

THE OPERATORS' VICTORY

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS MARCHING CONTINUED

Many strikers disheartened—Numbers leave the camps—Some wish to return to work—The operators to start two mines and divide the expense—Miners to be protected by Pinkerton men and Gatling guns—Presence of these expected to cause bloodshed.

Pittsburg, August 18.—This was operators' day and from present appearances they have made a most effective move and have nearly, if not quite, checkmated their opponents, the striking coal miners. The court's decree today made permanent the preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from camping, marching or in any manner interfering with the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's miners and has had the effect of almost depleting the camps about those mines, and apparently a general demoralization among the campers exists.

In order to follow their advantage, the operators held a largely attended meeting tonight at the Monongahela house and arranged for the starting of their mines with or without force. If force seems to be unavoidable, it is the intention to start certain few mines at once under the protection of deputies and whatever expense may result will be shared pro rata by the mine owners. This scheme to start the mines was adopted to break the national strike in 1894. The operators then agreed to bear the expense and two mines were put in operation and the men were guarded by deputies.

President Dolan, of the miners' organization, does not believe the movement will be a success this time, as the strikers are more in earnest than in any former struggles. "The operators now talk about their inability to pay the advance on account of having taken contracts at the 54 cent rate," said he. "When they were made these contracts they were fairly warned that a higher rate would be demanded. We called for conferences and told them not to make any contracts based on the low rate for digging. So that there could be no possibility of a misunderstanding we issued a public notice and had it printed in the newspapers. They were told plainly not to make contracts based on a 54 cent mining rate. We did not take any advantage of them, for they knew what was coming. When I spoke of a strike they merely laughed and said: 'We will have you started out in two weeks.' They see now where they were mistaken and want to start, but they will not succeed. We will establish a camp and march at every mine where the attempt is made to operate. We will fight to the bitter end."

Camp determination, at Turtle Creek, was reduced in numbers today from 200 to 50. The men who were told to go home gathered in an angry crowd and denounced the officials bitterly. Secretary William Warner came in for a large share of vituperation from the crowd. They demanded of him work or assistance. He replied rather curtly that he would get them jobs in the work house. After Warner left a number of the men threatened to return to their respective homes and go to work in their mines. They said the strike was a fizzle. Some of the men left for Irwin and Greensburg districts where they will look for work.

Uriah Billingham, in charge of the camp at Plum Creek, put a damper on the campers at that place today. He had just returned from the city where he heard the court's decision in the injunction case. He told the men there would be no more marching and no need of such a large number of men at the camp. He advised the men to disperse to their respective homes and get work wherever they could. At this camp, where yesterday there were 800 men, tonight there are less than 100.

Sandy Creek camp is practically abandoned and it is not known whether it will be opened again or not. All told there are less than 150 men now encamped about the three mines. It is said the men who are still in the camps will remain there and will march as usual in spite of the sheriff and the court's order. President Dolan said tonight that his men would continue to march and if the sheriff arrested them, other men would take their places at once. He said he "knew the sheriff had his duty to do if he violated the law, he will just have to take us to jail and punish us like any other criminal. I sent an order to all of the camps this afternoon to the effect that the marching on the same route as the one we have been following and I am willing to abide by the result. We do not intend to give up an inch of what we have gained. If we are arrested, we will go quietly and submit to whatever punishment is dealt out to us, provided it is proven that we have broken the law. We do not wish to swerve the sheriff out of the line of his duty. The small showing of men at the camps has apparently encouraged the DeArmits and it is expected they will make the attempt to start their mines in full a once."

A meeting of miners from the Mucklet mines waited on President Dickson of the Mucklet of J. B. Corey and asked him if he would open the mine if they returned at the 54 cent rate. He said he would not and that the mines would not be opened until the next lake season.

Progress is reported by the committee having in charge the demoralization movement. It was announced today that the solicitor had received the signatures of about 60 per cent. of the operators and that it was expected before the close of the week to secure almost the required 95 per cent.

Cleveland, August 18.—The decision reached by the operators of the Pittsburg district at their conference here last night to open the mines regardless of the consequences will probably cause serious trouble. According to local coal men, it is the intention of the Pittsburg operators to engage Pinkerton men to protect their non-union men. This action on their part will probably precipitate a terrible climax in the great strike and the operators

admit that blood will probably flow. In speaking of the probable result of the operators' decision, Loftus Cuddy, of the Cuddy-Mullen Coal Company, said today: "If it is found necessary to do so, a whole army of detectives will be employed to protect our men and if the worst comes they will be supplied with Gatling guns and other equipments to convince the strikers that we mean business. There will be no delay in inaugurating this movement and the first step will be taken Thursday, although I do not care to say what the first action will be."

Mr. Cuddy's statement is upheld by J. P. Zerbe, president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company who said: "We are determined to open our mines again in spite of the strikers and I see no reason why we should not succeed. There are plenty of non-union workmen in the country who are willing to fight for their protection, although I am of the opinion that we will be able to protect them ourselves. I think that when the old miners find they cannot prevent the mines being opened, they will go back to work again peacefully."

The operators conference last night was adjourned to meet again next Wednesday in Pittsburg, at which meeting all the firms represented Tuesday will be present.

Meeting of Trust Company Representatives

Detroit, August 18.—The first annual meeting of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association was held at the Hotel Cadillac this morning.

Henry M. de Chert, of Philadelphia, chairman of the section, spoke of the importance of trust companies and the diversified interests they represent. Incomplete returns show that the capital stock of the trust companies in the United States is \$224,695,000. Mr. de Chert alluded to the so-called trust companies that had been organized by scheming men for the purpose of selling inflated debenture bonds and mortgages and he was glad to say that most of these companies had been routed out and their organizers had fled or been punished. One of the matters that will be taken up by the trust section will be the enactment of laws to prevent the operation of such trusts.

Breckenridge Jones delivered the report of the executive committee. He outlined the work that is before the section and the hopes of the committee are that uniformity in laws of the several states in regard to trust companies will be promoted and greater similarity obtained.

Ralph Stone, of Grand Rapids, read a paper on "Statutes of the Several States Relating to the Trust Companies." There are twenty-nine states that have no such statutes. But one state in the west has a law prohibiting the formation of pools, trusts and other combinations in restraint of trade. From information furnished by the attorney of that state, the only trust doing business in the state was the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Stone deduced the moral that it would be an excellent plan for all trust companies to advertise to such an extent that the people become conversant with the operations of the companies.

Francis S. Bangs, president of the State Trust Company, of New York, read a paper on the "Powers and Duties of Trust Companies, When Acting as Trustee Under Corporation Mortgages," and Henry M. de Chert contributed one on the "Relations of Trust Companies to Trust Estates." The papers were generally discussed by the delegates in speeches limited to five minutes each.

Francis S. Bangs, of New York; Henry M. de Chert, of Philadelphia; and Gordon Abbott, of Boston, were elected members of the executive committee, to serve three years. The committee held a short session after the section had adjourned and selected Mr. Bangs as chairman and George S. Southard, of Brooklyn vice chairman.

Five Expeditions Sent to Cuba

Atlantic City, N. J., August 18.—The fact developed here tonight that five Cuban filibustering expeditions have left this city within the past few months. The last to put out, according to information furnished, was on Tuesday, when not alone were provisions taken, but ammunition as well. The agents of the Cuban cause have worked their expeditions so neatly that they put out under the eyes of Pinkerton detectives who are said to be stationed here. The expedition of Tuesday, it is reported, consisted of twelve rapid-firing guns and six dynamite trucks. There were also 50,000 cartridges. All these articles were landed on a mud sloop and this boat was towed up the beach about eight miles, where a steamer was met and the transfer effected. Pinkerton detectives are said to have questioned the Cuban agents while they were loading the boats as to the destination of the provisions and received the answer that they were for country places up the coast. This satisfied the detectives and they left.

Practice Economy

In buying medicines as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Scalpings Enjoined

Chattanooga, August 19.—In the case of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway vs. George P. McConnell, et al., Louisville and Nashville vs. Duckworth et al., and Western and Atlantic Railway vs. Duckworth et al., Judge Clark decided for the railroads. The case arose over handling special rate centennial tickets by the scalpers of Nashville. The roads asked for an injunction to restrain the scalpers from handling the tickets. The court grants a permanent injunction as prayed for.

THE BANKERS.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION.

John P. Branch of Richmond, Va., Outlines a Financial Policy for the Government—A Committee to Consider His Proposition—An Address by Comptroller Eckels—Representatives from the Various States Give Encouraging Accounts of Business and Crops in Their Sections.

Detroit, Mich., August 18.—The star attraction at today's session of the bankers' convention was Comptroller Eckels. At the conclusion of his address he was surrounded by more than a score of members who pressed forward to congratulate him and shake his hand. A vote of thanks was unanimously given the young comptroller for his speech. While Mr. Eckels was speaking, standing room was hardly to be had in the theatre, but as soon as he had finished the audience rapidly dwindled, leaving such a wide expanse of empty seats that most of the addresses remaining on the programme were put over until tomorrow morning. This makes the list of papers for the final day of the convention a very long one and as a trip to the distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, at Walkerville, Ont., is scheduled for 1 o'clock tomorrow it will keep the delegates busy to dispose of all their business.

The naming of the committee on nominations was the first business transacted this morning. A representative from each state was then called upon to give a brief statement as to the general condition of business in his locality. This drew forth in every instance reports of good crops, reviving business and encouraging prospects for bankers. Marked improvement in business conditions and indications for better things in the future were the characteristic features of all the state reports as detailed by the delegates.

Henry W. Yates, of Nebraska, said the golden grain of the ripened and ripening harvest in his state did not reflect the calamity that to which the utterances of so many of its public men and the vote of the state last fall had seemed to consent. John W. Faxon, of Chattanooga, Tenn., denied Mr. Bryan's claim that the price of silver controls the price of wheat, and said the recent fall of the one and rise of the other offered conclusive proof of the falsity of that claim.

Only a few of the states failed to respond with a statement of industrial conditions. When Comptroller Eckels came forward, he was greeted with a most generous round of applause. His address, it should be said, was a most interesting one. He gave his careful attention to interesting discussions of practical banking questions followed Mr. Eckels' address: "Is a Credit Bureau or Bureau of Information to Prevent Losses from Bad Debts Possible Among Banks?" was the subject of the first paper, read by John W. Leathers, of Louisville.

Mr. John P. Branch, president of the Merchants National Bank, of Richmond, Va., in discussing the question: "What Legislation is Needed to Secure a Sound Currency?" said, "I maintain that our currency should be the best. Nothing short of the best will serve the higher and larger interests of our country. It should be adequate to the needs of the country. It should expand and contract automatically with the needs of the country. It should be so distributed throughout our territory that every man entitled to credit should be able to obtain its use at a fair rate."

"A competent non-partisan currency commission should be appointed and, it seems to me, they should advocate: 1. 'The final adoption of the gold standard. 2. 'The gradual cancellation of government demand notes, said cancellation to be not faster than new currency is issued by the banks; the deposit of government revenues in the banks of the country and the retirement of the government from the banking business. 3. 'They should advocate the repeal of the tax on the circulation of banks, and thereby make it possible to issue a currency which will expand and contract automatically with the needs of the country; said currency to be under the supervision of our national government, to be surrounded by ample, practical and efficient safe-guards."

"If the currency commission does not solve this problem and guide the people to demand currency reform based on eternal principles, it is my solemn conviction that with the inevitable return of hard times, the people will free silver may be the least of our evils."

A committee will be appointed to take action on the suggestions embodied in Colonel Branch's paper and report at the next meeting of the association. At 2 o'clock the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The following members of the executive council were chosen tonight at a meeting held on the steamer Pleasure: Joseph P. Branch, Richmond, Va.; F. W. Hayes, Detroit, Mich.; G. Campbell, St. Louis, Miss.; F. Bigelow, Milwaukee; J. C. Hunter, Duluth. The other five members of the council will be elected tomorrow morning.

Republican Executive Committee of Virginia

Lynchburg, Va., August 18.—The republican state committee met here tonight at the Hotel Carroll. The thirty members were present or represented by proxies, except Yerdley T. Brown, of the Eighth district. Colonel Lamb, the chairman, was in town but did not attend the meeting, which he claims was illegal. The committee voted 2 to 2 to depose Colonel Lamb as chairman. Charges were preferred against Colonel Lamb that he had been antagonistic to the state organization, usurped authority belonging to the committee, etc. A substitute for this was offered by General Walker (who held a proxy) to postpone action as to Colonel Lamb and favoring a state convention. It was voted down overwhelmingly.

A sub-committee was appointed to draw up an address to the republican voters of the state concerning the committee's action. The address was reported and adopted by a large and enthusiastic vote. The address is a document of some 1,200 words.

Troops Reviewed by the President

Hotel Champlain, New York, August 18.—The twenty-first infantry, U. S. A., complete, the two companies from Vermont having arrived this morning by train, were reviewed by the president and party at 10 o'clock today. The soldiers went through the regular review and dress parade. A beautiful flag was presented to the regiment by Garrett A. Hobart, Jr. Secretary of War Alger made the presentation speech and Colonel Kline received the flag for the regiment. Mr. Albert McKinley, brother of the president, with his wife and daughter, arrived at the hotel this morning. This evening a military ball was given at the hotel, and President McKinley was among those present.

A BOMB EXPLODED.

In Streets of Paris Shortly After President Faure Passes on His Way to Station to Start to St. Petersburg.

Paris, August 18.—The departure of President Faure on his visit to the czar at St. Petersburg today was marked by a scene of greatest excitement, accompanied by the circulation of the wildest kind of rumors.

After his departure a bomb exploded along the route the president had followed and although no damage was done, and in spite of the fact that nobody was hurt, the most intense excitement prevailed for a long time afterward, and the sensational reports had it that those who exploded the bomb had intended an outrage of a more serious nature.

The president received an ovation from the public when he started on his journey to Russia, large crowds of people lining the route from the Elysee palace to the railroad station, and greeted the president with enthusiastic cries of "Viva la Republique," "Vive la Russie," "Vive Faure," etc.

Ten minutes after the president's departure, while the crowds were returning along the route traversed by M. Faure, a bomb exploded at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta, and the Rue LaFayette, in front of the Restaurant Duval.

The report caused a panic in the neighborhood and all sorts of wild stories were circulated, based on the statements attributed to anarchists that their next effort would be an attempt upon the life of President Faure. Upon investigation by the police, however, it developed that the explosion caused but little damage, and that nobody was hurt. The bomb was of cylindrical form, was covered with yellow paper and appears to have contained a black substance, possibly coarsely ground, mixed with large-headed nails, similar to those usually found in the roughly constructed interior machines used by the less intelligent class of anarchists. Fragments of the bomb were taken to the prefecture of police, where they were submitted to a thorough examination upon the part of experts, who pronounced the bomb to have been a comparatively harmless affair. It had consisted of an iron tube, thirty centimeters long and five centimeters in diameter. It was placed in an empty store close to the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and the Rue LaFayette. Some of the nails contained in it were thrown a few feet on to the sidewalk. Straps of paper were found about the scene of the explosion, inscribed "Viva la Liberte!" and "Vive la Boulogne!" apparently indicating that the author of the explosion today was the same individual who caused the recent explosions in the Bois de Boulogne and on the Place de la Concorde.

President Faure was accompanied on his visit to Russia by M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs and by Admiral Bosnard, the minister of marine. The presidential party, according to the official programme, left Dunkirk this afternoon on board the French warship "Iphigenie." The latter will be escorted to Russia by the French warships Bruix and Surcouf, and will arrive at Cronstadt on Monday morning next, August 23d. The French president will be received by the czar in the Cronstadt roads.

The first day of M. Faure's visit to Russia will be devoted to his reception at Cronstadt and at Peterhof, to the exchange of official visits, a banquet at the Crawford Hotel and a gala performance at the Imperial theatre.

On Tuesday August 24th the czar and his guest will start to St. Petersburg. There the French president will be welcomed by the municipalities of the principal cities of the Russian empire. The president will also on Tuesday lay the corner stone of the new French memorial to Russia, by the architect M. Faure will preside at a banquet, which he will give at the French embassy in honor of the czar. On Wednesday August 25th he will be present at a grand review on the parade ground of the Krasnoe-Selo camp. The review will be followed by a grand military breakfast and the day's entertainments will wind up with a brilliant fete in the gardens of the Peterhof palace.

On Thursday there will be a grand review in Cronstadt roads of the combined French and Russian squadrons, at the termination of which President Faure will bid farewell to the czar and zarina and will return on board the "Iphigenie" which will immediately afterward sail for France.

Among the magnificent decorations prepared for the occasion of the visit of M. Faure to St. Petersburg is a very handsome fountain, to be known as the Faure fountain, constructed in the middle of the historic Kazan square. It is destined to remain as a permanent memorial of the visit of the president of the French republic to the czar of all the Russias.

President Faure takes with him three hundred medals in gold and platinum, eighty medals of silver gilt and twenty of dull gold, all of which have been especially struck for presentation to the Russian guard of honor which will attend the president during his stay in Russia and to the various Russian officials who will be in attendance upon the chief magistrate of France. These medals bear on one side the profile of an effigy of the republic and the words "Republique Francaise." On the reverse side of the medals is a wreath of laurels surrounding the date, August 1897.

The semi-official Novoe Vremya recently threw a damper upon the visit of the French president to Russia by denying that M. Faure would be accompanied by his wife or daughter, thus recalling the unpleasant discussion which arose during the visit of the czar and zarina to Paris regarding the precedence to which the wives of presidents and chief ladies of the republic are entitled.

The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg will present three silver loving cups to the French war ships which accompany President Faure to Russia.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

STILL AFTER THE SPOILS.

OFFICE SEEKERS BEFORE THE PENITENT BOARD.

The Board Goes Slow in Making Changes, Minority Populists Angry With Butler. To Push the Mooreville-Mecksville Line to Completion—Tax Returns Corrected by Board of Equalization—Surry County Gets the Carr Prize—Russell's "Water Haul."

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., August 18. The penitentiary board of directors met here today. Office seekers were as thick as flies and there were also on hand people who wanted places for their kinsmen or friends. The board has gone slow in the matter of changes, as it knew radical changes would literally ruin the farms.

The minority populists are greatly incensed against Senator Butler, they are saying, because he did not say anything against them here before the state committee, yet in speeches immediately afterward scored them heavily.

Some physicians have made the statement that the law giving bodies of criminals for dissection was valueless because it has no enacting clause. It will be found that a supplemental act provided the missing clause and that the act is all right.

E. A. Moye, whom it appears to be the purpose to press as the straight populist nominee for congress in the First district, is clerk of the superior court of Pitt, and his friends say he was really entitled to the nomination four years ago.

Gulfport college opened today. The outlook for an increased attendance at all the colleges, etc., is gratifying. Dr. Richard B. Ellis, one of Raleigh's oldest physicians, was paralyzed this morning.

It is the purpose of the Southern railway to complete the Mocksville-Mooreville link by January 1st, and to have it in operation for freight service by that date. The length is forty miles.

The railway commission rescinds the order requiring the train on the Southern leaving here at 2 o'clock a. m. to wait thirty minutes for the convening of westbound passengers on the vestibled trains of the Seaboard Air Line. Colonel Andrews appeared before the commission and quickly showed the change could not be made. He said the time of the train, a freight, was already too fast.

The state board of tax equalization today completed its work so far as the returns from the seventy-six counties in hand are concerned. Twenty counties are yet to be heard from. The act gives sheriffs thus delinquent as to returns only five days after August 16th to get them in. If they fail the commission will enforce the law and issue subpoenas for them. The board today sent to the registers of deeds of the seventy-six counties reporting the returns as corrected by them. The board has equalized values of horses, cattle, etc. These registers must make their county tax valuations conform. The result is going to be a very considerable increase in the total valuations.

The Crawford Gold Mining Company, of Stanly county, was today given permission by the state to change its name to the United Gold Fields Corporation.

The executive committee of the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college here this afternoon opened bids for furnishing the heating plant and advertised for bids for the hospital.

The sale of the Cumcock coal mines, which was set for September 6th, is postponed until early in October. The state superintendent of public instruction says that reports to him show that Surry county is the only one in which more than one township voted last week for the special tax for public schools. That county is, therefore, entitled to the prize of \$500 offered by Julian S. Carr.

The hearing before Kerr Craig, special master, of the charges brought, or which may be brought, by Governor Russell against the ex-president and ex-directors of the North Carolina railway, alleging fraud, is again postponed until September. The governor has so far made what is common parlance is termed a "water haul."

There is general satisfaction at the quickness of the conviction at Henderson of George Brodie, the Kittrell rapist. Sheriff Jones, of this county, says Brodie had been taken to Henderson at the time expected he would never have reached there alive. It is said that an example will be made of John Milam, the Charlotte defaulter, by his bondsmen, a Baltimore surety company, which has spent \$300 in catching him, and that he will get at least three years imprisonment. The state board of equalization will make an inquiry to ascertain whether the state farms, which are leased, are listed for taxation. Good local rains fell yesterday and last night at many points in the state, particularly in the piedmont section. But in many the drought is becoming a menace to most crops.

An Electric Power Scheme

A special dispatch to the New York Evening Post from Charlotte, N. C., says: The South Carolina Sinking Fund Commission has decided to Mrs. Susan A. Boylston, who owns all the surrounding property, the state's interest in the valuable water power at Catawba Falls, S. C., twenty miles equidistant from the cotton manufacturing towns of Chester, Winstboro, and Rock Hill. The deal was made by reason of an offer made to Mrs. Boylston by a company of capitalists to develop the power electrically and to put in a cotton manufacturing plant on the spot, to cost not less than \$50,000. It is hoped to furnish power by electrical transmission to the cotton manufacturing towns named.

Charlotte News: A considerate thief. He takes a gold watch from Mr. H. C. Little, but returns it.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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A PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Great Terror Caused by the Explosion of Three Bombs in the City—The Palace Guards Called Out and the Gates Closed—Constantinople, August 18.—The city is almost in a panic tonight after the news of bomb explosions attempted or accomplished this afternoon at three different points. The explosions are attributed to the Armenians. At 2 o'clock, a bomb was thrown just outside the police headquarters in the Pera district. It failed to explode. Almost at the same moment an Armenian whose name, it is believed, is Garabet, was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman bank in the Galata district. He was carrying a package of explosive which he was trying to ignite. A second bomb was exploded in a private road between the viceroy's offices of the grand vizier and the state council house. One man was killed and several others were severely injured. The explosion shattered windows in the vicinity and did other slight damage.

The police have made a number of arrests. Reports of the outrages spread quickly through the city and caused the greatest excitement. The police and the guards at the sultan's palace are taking extraordinary precautions tonight, which have given color to a rumor that the bomb throwing is part of a widespread plot.

The most abject terror prevails in the precincts of the palace. In many parts of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the police headquarters and state council house, all the shops were closed and it was necessary to call out the entire police force and the military before anything like calm was restored. The Armenian who was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman bank was trying, it is reported, to place the bundle of explosives near one of the main entrances. The crowd who saw him delivered by the bank officials to the police would have made short work of him if they had not been prevented. The police are very reticent as to the reason for summoning the police guard and closing all the doors and gateways, but it is rumored that a similar outrage was attempted within the palace limits and that the approaches were barred to prevent the exit of the would-be perpetrator.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted without a dissenting vote. The financial plank in full follows: "The republican party of Iowa reaffirms and adopts in every part the declaration of principles announced by the republican national convention of 1896; and it pledges for Iowa that the election in November next shall be a still more emphatic show of the strength and justice of republican doctrines. It again especially declares for protection and honest money."

The platform declares that the republicans of Iowa view with the utmost satisfaction the result of the campaign of last year and congratulates the whole people upon the election of William McKinley. It highly commends his wisdom and energy in directing the whole force of the administration toward an early and complete fulfillment of all the party's pledges. It asks congress for its prompt action on the tariff. It demands rigid economy in all government expenditures to the end that the burdens of the people may be lessened and insists that all individuals and corporations shall be so taxed that they shall not escape a fair and proportionate share of the support of the government. It declares that selfishness should be rebuked, avarice and the power of combination restrained in order that all may have equal opportunities of advancement. The administration of Governor Drake is indorsed and the farmers are congratulated upon the selection of James Wilson as secretary of agriculture.

On Trial for the Paris Bazaar Fire—Paris, August 19.—Baron Mackau, one of the chief promoters of the charity bazaar of the Rue Jean Goujon, which was destroyed by fire in May with a loss of 100 lives, including that of the Duchess d'Alencon, sister of the empress of Austria, and Bailac and Eragraph, two empires of the cinematograph establishment in the bazaar, the section where the fire broke out, were placed on trial here today charged with homicide through their imprudence upon that occasion. The baron was not only one of the chief promoters of the fair, but he presented the inflammable property representing oil Paris for the use of the fair and also gave the use of the ground upon which it was erected. The baroness Mackau was another victim of the conflagration. The judge who examined Baron Mackau today praised his honorable character, but reproached him for lack of precaution. The trial will last three days. There are thirty-three witnesses to be examined.