

TRYING TO END STRIKE.

Representatives of Steel Trust and Strikers Will Negotiate This Week.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—The strike of the steel and tin workers of the Amalgamated association against the United States Steel corporation probably will be settled this week. The conference held in New York Saturday between the officials of the United States Steel corporation and President T. J. Shaffer and Secretary John Williams of the workers' organization has resulted in paving the way for renewal of negotiations between the two conflicting interests. It is said that a basis for such a conference has been arrived at. This basis is still locked up in the minds of the officials of the two organizations and will not be divulged until later this week. If the basis is satisfactory to the general executive committee of the Amalgamated association the conference between the association and the manufacturers will proceed at once. If, on the other hand, the basis is not what the Amalgamated association will permit to be considered as negotiable grounds, the strike will be continued with the same vigor as at present and with indefinite time for its ending.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated association returned from New York this morning. They left the metropolis at 8:30 o'clock Saturday night, after an eventful day. They had spent many hours in conference with the leading officials of the steel trust, had evaded all of the New York reporters, and came home with hopes for an early ending of the present contest. In Pittsburg little was known of the conference, but the greatest interest in the outcome was shown among the manufacturers.

Secretary Williams was found at his home this evening. Mr. Williams was courteous and promptly admitted that he had been with President Shaffer in New York and had seen J. P. Morgan, but as to what had taken place there he said with firmness that he was pledged to secrecy and could not talk. If there was anything to be given out it would come from President Shaffer, but he was positive President Shaffer would not be at liberty to talk for some days. When asked if he regarded the situation hopeful for a settlement he declined even to offer an opinion.

Additional information regarding the New York meeting of the industrial leaders was afterward picked up from reliable sources. It was stated that the two Amalgamated officials left Pittsburg late on Friday night and when they arrived in New York went direct to the private office of Mr. Morgan in the banking house in Wall street. The meeting between the Pittsburg men and Mr. Morgan lasted from about 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. At no time did the conference adjourn to the Empire building, where the head offices of the United States Steel corporation are located. During the conference President C. M. Schwab and Judge E. H. Gary were present most of the time. Another conferee was Mr. Dawkins, one of Mr. Morgan's partners. The Amalgamated officials directed their attention almost entirely to Mr. Morgan and President Schwab. They went over the grounds on which the strike began and discussed a settlement basis. After getting the views of the steel officials and giving theirs in return, Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Williams left the office and spent their time away from public places, avoiding hotels and taking their meals in restaurants.

In explanation of the hurried trip that the two officers made to New York on Friday night, it was said that until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon, neither of the officers knew that they would be required to leave Pittsburg and had made plans for entirely different purposes. Prior to that time Col. George B. M. Harvey, manager of Harper Bros., the publishers of New York, was a caller at the office of President Shaffer. When Col. Harvey left the invitation to go to New York had been extended and had been accepted. It was positively stated today that the meeting between the heads of the Amalgamated association and the United States Steel corporation was due to no other person or persons than Col. Harvey and that there were no others present at any time before or after the visit of Col. Harvey to help the cause along.

It is believed that before the end of the week the mills will all be ready to run again providing repairs are completed that have been undertaken since the strike began. Should the whole project fail of coming to an amicable end, however, the fight promises to be more bitter than ever. For this reason those back of the present negotiations are extremely anxious to have everything as quiet as possible and that nothing should be made public regarding the basis for a conference until it had been accepted by both sides.

The Weather Situation.

Washington, July 26.—The past 24 hours probably have been the most favorable to the States of the corn belt since the existing hot wave began nearly 40 days ago. Rains, generally light in amount, have fallen in western Kansas, western Nebraska, southwestern Missouri, central Iowa, Arkansas and a little in Oklahoma and the prospect seems to be favorable for a continuation of more numerous showers in the section covered by these States and territories. On Sunday showers were looked for in northern Illinois and northern Indiana. Still, there has been no general rain of which the crops stand in so much need and there are no immediate prospects of any. On the whole the weather bureau officials here regard the situation as somewhat improved. Incidental to the rains the temperatures officially reported today were somewhat lower than on yesterday. However, they range from 92 to 100 in the corn belt. Conditions will remain practically the same in the drought section during Saturday and Sunday, and the weather will continue very hot with the possibility of relief from scattered thunder showers.

Goatuck, July 27.—The Shamrock II, accompanied by the Erin, sailed at 10:20 o'clock this morning for New York.

RIVALRY THE KLONDIKE.

A Great Gold Discovery in Georgia.

Atlanta, July 27.—There are material indications in existence that a mining company, composed in the majority of Atlanta men, has struck vein of gold-bearing soil, rivaling in richness and purity the best that California showed in the days of '49 or the Klondike revealed in later days. This modern El Dorado is located in the State of Georgia, in Wilkes county, and the Atlanta owners of the property are I. H. Oppenheim, Monroe Bickhart and A. Bluthenthal. These gentlemen, with William D. Storey, a mine prospector and W. H. Fluker of McDuffie county, constitute what is termed the Columbia Mining company, by which is owned the land upon which the lead of gold is discovered.

From a single ton of earth taken from this newly discovered mine, which is known as the Latimer mine, gold to the amount of \$22,640 was recently gotten. This, it is claimed by owners of the mine, is the richest yield ever known to be taken from a single ton of earth, the nearest approach to it being the celebrated Coomstock mine of Colorado, which assayed \$10,000 to a ton of the gold-bearing soil. The correctness of these figures is attested by the affidavits of those by whom the figures were obtained.

There are in sight so far in the vein just unearthed, which can be panned out into pure gold for a mere nominal cost, about 11 tons of earth. When the gold is taken from the ore it will approximate very close to \$300,000 in value. This is but the first step in the work of unearthing the full deposit. The mine's wealth, of course, is but a conjecture, but from early evidence it is not improbable that it may be the beginning of a flood of treasure from the bosom of Georgia, rivaling in extent and quality some of the gifts the west has made to the enrichment of the world's treasury.

ACustom House Outrage.

New York, July 28.—The steamship Ponce from San Juan, Porto Rico, July 23, docked in Brooklyn this afternoon. As she steamed up the bay the customs' tug came alongside and two officers boarded the Ponce and took the passengers' declarations. As soon as the Ponce docked custom house inspectors examined the baggage of the passengers, eighty in number. All cigars and cigarettes were seized and the owners were told to "come back tomorrow for them." Among the passengers was J. R. Garrison, auditor of Porto Rico. He informed the inspectors that, according to the President's proclamation, free trade now exists between the United States and Porto Rico. The inspectors claimed that they had no official information to that effect and Mr. Garrison complied with the order to dump the contents of his dozen trunks on the pier. The baggage of all the other passengers was similarly inspected.

After this general overhauling of baggage a telephone message was received to seize only cigars in lots of over 400. Passengers who did not have that quantity were let out. One, however, who had 450 cigars, was required to turn them over and told to come around Monday and pay for the internal revenue stamps. The inspectors claim that they know free trade now exists between this country and Porto Rico, but they do not know it officially and that it will be several days before the new order can be put into effect.

RAINS IN THE WEST.

Kansas City, July 27.—General rains which have fallen over the great part of western Missouri and Kansas in the past 24 hours have given this portion of the southwest temporary relief from the drought. Reports received at the railroad headquarters indicate that the rains fell in the western half of Missouri and in nearly all parts of Kansas with the exception of a few northwestern counties. The fall was heaviest between Kansas City and Maple Hill, Kas. In some places in eastern Kansas, the fall measured 2 1/2 inches. Good rains are also reported along the Memphis railroad, as far south as Arkansas and as far east as the Mississippi river. Rain fell at different points all day today and is still coming down tonight.

Frederick Wellhouse, the largest apple grower in Kansas is authority for the statement that apples in that State will make almost a full crop. Peaches and grapes and late varieties of fruit will make an average crop, it is believed, if conditions continue favorable. Oats and potatoes in Kansas at least were beyond help two weeks before the rains came.

Topeka, Kas., July 27.—Kansas has been redeemed from the ravages of the drought. The rain which started in numerous portions of the State last night has been continued during the day and reports received here tonight say that the rain is still falling in several places in the State. Every thing points to a rainy spell which will be of inestimable value to Kansas.

New York, July 27.—The winning colors of Harry Elkes, the Glens Falls middle distance bicycle rider, were lowered this afternoon on the Manhattan Beach cycle track. After riding 37 miles in a four-cornered 50-mile motor paced race, Elkes abandoned the contest and went to his dressing room, thoroughly beaten. Bobby Walhour, of Atlanta, won the race in one hour, 22 minutes and 29.35 seconds, finishing five and three-quarter laps, almost two miles, ahead of Jimmy Moran, of Chelsea, who was three miles in front of Arthur Ross, of Newark, N. J., who finished third.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The battleship Maine designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than her namesake whose shapeless mass lies in the harbor of Havana, was launched from the yards of the Wm. Cramps Ship and Engine Building Company. The great hull's initial dip into the waters of the Delaware river was a success in every way. One of the largest crowds that has ever seen a warship leave the ways at Cramp's yard was on hand and patriotism ran wild as the ship left her cradle.

CUBA'S ELECTORAL BILL.

Public Servants Must be Cubans by Birth or Have Been Naturalized Eight Years.

Habana, July 29.—There was a good attendance at today's session of the Cuban Constitutional convention, when the electoral bill, as drafted by the electoral commission, was submitted. The measures provides for universal suffrage, but restrictions as to ability to read and write are imposed in the case of office holders. Governors of provinces and provincial legislators must be of Cuban birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must possess title by public decree or have filled office by popular vote. The same restrictions regarding citizenship are laid upon congressmen, who must be 25 years of age. Senators must be Cuban by birth and 35 years of age.

The president must be a Cuban by birth or naturalized. In the latter case, as provided by the Constitution, he must have served in the Cuban army for 10 years. He must be at least 40 years of age. The same conditions apply to the vice president.

Senators shall be elected by provincial legislators and an equal number of citizens. One half of the latter must be Cuban by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be able to read and write. They must have resided in the province for two years and be among the largest taxpayers. The other half must have professional degrees or must have held public office.

Presidential electors shall be Cubans by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years and they must be thirty years of age.

The provincial legislature minority representation is provided for. Habana having 20 members, Santa Clara 17, Santiago 17, Mantanzas 15, Pinar del Rio 12, and Puerto Principe 8.

Habana will have 17 congressmen, Santiago 13, Santa Clara 14, Mantanzas 8, Pinar del Rio 7 and Puerto Principe 3.

Four senators shall represent each province.

Habana will have 21 presidential electors, Santiago 17, Santa Clara 18, Matanzas 12, Pinar del Rio 11 and Puerto Principe 8.

The project provides for two elections. At the first will be elected governors of provinces, provincial legislators and senatorial electors. At the second, to be held eight days later congressmen and presidential electors will be chosen. Thirty days after the second election the presidential electors will meet in Santa Clara to elect the president.

GIVING AWAY LAND.

Progress of Lottery in El Reno, Oklahoma.

El Reno, Okla., July 29.—Oklahoma's great land lottery was begun here today in earnest, and when the commissioners appointed by the federal government adjourned the drawing for the day 1,000 of the choice of the 13,000 160-acre claims in the Kiowa-Comanche country had been awarded.

The first name drawn from the wheels was that of Stephen A. Holcomb of Paul's Valley, I. T., for a homestead in the El Reno district, and the second Leonard Lamb, of Augusta, O. T. These two men select the choice claims in this district. The capital prize winners, however, proved to be James R. Wood of Weatherford, O. T., whose name was first to come from the Lawton district wheel, and Miss Mattie H. Beals of Wichita, Kas., who drew the second number in that district. They will have the privilege of making the first filings in the Lawton district and will undoubtedly choose the two quarter sections adjoining that town. These are considered the most valuable in the territory and are, it is estimated, worth from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each.

The day was one of keen excitement, replete with interesting scenes. It is estimated that fully 25,000 persons witnessed the drawing.—The State.

immense throng was wrought up to the highest pitch.

The drawing of the first names was followed by a mighty shout.

A Great Textile Exhibit.

Charleston, July 29.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the exposition company tonight Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the well known cotton mill builder and expert of Charlotte, N. C., was elected superintendent and manager of the textile exhibit at the South Carolina Inter-state and West Indian exposition at Charleston. Mr. Tompkins came to this city a week or two ago at the invitation of the exposition management and made a thorough examination of the conditions here. He was impressed with the great importance of the undertaking to the commercial and industrial interests of the south, and after considering the subject concluded to accept the service which the board has asked him to perform. By his agreement, Mr. Tompkins will undertake to procure and cause to be installed the exhibits for the cotton place, and in order to accomplish this work he will be compelled to use a good part of his engineering and commercial force and some outside help and there is no doubt that the textile exhibit at Charleston will be the largest, the best arranged and the most comprehensive that has ever been made in this country.

Trying to Control Turkey.

Constantinople, Saturday, July 27.—Yesterday the Sultan agreed to comply with demands made by the Russian government for the release of the Servians recently arrested in Albania, together with the restoration of the arms taken, and for the recall of Djemal Bey, the Mutessarif of Prishtina, the instigator of the arrests. Notwithstanding this prompt compliance to arrests were continued, and today Russia repeated her demand in peremptory terms. All the legations are making representations against interference by the Porte with the decisions of the sanitary council. The palace officials receive these protests with the utmost serenity, replying that the Sultan is the sovereign of Turkey.

THE STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Hope Entertained That Trouble Will Be Adjusted by Conference.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—Everybody is on the qui vive tonight in strike circles and the coming conference of the leaders of the two contending forces is looked forward to with mingled hope and fear. Hope, however, and peace is confidently expected by the majority of those interested.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated association will meet in the headquarters of the organization at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning or as soon thereafter as possible and take up the proposition for a settlement of the steel workers' strike.

This statement was made by Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated association. Beyond this he declined to discuss the strike in any form. There was no change in the position of the two contestants today. Both sides held firmly to the plan of watching each other. The officials of the Wood mill of the American Sheet Steel company made no attempt to start the plant and indications pointed to their remaining inactive until the strike negotiations are decided one way or the other.

The first report of the day, that the American Tin Plate Company was making an effort to start the Demier plant with nonunion men and that one set of rolls was being operated, was afterwards explained as being a rumor that started from the fact that the company had some men at work repairing the plant, with the expectations that the strike will be settled shortly.

The following terms of settlement of the strike and the programme for tomorrow come from an authoritative source and can be relied upon in all human probability as the outcome of the meeting of the conferees.

Terms of probable settlement: The Amalgamated association is to drop contention for the signing of a scale for all mills.

All mills are to be "open" mills in the fullest sense of the term.

The company is to have the right to place a non-union man in any plant and keep him there.

In addition to the plants covered by the expired scale it is to be signed or the following:

W. Dewes Wood of McKeesport; Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and Clark Mills of Pittsburg, and Monessen plants of the American Steel Hoop company. The question of making the Wellesville sheet plant and the Monessen Tin Plate plant directly covered by the scale is to be settled by the conferees. The Amalgamated association is to have the privilege of organizing the men in any of the plants.

Georgetown, July 29.—A boiler in the saw mill of the Winyah Lumber company of this place, exploded last night, almost totally wrecking the plant. Three colored hands were killed and seven more injured. A schooner, lying at the wharf, was damaged by the explosion and fragments of the machinery were thrown almost into the town.

London, July 29.—In the house of lords today, Lord Salisbury, the premier, read a message from King Edward to the effect that in consideration of the eminent services of Field Marshal Lord Roberts in South Africa, his majesty recommended that parliament grant him the sum of £100,000 (\$500,000).

New York, July 29.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Allegheny, which arrived here today, reported that she was held in the harbor of Cartagena, Colombia, for 12 hours. Passengers on the Allegheny report that Abel Murillo was arrested on the ship Cartagena and taken ashore by the Colombian authorities. Murillo protested against his arrest, claiming that he was entitled to the protection of the German flag.

Savannah, Ga., July 29.—The Savannah Athletic club is making a strong effort to secure the Jeffries-Rublin fight, which it desires pulled off during the State fair in October. The club has ample financial backing to make good all its offers. It has offered a purse of \$15,000 or will the fighters' 70 per cent. of the receipts and 75 per cent. of the picture privilege. Indeed, the club has announced that it will meet the legitimate offer of any sporting club of standing in the country, and post a substantial forfeit to guarantee performance of contracts. Al McMurray, well known in New York and northern sporting circles, is associated with the club in the management of the affair. It is believed all legal obstacles can be removed.

Paris, July 29.—M. Santos Dumont made another successful experiment this afternoon with a dirigible balloon, sailing it from St. Cloud to the Longchamps race course, around which he steered the balloon, and ascended and descended, occupying 20 minutes of time. Though asked to go around the Eiffel tower, the aeronaut declined, saying his motor was not yet working as well as he wanted. The weather was cloudy, which may have influenced his decision.

After looking into the law in regard to his right to appoint a successor to Mr. Stackhouse, who recently resigned as a member of the board of trustees of Clemson college, Gov. McSwain yesterday without the filing of an application or without recommendations from any one appointed Mr. W. D. Evans, of Marlboro county, to fill the vacancy.

Society Hill, July 29.—A wind and severe electric storm accompanied by rain and hail, visited this section Saturday afternoon. A colored woman, Chloe Hill, with her granddaughter, was on the outskirts of town coming in to trade. When the storm came up to the woman stopped under a sweet gum tree for shelter—the child was standing nearby in a little thicket. Lightning struck the tree, killing the woman. The child was unharmed.

New York, July 29.—The Columbia today defeated the Constitution, boat for boat, in a splendid race by two minutes and 54 seconds, and won the \$1,000 cup presented by Col. John Jacob Astor. Her victory was decisive and convincing. The behavior of the Constitution on the other hand was disappointing in the extreme and this evening Mr. Duncan announced that his boat would not take part in further races until her rig had been altered.

CONDEMNED MURDERER DASHED FOR LIBERTY.

Simon Williams Attacks Deputy Sheriff Kilpatrick.

Monticello, Fla., July 28.—Simon Williams, condemned to death for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Hawkins and sentenced to hang August 8, made a dash for liberty at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Deputy Sheriff R. H. Kilpatrick with a trusty had gone to the death cell to give Williams dinner. Williams having secretly removed the shackles from his ankles with a cold chisel furnished by unknown means, dashed out upon the officer: seized his pistol and ordered him to get in the cage. The officer sprang on the murderer and a tussle ensued in which the officer was shot. Both fell down the stairway and rolled into the yard when the deputy wrenched the pistol away. Williams ran to the gate of the stockade but could not get over. He then turned like a demon upon the deputy who shot him in the chest. Williams ran to another gate which was opened and dashed into the street. The deputy followed, shooting. After a chase of one hundred yards Williams fell dead. Officer Kilpatrick received a wound in the groin, the ball passing between the bone and the femora artery. He is yet alive.

"Hello," said the lawyer in a lifted voice. "This is a lineman testing the wire. Kindly stand one foot in front of the receiver and say hello." Maggie obeyed. "Thank you. Now stand two feet to one side and say hello." Maggie complied. "Thank you. Now stand two feet on the other side and say hello." it was done. "Thank you. Now stand on your head and say hello." Maggie seems to be somewhat backward in answering the telephone now.

The Necessity of Forest Preservation

Washington, July 28.—Stirred up by the assertions of the agricultural department that a large part of the hot wave now prevailing in the west is due, directly or indirectly, to the destruction of the forests in that part of the country and to the north, it is probable that the people there will urge upon Congress at its next session advanced steps to preserve what forests are left and to plant others.

This whole subject was fought over towards the close of President Cleveland's term, not on account of the heat but on account of the floods and droughts that have always been barged up to the destruction of the forests. Mr. Cleveland realized the danger of forest destruction and issued an order withdrawing from entry and sale 21,978,840 acres of timber lands in the west and north west. This order was made upon the recommendation of the American Forestry association and the National Association for the advancement of Science in order to preserve the forests from destruction and to secure a permanent supply of water for irrigation and manufacturing purposes in the arid regions.

For twenty-five or thirty years before, every secretary of the interior, every commissioner of public lands every forestry association, every irrigation convention, and every scientist, economist and philanthropist, who has studied the great question of water supply has urged congress to enact some law to spare and protect the trees in the western mountains, but it was not until 1891 that any attention was paid to their appeals. Through the influence of the American Forestry association a new policy was then adopted authorizing the president to reserve and set apart any portion of the public lands as a forest cover upon slopes and mountains to hold back the snow and rainfalls, to prevent rapid evaporation and to encourage the development of the timber supply. For many years the cultivation of artificial groves had been encouraged by a liberal bounty in lands, but no effective measures had been taken to protect the vast natural forests that clothed the mountains and sheltered the water courses of the west. Thousands of square miles of magnificent timber had been destroyed by unchecked fires, and thousands more had been denuded by thieves, without any compensation to the government or a single thought of the consequence to future generations.

An appropriation of \$25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Association for the Advancement of Science to enable experts to select the tracts to be reserved, and upon its recommendation President Harrison issued a proclamation withdrawing from entry and sale some 13,000,000 acres of lands. Shortly after President Cleveland came into power he issued an order reserving the Cascade range in Washington, embracing 4,492,800 acres, and later he issued the other order referred to above.

At once the settlers and especially the lumber speculators of the northwest began an assault on the law, based upon short-sighted, temporary local interest. The strongest objectors were the railway companies, the miners and local lumbermen, who were enjoying the benefit of these timber tracts both lawfully and unlawfully, and who complained that the president's order would paralyze industry, retard immigration, and deprive the inhabitants of the regions adjacent to these reservations of the building lumber and fuel that they needed. In response to their demand Congress adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill, suspending President Cleveland's proclamation for some nine months, at the end of which time President McKinley was to say what part should be withdrawn and what restored.

When the time was up, President McKinley undid a good deal of the work of his predecessor, although he allowed the larger part to stand. If he had stood by President Cleveland's order and extended it, instead of yielding to the demands of the men who were making fortunes by cutting the timber on which the prosperity of the country depended, it is probable that the present hot spell would not have been as widespread and disastrous as it has been.

Rock Hill, July 28.—This afternoon two boys were drowned in a deep pool in Mr. V. B. McFadden's granite quarry in the western part of the city. The affair was as tragic as it was sad. The little fellows were about 13 years old and were children of operatives at the Arcade mills. Their names were Jeff Sistrare and Robert Bishop, son of a poor widow who came here from Spartanburg.

Aden, Arabia, July 28.—In a fight between the Mad Mullah and the British, July 27, the former was routed, losing 70 killed. The British casualties were Lieut. Fredericks and 12 men killed, and Lieut. Dickson and 20 men wounded.

WHY SHE QUIT THE PHONE.

The young woman employed as a stenographer had a beau named Will, to whom she talked some twenty-five times a day, says the Boston Record. The lawyer who labored under the impression that he was paying for the stenographer's time was not pleased that Maggie should drop her work and rush frantically to the telephone every time the bell rang and stand there for fifteen minutes debating whether or not Will ought to have told Clara that secret which he knew well enough was none of Clara's business. One day the lawyer left his office and going to another telephone in the building called up his own office. Of course Maggie rushed frantically to the phone and answered. "Hello," said the lawyer in a lifted voice. "This is a lineman testing the wire. Kindly stand one foot in front of the receiver and say hello." Maggie obeyed. "Thank you. Now stand two feet to one side and say hello." Maggie complied. "Thank you. Now stand two feet on the other side and say hello." it was done. "Thank you. Now stand on your head and say hello." Maggie seems to be somewhat backward in answering the telephone now.

Some of Bob Taylor's friends are urging him for the presidency because he is [in favor of allowing every man to have a found pup and a billy-goat, free from taxation.—Augusta Chronicle.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight; make me an iceberg, all glistening white. Roll me all up in the beautiful snow; feed me on charity's chilliest woe; bathe me in winter's dull, miserly tears, and rock me to sleep in the ashes of years; shroud me in fathomless oceans of age, with epitaph writ by an ice-hearted sage. Backward, turn backward, a century or two, away from this tormenting, vapory stew, far back to the eons of summerless night. Make me an iceberg, O Time, in your flight!—Selma Times.

Raleigh, N. C., July 29.—Barney Cain, formerly manager of the Richmond team of the Virginia-North Carolina league, now of the Darlington, S. C. club, was arrested here today for inducing Foster, catcher for the Tarboro team, to jump his contract. Cain was in an officer's charge all night and until this afternoon, when \$100 was telegraphed him from Darlington, which he deposited in place of a bond for his appearance here at court. He and Foster have gone to Darlington.

Only a Lawyer.

When Justice Bookstaver was on the supreme court bench, he had as special officer or attendant a punctilious old German, who always stood guard at the door leading to the justice's private chambers when the justice was within. One day a prominent lawyer and two of his clients called and asked if the justice would receive them. The officer threw open the door and called out loudly to the justice: "Shudge! Two shentlemans und a lawyer wants to speak mit you." The three gentlemen laughed. "Vor what you laff, eh?" "Don't you count me a gentleman?" asked the lawyer. "Ach, you're a lawyer only; dat's different."—New York Mail and Express.

A Crownless Coronation.

A coronation without a crown sounds distinctly Irish, yet such was in effect the ceremony in which Henry III took the most prominent part at Gloucester on Oct. 28, 1216. On this occasion a plain circle was used instead of a crown, which had been lost with the jewels and other baggage of King John in passing the marshes of Lynn or the Wash near Wisbeach.—London Telegraph.

Evasion.

"See here, you sir!" cried her father. "Didn't I tell you never to enter my house again?" "No, sir, you didn't," replied the persistent suitor. "You said not to 'cross your threshold,' so I climbed in the window."—Exchange.

Sense of Touch In Surgery.

There has been of late more or less discussion on the use of antiseptic gloves. These articles are strongly objected to, however, by experienced surgeons, who claim that the surgeon acquires a sense of touch that is of very great value to him in performing delicate and complicated operations. So acute does this become that even the extent of disease may almost be determined by it. They believe that it is possible to exercise sufficient care in the washing of hands and the application of antiseptics to make such gloves wholly unnecessary. Be this as it may, the best surgeons are very reluctant to adopt anything that interferes with the delicacy of handling, which is their chief pride and upon which to a great extent the safety of the patient depends.—New York Ledger.

Juvenile Discouragement.

Elsie—Mamma, there's a funny old man in this Pickwick book that's always telling his son to beware of the widows. Why is that? Mamma—Well, a widow is supposed to be skillful in catching a husband. Elsie—Gracious! I wonder if I'll have to be a widow before I can get married.—Philadelphia Press.

Frozen In.

The making of postholes is an easy matter in Alaska. A mass of powder blasts out the hole in an instant, a telegraph pole is inserted, water is poured in, and the intense cold holds the pole secure in an incrustment of ice.

Sterling Remedy.

Cholly Cityfeiler (in country, with balky livery horse)—Beg pardon, sir, but what do you do when youah horse balks? The Farmer—Trade him. Git up, Bill!—Puck.