sense in piling up goods beyond the probable requirements.

"This state of things is not going to last forever, though. This tariff muddle is going to be cleared up somehow, and after that, manufacturers, as well as people generally, will get back to their normal condition, and goods will be made and sold at a profit to the former, as well as at prices that will be satisfactory to the latter, because they will be beginning to earn the money where-with to get such necessities as many of them are now doing without."

Immigration for Eastern Carolina.

Mr. T. C. Porter, of Minneapolis, Minn., visited eastern North Carolina a few months ago, and was so well pleased with the climate and productivity of the soil that he has just purchased from J. H. Chadbourne and others, of Wilmington, 15,000 acres of trucking lands and intends locating immigrants upon them. Mr. Porter has been very successful in settling parts of the Northwest, but now he believes that the South is the best field for this purpose.

White Sulphur Springs Sold.

RICHMOND, VA.—The celebrated White Sulphur Springs property was sold to Julian T. Burke, of Alexandria, Va., agent for the preferred bond holders, for the sum of \$245,000. The season at the White Sulphur opens June 1st and while there is no definite information here to that effect, it is expected that Major Earle, who has connected the popular resort for many years, will again become the lessee and that the springs will be opened as usual.

Dynamite in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA.—A dynamite bomb was exploded almost under the nose of D. C. Wall, on Walker street. Wall is a railroad engineer. The side of the house was shattered, but no one was injured. A narrow alley separates Wall's house from the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. J. H. Eaker. The bomb was thrown from the street, and it is a question as to which house was intended to wreck.

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

DELEGATES ARE PRESENT FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Great Association of Young Men Celebrate Its 53th Anniversary.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The celebration has begun of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Friday, afternoon June 1, the first service was held in Westminster Abbey, the church of England having granted the use of both the Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. The meeting was presided over by George Williams the founder of the Y. M. C. A. Fifty years ago he was a young man less than 25 years of age. He lives to-day the head of the house in which he was born and employed. He is also president of the London local association and is president of this conference.

As can be seen from the accompanying cut, he is a man of unusually strong character, as shown in his kindly face.



GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The sermon at the opening day was by the Lord Bishop of London.

On the evening of June 5 there was a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was crowded to the utmost by 15,000 people. The sermon was delivered by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, Rev. Boyd Carpenter.

Great preparations have been made for the occasion and delegates from almost every quarter of the world are in attendance. The associations of Germany chartered a boat for the occasion to carry their delegates. America has sent a large delegation. India, China, Japan, South America and Australia are also represented.

Delegates are entertained by friends of the London Association, who furnish lodging, breakfast and tea. The city of London granted the association the right and they have erected a marquee upon the Thames embankment. It is 200 feet long, 120 feet wide and 50 feet high and hung with the flags of the nations represented at the conference. In this "high tent" and dinner will be served every day.

June 3 will be jubilee day, the programme for which is unique and varied. There will be an athletic exhibition, a choir of 1,000 voices will render choruses from the leading oratorios, a bust will also be presented to Mr. Williams by one of the royal princes, and at night there will be a magic lantern exhibition giving the history of 50 years' progress, winding up by singing the hallelujah chorus.

On June 7 there will be an excursion to Windsor Palace, the royal residence, and the queen has graciously thrown open her private grounds for the occasion.

The conference will also be permitted to visit Frogmore and inspect the mansion erected to the memory of Prince Albert—a favor never before granted to a public assembly.

The only delegates from the Southern States of America are: W. M. Danner and W. L. McNaught, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. A. B. Edbrook, New Orleans; and Dr. Richard H. Thomas and Francis A. White, Baltimore. New York leads the list with 32 delegates headed by Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn.

A Tornado in Marlboro.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—This section was visited by a very destructive storm. On Capt. P. L. Breeden's farm the cotton, pine, larch and two ten-unit houses were blown down, while his barn was moved four inches. Two tenant houses on Mr. James McDaniel's farm and the gin house on Mr. Barney Wallace's farm were also blown down. W. P. Lester's gin house and Messrs. F. H. Bethel's and R. J. Tatum's barns were blown down. Messrs. J. F. Bolton's and C. T. Esterling's crops were ruined by the hail. A telegram from McCol states that the house of J. W. Stone, who lives near that town, was literally torn to pieces, killing his wife and three children.

SHORT OF COAL.

The Railroad Using Old Ties for Fuel. Mills Closing Down.

ELLWOOD CITY, PA.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have large gangs of men at work pulling up old railroad ties, which are now being used for fuel to run both freight and passenger trains. The Pittsburgh and Western road is out of coal and unable to confiscate another shovel because of the opposition developed among extensive coal speculators.

The Davis Mansion Now a Museum.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Jefferson Davis mansion was formally turned over to the Ladies Confederate Memorial Library Society by the city of Richmond. The building will be used as a museum for Confederate relics. Col. John B. Cary made the presentation speech and the mansion was accepted by Joseph Bryan, whose wife is president of the society.