

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Prospects of the Wheat Crop as Shown by Wide Correspondence.

The first crop report for the season of the Miller's National association has been prepared. The report is compiled from replies sent by over 2,000 correspondents in various parts of the country to inquiries made ten days ago by the secretary of the association.

It is hard to say whether it can be construed as a "bear" report or a "bull" report. Certain it is that from all quarters the most flattering accounts of the condition of both winter and spring wheat come, but the aggregate reports disclose a scarcity of wheat in the country that has not been dreamed of. They show that in every section the mills are short of wheat instead of having a surplus stock as in former years.

Iowa reports the condition of both spring and winter wheat in twenty-one counties. Average of spring wheat about 20 per cent. more than last year; winter wheat average increased about 10 per cent. The present condition of both winter and spring is reported good from all points. None of the winter wheat had to be plowed up.

Nebraska reports the condition of winter and spring wheat from sixteen counties. Average of both increased from 10 to 15 per cent in different localities; present condition of both excellent; outlook for the crop very good, better than last year. The mills will require the entire crop. Wheat in this state has been neglected for three or four years, but this year most of the farmers have sown wheat on account of shortage in the corn crop the past year.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Collapse of a Cotton Warehouse With Terrible Results.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 30th says: Rooper's building on South Clay street, filled with cotton, collapsed this afternoon. Eight persons are known to have been killed. The building was supposed to be one of the most substantial in the city with heavy sidewalks and blue-stone front. It has been occupied for several years by W. E. Hooper & Sons, cotton goods manufacturers, and an immense stock was stored on the five floors. It is unknown on which floor the break occurred, as all are down from the front with forty feet of the rear. The counting room is on the first floor, and most of the persons were there when the break occurred. Half of the upper front was thrown down. The other half is liable to fall at any moment. The house was built five years ago. The ground was filled in, having once been the river shore. The foundation is said to have settled from the immense weight of goods, which is believed to have caused the calamity. Dugdale & Sons, fertilizer, occupied the front office on the second floor, and Benjamin Greenwood, and McLea & Hook, the one beneath. McLea and his employees were there when the crash came.

Greenwood reached a window and was rescued without serious injury. Hook and McLea are still under the debris, the whole of which is filled with gas from broken pipes.

Mortimer H. Lanthicum, cashier for Hooper & Co., was crushed to death under a number of barrels. Wm. H. Corkran, clerk, was caught under the timbers, but was little injured. It has been ascertained that a colored drayman named Mouton was in the building at the time of the collapse and is supposed to be in the wreck dead. A young named Nosh Martin was in the building and received a compound fracture of the left leg and was taken to the city hospital. After midnight a portion of the front wall left standing was thrown down, so the debris can be removed.

DEVoured BY ANIMALS.

A Young Lady Overtaken by Bears while Mired.

Henry Carson and his daughter Kitty lived in a small house in the wilds of Wautauga county, half a dozen miles from any human habitation. Old man Carson raised enough tobacco and cotton to supply the household with the absolute necessities of life, and all his spare time he employed in "hunting bears and other small game. His daughter was a very pretty and a very smart girl, a general favorite among the backwoods swains, half a dozen of whom were ways at her feet.

About three weeks ago Kitty suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and there were ugly rumors that she had eloped with a young storekeeper from Murphy, against whom it was known that the old man Carson had a grudge. Another rumor was that she had run away with an Italian who had been hurt on the Western North Carolina railroad, and who, during his convalescence, had given the young girl lessons on the violin.

When the father was asked what had become of his daughter, he preserved an ominous silence. A few days ago Mr. Carson was tramping through one of the great nameless swamps of the county, following some fresh bear tracks. In the process of his search, when the water had but recently receded, he saw the remains of a human body, the entire upper half of which, above the waist, had been eaten away by wild animals. From the clothing old man Carson recognized all that was left of his child.

He carried the remains to the nearest settlement. It is thought that Miss Kitty became entangled in the mire and was unable to extricate herself, and that while in this utterly helpless condition bears attacked her. All that part of the body above water had been gnawed off, and evidence of a severe struggle were apparent on every side, the bushes having been torn down and shreds of clothing scattered about. The discovery created a great sensation. The father is thought to be hopelessly insane through grief.

THE NEW RATES.

Adopted at the Recent Meeting of the Transcontinental Association.

Commissioner George W. Ristine has published three circulars, giving the result of the recent Chicago meetings of the passenger department of the Transcontinental association, to take effect June 1, as follows: For the clergy, between Missouri river points and San Francisco, \$60; annual and San Francisco, \$63.10; St. Louis, Cairo, Columbus, Ky., and St. Paul and Portland, \$64.25; New Orleans and Galveston and San Francisco, \$65; St. Paul and Portland, \$60. For the press: Between Missouri river points and San Francisco, \$70; St. Louis and San Francisco, \$73; St. Paul and Portland, \$75. For charity: Between Missouri river points and San Francisco, \$75; St. Paul and Portland, \$80 on second class and \$80 on

AN OFFICIAL IN LIMBO.

Arrest of James D. Fish, Ex-President of the Marine Bank.

James D. Fish, the ex-president of the New York Marine bank, was arrested upon a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Shields. Fish was arrested at the Mystic Inn, where, it is said, he has been hiding. He appeared before the United States commissioner and pleaded not guilty to the charge of misapplying for his own use moneys belonging to an United States bank, and was released on \$3,000 bail. The warrant was issued upon an affidavit made by the Commissioner of the Customs and Excise, the national bank examiner. He deposed, after a careful examination, that Fish had misappropriated funds belonging to the bank to the amount of \$1,141,000. This was done between March 1st and May 31st, 1884, by a series of credits to the firm of Grant & Ward, of sums from \$25,000 to \$100,000, at various dates, and they were entered in the books of the bank as loans to imaginary persons and secured by imaginary collateral in the name of Grant & Ward, which names have never been made. The affidavits assert that James D. Fish, as president, caused to be paid out money belonging to the National Banking association to or upon the written order of the Comptroller of the Currency of himself and the said Ferdinand Ward, further sums in excess of all credits of said firm, amounting to \$766,402. At the time of said overdrafts he (James D. Fish) well knowing that the firm of Grant & Ward were unable to get any authorized statement from General Grant or his counsel regarding the allegations made by Fish, of the Marine bank, that he had let- ters from General Grant assuring him that the same were correct, and that the firm was genuine. Friends of the general assert that he will show in a day or two Fish's statement to be either entirely false or so distorted as to be worthless.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Final Arrangements Perfected for the Great Political Gathering.

There was held in Chicago on Monday a joint meeting of the sub-committee of the republican national committee and local committee of arrangement of the republican national convention to decide upon changes necessary to be made in the hall after the musical convention and prior to the convention. It was decided to take out 350 seats next to the stage, and in the space thus vacated to put up a stage nine inches high, on which are to be placed tables for the use of 300 members of the press, the next 1,600 seats to be used by delegates and alternates. Between the space allotted to the delegates and that for alternates, a row of seats will be taken out for a passageway, and between the alternates and the general public two more rows will be taken out for the same purpose. A hand-rail will be put up between the alternates and the public and the ticket gates placed in the aisles, and at these doorskeepers will be placed to keep out all but those for whom seats are intended. These changes will take out 2,200 seats, leaving 7,000 for the public, including the galleries, in which are 1,000 seats for the public. The hall is exactly the same in length than the hall of 1880, but the chairs are placed closer than in 1880 and are a little smaller. The committees have made a discovery which caused some amusement. It was found that the director of the building who applied for several hundred seats and were respectfully refused, had surreptitiously constructed a platform for about one hundred seats on the west fly of the building. Access is obtained outside of the hall proper, so the committees have no authority over the trespassers, and will make no objections. Mr. New, of the committee, said as to the admission of contesting delegations, that he presumed they would be admitted on the same footing as other delegates, and if the committee on credentials should to dispossess them they could do so.

THE NEGRO SWINGS.

A Brief Outline of His Terrible Crime.

William Brown (colored) was executed at Belleville, Ill., on the 30th. The drop was sprung at 10:30. Brown murdered the peddler named Levee, a poor crippled Russian exile, whom he induced to remain all night in his hut near Cahokia, on February 26. His cupidity had been excited by the display of the peddler's wares. He brained Lavigne with an axe and then mutilated the body by chopping it into pieces and burned the head, hands and feet, and buried what remained. At the trial he pleaded guilty. Mrs. Mary Brown, his wife, is indicted also as an accomplice in the horrible crime. Brown slept a few hours his last night and ate a hearty breakfast in the morning. Sheriff Rogreit entered the cell at 10 a. m. and read the death warrant. Brown displayed no emotion, although his wife, in the cell above, could be heard sobbing. The procession then started for the scaffold, where Brown made a short speech, implicating Jackson, another colored man, who the grand jury failed to indict, but who had been arrested on the strength of one of Brown's so-called confessions. The culprit was then pinioned, the noose adjusted, the trap sprung and in eight minutes he was dead.

LOST IN THE DEEP.

The French Brig Senorine Goes Ashore at Grand Banks.

A special from St. Johns, N. F., the 24th, says: The French brig "Senorine" went ashore at Grand Banks and is a total wreck. Fifty-three passengers and nine of the crew were lost. The "Senorine" was caught in a fog and the captain lost his bearings. He was making for St. Johns, going slow, when she struck. The wildest disorder prevailed, the officers and crew making for the boats and leaving the passengers to care for themselves. A boat containing twenty passengers and some of the crew was swamped after it got away from the steamer by the jurching of the vessel. The screams of the women were heartrending, and most of them sank immediately. The men struggled, but only a few succeeded in catching floating spars. The captain was unable to maintain discipline, and among the passengers few were able to save themselves. Many clung to the rigging after the first shock, thinking the vessel would stand the strain and they might be picked up when the fog cleared. But when the vessel went to pieces they were all lost. Only about twenty persons were saved.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

An Answer to the Petition of the Union Pacific Filed.

Rowland G. Hazard, the stockholder upon whose complaint a receiver was appointed for the Credit Mobilier of America has filed in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, an answer to the petition of the Union Pacific railway company for the removal of Oliver Ames from the receivership. In answer, says the judgment for \$1,299,365 obtained by the Union Pacific Railway against the Credit Mobilier in New York courts, upon which proceedings had been brought to have said judgment opened, was not justly due, and that the Union Pacific company was necessarily interested in the suit now pending in Massachusetts, brought by the Credit Mobilier to recover \$1,000,000 from the Union Pacific road, as the latter corporation is successor to the Credit Mobilier. Hazard denies that Credit Mobilier is insolvent, but believes it would be to its best interests if Oliver Ames was removed from the receivership and a Pennsylvania appointed. He agrees with the statement that Ames has not managed his trust in the manner that he should.

Pino's Cure for Consumption is not only pleasant to take, but it is sure to cure.

One Brute Attacks Another.

At the Lexington, (Ky.) fair grounds on the 29th, a trainer named Kimball had in hand a stallion and whi-ped him so severely that the horse threw the man, turned on him furiously, and attempted to crush him by his hoofs. Missing the mark with his knees, the infuriated stallion began tearing the prostrate trainer with his teeth, and when driven off by the shouts and restates of a negro boy, returned to the attack, and before Kimball was finally released a wrist and leg were broken and the flesh was torn from his breast and shoulder. His injuries are quite serious.

Hazard, in answer, says the judgment for \$1,299,365 obtained by the Union Pacific Railway against the Credit Mobilier in New York courts, upon which proceedings had been brought to have said judgment opened, was not justly due, and that the Union Pacific company was necessarily interested in the suit now pending in Massachusetts, brought by the Credit Mobilier to recover \$1,000,000 from the Union Pacific road, as the latter corporation is successor to the Credit Mobilier. Hazard denies that Credit Mobilier is insolvent, but believes it would be to its best interests if Oliver Ames was removed from the receivership and a Pennsylvania appointed. He agrees with the statement that Ames has not managed his trust in the manner that he should.

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