

# The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

## NEARLY 200 DROWNED

### GO TO THE BOTTOM WITH THE COLIMA.

Former Assistant Secretary to Have the State Portfolio—Floods Spread Death and Destruction in Texas—Details of the Death of Marti.

**Wrecked in the Pacific.**  
R. S. Schwerin, superintendent at San Francisco of the Pacific Mail Company, Monday night received word that the Colima had been wrecked. Nineteen of those on board were saved. The Colima carried about forty first cabin passengers and the same number in the crew. The Colima was commanded by Captain J. P. Taylor and was an iron vessel of 2,900 tons. She was built in 1873 by Roach & Sons, of Philadelphia, and was owned by the Pacific Mail Company. The wreck occurred between Manzanilla and Acapulco. The Colima carried a very heavy cargo of general merchandise. A ship's boat containing five of the crew and fourteen of the passengers arrived at Manzanilla Tuesday. Assistant Superintendent Avery of the Pacific Mail stated that the Colima carried 192 people and only nineteen were saved. Most of the cabin passengers were bound through to New York.

### FOUGHT FACE TO FACE.

**Battle in Which Marti Was Killed and Gomez Wounded a Desperate One.**  
Cable dispatches say the battle where Marti was killed occurred on May 19 near Bifos. The Cubans were divided into two bodies, under Gomez and Maceo. It was expected that they would leave San Luis for Bayamo. Learning this, General Sandoval, with 300 men, pursued them and encountered 700 of the rebel cavalry under Gomez. In the first charge the Cubans rode down the Spanish advance, killing a sergeant and wounding or capturing an entire squad. Sandoval personally led the bayonet charge, and the Spanish heroically held their ground against the rebel horse, fighting the Cubans face to face. It is said that Marti, who led the advance, fell in the third charge, almost within the Spanish lines, pierced by seven bullets. Gomez then came to the front, and the Cubans made eleven successive fruitless attempts to break the Spanish lines and recover Marti's body.

### WILL BE IN CHARGE.

Successor of Mr. Gresham Not Soon to Be Selected.

It is intimated in official circles at Washington that Secretary Gresham's successor in the cabinet will not be named for several weeks, and that in the meantime Assistant Secretary Ull will perform the duties. Grave international problems are pressing for solution, but the President has always taken such a deep interest in every detail of State Department affairs that a Secretary is not a strict necessity of the moment. Many names figure in the calculations as reasonable probabilities for Secretary of State. Don M. Dickinson is easily at the head of this, having declined the office at the commencement of the administration; William C. Whittey occupies a place in the minds of many, while not a few believe that Bayard may be transferred from the court of St. James to his old post as chief adviser of the President.

### SWEPT AWAY DEVIL'S RIVER.

**Entire Family Drowned in the Rush of Waters.**  
In the terrible flood that visited the Devil's River country in Texas last Thursday four persons met their death by drowning near Ozona. Two others belonging to the same family, were drowned, but their bodies have not been recovered. The victims were George Velasco's wife and the latter's two brothers and three sisters. They lived on the bank of Devil's river, which was thirty feet high in thirty minutes and swept their house and the whole family into the raging torrent. All the houses on the Prosser ranch, between Juno and Comstock, were swept away, and several families, numbering in all about twenty persons, are believed to have been drowned.

### Confessed to Murder.

John Carey confessed in Chicago his connection with the murder of Police Officer Duddles on the night of Jan. 3 last. His statement exposed John Rouch as the actual murderer, with William Magee and Carey as his accomplices in the felonious act of burglary which preceded the murder and from which the murder was a reasonable and anticipated consequence.

### Noted Wood Carver Dead.

Henry Lindley Fry, who ranked high among the wood carvers of the world, died Monday at his home near Cincinnati. He was 88 years of age. He worked on the decorations of the House of Commons and Westminster Abbey before coming to America. There is work of his chisel in nearly every royal house in Europe.

### Negro Murderer Lynched.

At Elliott City, Mo., Jacob Henson, colored, under sentence of death for the murder three months ago of Daniel F. Shen, was hanged by lynchers. Henson's feigned insanity was to have been introduced, which would have caused the lynchers to take the law into their own hands.

### No Release for Debs.

The United States Supreme Court has denied the application of Eugene V. Debs, the strike leader, for a writ of habeas corpus. This is a victory for the Government.

### Woman Turns Highwayman.

Sheriff Hancock, of Ava, Mo., captured the robbers who held up A. R. Turner, storekeeper at Rome. They were captured near Lead Hill, Ark. One of the bold thieves, and the one who appeared to be the leader of the gang, turned out to be a woman. Her name is Lydia Briston.

### Armenian Editors Are Arrested.

A special from Athens says two Armenians, editors of the Journal Vatan, have been arrested here for blackmailing the Turkish minister and publishing articles insulting to the sultan.

### Says It Injures Health.

The Paris Journal des Debats makes a violent attack upon the importation of American lard into France, saying that it is sold as pure lard, defrauds the treasury and customs, injures pig breeding, deceives the consumer and is injurious to health.

### Says They Got the \$16,000.

Sheriff Leslie, of Leadville, Colo., believes that he has captured two of the three men who robbed the Wells-Fargo express office of \$16,000 near Cripple Creek several weeks ago. The men gave their names as Peter Barr and Jim Stewart.

# MORTON DOESN'T LIKE IT

Objects to Having His Meat Inspection Methods Criticized.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, are very much exercised over the attack made upon the effectiveness of the meat inspection service. The inspection provided for under the act was to meet the demands of foreign governments to which our meat was exported, but the authority given the Secretary was insufficient. Mr. Morton has tried to induce Congress to cure the defects. While the inspection separated the healthy from the diseased meat and prevented the exportation of the latter, the Secretary was not clothed with the power to compel the destruction of condemned meat, and this could be sold in the domestic markets. If the Legislatures of the States had taken steps to co-operate with the department by providing for the destruction of carcasses condemned by Federal inspectors, the inspection would have been rendered effective. But this was not done, and the Secretary appealed to Congress. Last December Congress passed in a modified form an amendment proposed by the Secretary to punish persons selling this condemned meat for food. The amendment does not go into effect until July 1. Meanwhile, however, the department objects strenuously to the intimations thrown out that the inspection as at present conducted in no wise protects the domestic consumers. The Secretary, without the definite authority of law, insists that he has accomplished much with reference to trichinae in pork.

### BISHOP HURST HAPPY.

**Money Raised for the First Building of the American University.**  
Bishop Hurst, president of the board of trustees of the American University, which on Wednesday raised \$150,000 for the erection of the first building, a hall of history, is very enthusiastic over the university. It is proposed to make the university a great American institution for the training and equipment of students for special and original research. The work is to be purely post-graduate, a college diploma being necessary for matriculation. The site of the university, costing \$100,000, is located on the heights above Washington beyond the new naval observatory and Woodley, President Cleveland's old country place. It includes ninety acres. Ultimately the plans contemplate twenty-nine buildings. The trustees estimate it will cost \$5,000,000 to start the university, and \$10,000,000 for full equipment. The funds are being raised largely by personal solicitation.

### MAD RUSH FOR LAND.

**Scramble of 20,000 People for 437 Kickapoo Claims.**  
At and before noon Thursday 20,000 eager, greedy men and women rushed from Oklahoma City, Ok., pell mell into the little triangular reservation of the last remaining reservation of the Kickapoo Indian tribe, and jostled, scrambled and fought for the 437 claims that were opened to settlement by President Cleveland's proclamation. At night the majority of the Kickapoo were homeless and sought shelter, roaming about over the land which for a quarter of a century has been their kingdom and in which no pole had been permitted to gain a foothold. The majority of the bark houses built by the Indians are located in the uplands, far distant from the rich bottom lands which were allotted to them by the agents of the Government. Now they shelter the white man, who has taken possession of the upland as his own.

### HAS A MANIA FOR JEWELS.

**Remarkable Career of Samuel Costar Arrested in New York.**  
Samuel Costar, or "Jew Sam," who was arrested at New York, was identified by Mrs. C. H. Maillard as the man who robbed her flat of \$7,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. The police say that in Milwaukee he robbed Gertrude Peace of \$1,000 worth of jewelry; from Rose Carroll, of San Francisco, he stole \$5,000 worth of jewelry; from Jennette Wannamaker, of Denver, he took jewelry valued at \$1,000; and from Miss Florence McClellan, of Chicago, he stole \$2,000 worth of jewelry. He has victimized many women and jewelers.

### Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	28	20	8	.714
Cincinnati	30	20	10	.667
Chicago	30	19	11	.633
Cleveland	29	17	12	.586
New York	28	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	25	13	12	.520
Boston	24	12	12	.500
Baltimore	22	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	26	10	16	.385
St. Louis	30	11	19	.367
Toledo	24	9	15	.375
Milwaukee	23	9	14	.391
St. Paul	21	7	14	.333

### WESTERN LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indianapolis	22	17	5	.773
Minneapolis	21	13	8	.619
Grand Rapids	23	13	10	.565
Kansas City	23	11	12	.478
Kentucky	21	10	11	.476
Toledo	24	10	14	.417
Milwaukee	23	9	14	.391
St. Paul	21	7	14	.333

### Bigmans Must Go.

Bigamy in the United States by Canadian citizens is one of the subjects to be grappled with at Toronto by the National Council of Women of Canada under the presidency of its founder, the Countess of Aberdeen. It has lately been decided that a married person who is a British subject residing in Canada, and who goes to the United States or any place out of Canada and there goes through the form of marriage with another person cannot be convicted in Canada of bigamy. This is the case even when no divorce has been obtained in the United States. The Countess and the ladies affiliated with her upon the executive committee of the National Council are bound to have the law amended if possible.

### Fierce Fury of the Winds.

During a storm at Rockport, Texas, forty houses were blown from their foundations, and the Catholic Church and Commercial Hotel wrecked. Vessels in the bay dragged their anchors and three came ashore. The force of the wind drove the rain through roofs. Rev. Mr. Scarbrough, of the Methodist Church, was internally injured. Half a dozen boats were blown ashore at Corpus Christi. Crops are utterly ruined along the Kerr branch of the Aransas Pass road. Two bridges on the Aransas Pass road, near Yoakum and one at Kerrville were washed away. Reports place the rainfall at from two to three inches.

### To Run for Senator.

It is reported on what is apparently good authority that Secretary Carlisle is determined to make a hot fight for the Senate. His intention, a Washington dispatch says, is due to an expressed wish of the President.

### Jail Burned by Lynchers.

A letter from Rodney, Miss., says that the town jail was fired by a band of lynchers at night and that a negro prisoner at the time.

# DANGER IN THE RISE.

Price of Wheat May Prove a Calamity to Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "If wheat has been so greatly injured by the snows and frosts in May that the sudden rise of 12 cents in two weeks is justified, the calamity will affect all business prospects. The markets do not believe it, for stocks do not collapse, iron, leather, and hides still rise, and no holders of wheat would sell at 80 cents, a lower price than had been known at this season for thirty years prior to 1893, if current reports were credited. Some injury has undoubtedly been sustained, but our own dispatches do not show that it is really serious. The temper is to buy, regardless of visible requirements, in the faith that prices are sure to rise. Western receipts of wheat for three weeks have been larger than last year in spite of storms and frosts. The rise has practically stopped buying for export, as the similar rise did in April, 1884, which was followed by about the lowest prices then ever known. Whether grain has been greatly injured or not, foreign markets will take early occasion to fortify themselves against a sudden rise in prices. Sales at New York amounted to 155,000, 60 bushels, and accounts of damage by frost and by insects are so mixed up that some traders infer the bugs must wear overcoats."

### SAY SHE WAS POISONED.

**Mrs. Matthews Dies in a Graveyard and C. W. Winthrop Is Arrested.**  
C. W. Winthrop, assistant superintendent of Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco, was arrested in connection with the mysterious death of Mrs. Jennie Matthews last Saturday. Mrs. Matthews died very suddenly while decorating the grave of her child. Her little daughter, by whom she was accompanied, said Winthrop gave her mother a pill, but he denied this statement. A chemical analysis of the woman's stomach, however, developed the fact that it contained strychnine. Evidence is said to have been found now that Mrs. Matthews had her life insured for \$2,000 a few days before her death, and that Winthrop is deputized in the policy to hold the money in trust for her daughter, Minnie, a child five years old.

### ADVOCATES OPIUM TRADE.

**English Government Favors It for Business Reasons.**  
In the House of Commons Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, liberal member for the Barnard division of Durham, made a motion attacking the report of the opium commission and the opium trade generally, and demanding that the Indian Government suppress it. Henry Fowler, secretary of state for India, strongly opposed the motion. The suppression of the opium trade, he said, would deprive 1,250,000 poor peasant growers of their entire livelihood and create a great deficit in the Indian revenues. The motion was defeated by a vote of 176 to 59.

### FLYING MACHINE A SUCCESS.

**Langley's Invention Travels a Thousand Feet in a Recent Test.**  
A Washington letter says: The Langley flying machine flew a distance of 1,000 feet at a test down the Potomac a few days ago. The machine is now propelled by storage batteries placed under the wing and is under the control of any hand. The machine is said to be a great success. It is now believed that the machine will fly a great distance. Prof. Langley has already spent more than \$50,000 in experimental work, and he believes that before long he will be able to build a practical machine.

### All Records Broken.

Thursday was the most notable day in the history of the Chicago wheat pit. Over 250,000 bushels were traded in, the price touched \$2.25 per bushel, and the crowd had won the market. All efforts of the professional traders to hold them back have failed. John C. Schwartz failed during the day. Over \$1,000,000 in margins was paid in. Strong foreign buying orders assisted the countrymen to keep the price up.

### Is a Notorious Swindler.

S. H. Taggart, the Johnson County, Mo., farmer who was swindled out of \$8,500 by two men who pretended to purchase his farm, has identified the two men arrested for the crime. A detective has identified the chief swindler as J. H. Hamilton, a notorious confidence man, known in every American city. His companion has not been identified, but is thought to be a Chicago man.

### Russia Showing Her Hand.

It is stated that the Russian Government has declined to agree to the military occupation of Korea by the Japanese forces and demands that the Government at Tokio recall the garrisons stationed there.

### Wheat Scarce in Kansas.

A serious condition confronts the millers of Kansas. Many of the small mills throughout the State are shutting down because they cannot get wheat, owing to the recent rise in price.

### Are Made Knights.

Henry Irving, the actor; Lewis Morris, the poet; Howard Russell, the correspondent, and Besant, the English writer, were made baronets by Queen Victoria upon her 70th birthday.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.25 to \$3.35; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 76½c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 61c; buttermilk, creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 45c to 60c; broom corn, per lb, common, 10c to 12c; fine, 12c to 14c.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 80½c; corn, No. 1 white, 50c to 50½c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 34½c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 32½c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 81c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; rye, 60c to 71c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 71c.  
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 1 hard, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 50c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 3, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; barley, No. 2, 48c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 67c to 68c; pork, mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50.  
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 38c; buttermilk, creamery, 13c to 14c; eggs, Western, 13c to 14c.

# W. Q. GRESHAM DEAD.

SECRETARY OF STATE PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON.

All the Family Present Except Otto, the Son—Heroic Life and Character of the Man—He Dies the Victim of Overwork.

**End of a Noble Life.**  
Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State, died of pneumonia Tuesday morning at 1:15 o'clock at the Arlington Hotel in Washington. All hope of his recovery was practically abandoned when a sinking spell occurred shortly before 6 o'clock Monday evening. The most powerful heart stimulants known to medical science, nitro glycerine and digitalis, were injected periodically, and an infusion of normal saline solution was made through an opened vein in the arm. He recovered slightly, but owing to severe rigors shortly before 11 o'clock he began to fail rapidly, and his vitality began to ebb. The physicians saw that the end was near, and at 12 o'clock withdrew to the ante-room, leaving in the sick chamber only the members of his family, Mrs. Gresham, her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and son-in-law, Mr. Andrews, and the nurses.

Up to that time he had been conscious and talked of his life. His words were full of bravery. He fully appreciated his



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

condition and spoke words of hope and cheer to his stricken wife and daughter. Sometimes his mind wandered slightly and went back to the days of long ago, recalling scenes of life and happiness in the springtime of his life. He spoke, too, of his absent son, and his private secretary, Mr. Landis, whom he loved as a son, and who, like his son, was speeding to his bedside, all too late. All through the long night of his pain the dying statesman had called and asked for the coming of the man who was flying eastward with all the speed steam and steel could bring him, but it was not to be. The shadow of death was upon the father's face when Otto Gresham saw it. He reached the bedside too late. The Secretary of War tried to arrange for a special train from Pittsburg to bring the dying man on, but as the result proved, no flight could have been swift enough to cover the distance in time.

Just before the physicians retired he ceased speaking, though he appeared to be conscious. Mrs. Gresham sat at the bedside, holding his fevered brow and occasionally reading to him from Bible passages which he loved. As the end approached his pulse became hardly perceptible. Gradually his eyes glazed and closed. Mrs. Gresham, with noble and heroic fortitude, continued to read the words of the gospel to her departing husband.



WHERE W. Q. GRESHAM WAS BORN, IN HARRISON COUNTY, IND.

months Gresham did not leave his bed. After he got out of bed he was five years on crutches. He went into the war a stalwart of 23; he came out a wreck. Six years later, at the age of 34, he found himself lamed for life, with an impaired constitution.

In President Arthur's cabinet he filled first the post of Postmaster General and then of Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Gresham made his first mark as a jurist in the decisions he gave in the intricate Wabash Railway case. The road had the backing of the greatest corporation in the country and the case was defended by the ablest counsel that could be secured. Judge Gresham's opinion was so fearless and at the same time so just as to gain the admiration of the whole country.

Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in both 1884 and 1888. In 1888 he received 111 votes on the first ballot; his vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to 59 on the eighth and last. The people's party in convention at Omaha Gresham was offered the presidency and he refused. Judge Gresham was considered the ideal candidate by the Populists because of his lifelong opposition to tyranny, oppression and injustice of any sort.

Judge Gresham's final departure from the party at which birth he and assisted came in the last campaign. He announced his intention of voting for Mr. Cleveland in a letter dated Oct. 22, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, who was solicitor of the treasury under Grant. After Mr. Cleveland's election Judge Gresham was offered the postmaster ship of the cabinet and accepted. He was appointed Secretary of State March 4, 1893.

Illness, remarkable endurance and nerve. For four weeks she hardly had her clothes off. Night and day she was at the bedside, snatching an hour or two of sleep when she could on a lounge in her room. She seemed determined to fight off death. "If he dies," she said many times, "I lose all." With patience and devotion she ministered to his every want, giving everything her personal attention, and trying to cheer and brighten him when he was weak and fretful. The utmost persuasion was required to induce her even to lie down. Sunday she grew so faint from sheer exhaustion that she reeled and would have fallen had not one of the nurses caught her in her arms.

### CAREER OF JUDGE GRESHAM.

**His Father Was Sheriff of an Indiana County.**  
Walter Quinton Gresham was born March 17, 1832, near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind. The Greshams are of English ancestry. His father, William Gresham, was sheriff of the county, and was appointed in the discharge of his duties when Walter was but two years old. In his boyhood young Gresham did the usual work of a farmer's son and studied his books at night. His education was gained by the hardest kind of work and self-denial. He went to the district school, and when he was 16 years old he had an opportunity to attend the Corydon Seminary. He got a clerkship in the county auditor's office, and this helped him to pay his board and school expenses. After two years at the academy he spent one year at the Bloomington University. On his return to Corydon he secured a place in the county clerk's office. There he studied law under the direction of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when 21 years old and began practice at once. Two years later he was stumping his district for John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of the Republican party, with which organization Mr. Gresham had always allied himself until 1892, when he declared himself a believer in the Democratic party. In 1856 he married Miss Matilda McGrain, a pretty Kentuckian, whose parents moved to Corydon when she was quite young.

On the eve of forming a law partnership at Indianapolis, destined to lead to fortune as well as fame, he read Lincoln's call to arms and paused in his negotiations. The Union was in danger. Republican institutions were on trial. If such as he placed self before country what would become of the country? Young Gresham grew more and more serious, and never having served in the militia passed all his leisure in studying military tactics. His young wife, not yet 22, with a baby two months old and a boy of 3 tugging at her skirts, knew what was in the mind of her young husband, and watched him with fear in her heart. Summer was fired on in April. The following September Gresham felt that his hour had come. Personally brave, he was a bit of a coward when his wife was concerned, for he knew what a sacrifice she would make in giving him up to probable death. Gresham considered a division march—St. Cloud hotel Gen. Greaves was terribly wounded at Atlanta. He was carried off the field and conveyed to Nashville by a roundabout way to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. Thirty miles of the journey were made in an ambulance. Imagine the agony to the man who had had an inch and a half of bone shot away. So fearful were the roads that the stone had to be cleared away before the ambulance could proceed, and then it was at the risk of the general's life. Mrs. Gresham met her husband at Nashville. Strangely enough, as she arrived at the door of the St. Cloud hotel Gen. Greaves was carried on a stretcher through the back door. It was a fight for life. Their next move came to a sudden halt in New Albany. The wounded man could go no further, and thus the Greshams became residents of Louisville's Indiana suburb. For ten

# MEET IN PITTSBURG.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Reports Presented Covering the Work of the Year—Matrimonial Swindler in the Tolls—Silver Conference Adjourns—Damage by Frost.

**Churchmen in Session.**  
The 107th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Third Church in Pittsburg. There were nearly 900 commissioners present when the opening hour arrived. The preliminary services were begun by prayer by Dr. Robert N. Adair, of Minneapolis. This was followed by scripture reading by Dr. Wm. N. Page, of Leavenworth, Kan. After music Dr. George Norcross, of Carlisle, Pa., read a passage from the scriptures, followed by prayer by Dr. W. H. Roberts, the stated clerk. Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth was elected moderator. Reports of the various boards of the church were presented to the assembly. The report of the board of freedmen and missions showed receipts from churches, Sabbath schools, societies and individuals exceeding those of the year before by \$5,370.20. This year is \$22,351.56, which is \$4,000 more than last year. The number of schools was decreased during the year and the salaries of teachers were reduced on an average about 10 per cent. The total contributions exclusive of \$14,668.87 for insurance, was \$173,050.16, and expenditures, \$162,704.10. The board of education and Sabbath school work reported contributions nearly \$4,000 in excess of last year. The board was enabled to keep in the field eighty-three permanent missionaries and to appoint twelve auxiliaries who labored during the last summer. Through the agency of its missionaries it organized 1,804 schools and reorganized 254, and the total number of its grants it effected the organization of 58 additional schools. These schools 5,455 teachers and 44,004 scholars are reported to have been gathered during the year. The board also reported that the schools established during the last fiscal year 50 churches have already received \$4,000. It distributed gratuitously more than 17,357,000 pages of tracts and periodicals and 38,958 volumes of Christian literature (exclusive of Bibles). It closed the year with a balance of \$25,961.02.

The report of the board of relief for disabled ministers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers showed a deficit of \$6,526.81 for the year. The board of home missions received last year \$934,259.75, exceeding last year by \$33,193.13. The board of foreign missions reported that the number of missionaries and commissions from the board and gone out to the several fields assigned them. The gifts from churches for the year have decreased \$8,626.50; from women's boards, \$14,064.27, and from miscellaneous, \$1,302.66. The total expenditures for the year were \$796,844.76, as against \$908,921.70 for the preceding year, being \$119,066.94 less than the year before. The board of education reports a larger number of recommendations received than during any previous year in its history. The total number of candidates recommended was 1,075, of whom 49 were declined.

### CROP REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

**Exceptionally Cold Weather Brought with It Widespread Damage.**  
The crop bulletin for the week issued by the department through the Chicago office says the exceptionally cool weather has been very unfavorable for most crops and widespread injury has been done by frosts which have been general throughout the northern and central portions of the country and as far south as the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The damage to the grape crop has been especially heavy in New York and Pennsylvania, and fruits generally have suffered in all northern and central districts. Corn has suffered seriously, much replanting will be necessary, and where not injured by frosts its growth has been checked and the plant yellowed. Cotton has also suffered much from the unseasonably cold weather throughout the cotton region; its growth has been retarded and cold nights