Miss M C Shaw

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An old resident of Iowa, now residing at Nebraska City, says that in 1883 he sold 160 acres of land in Crawford County, Iowa, for $25 an acre, and that a few days ago, although a railroad has since reached the place, he was offered the same farm for $15 an acre. He states also that in many parts of Iowa he can buy improved farms for $8 or $10 an acre less than he could buy wild lands for seven years ago.

The Paris *Herald* solemnly asserts that "nearly forty-five per cent. of the female convicts have at some period of their lives kept parrots, and a careful comparison made between a thousand shopkeepers of the weaker sex who indulge in parrots, and a thousand of the same class who abstain from parrots and dicky birds, shows that the former are twenty seven times more liable to be arrested on charges of dishonesty than the latter."

Lion taming, which has heretofore been looked upon as an exciting and dangerous pursuit, has been reduced to a safe and mechanical basis by the use of electricity, anounces the Chicago *Herald*. The lion tamer now enters the cage of the king of beasts carrying a light wand with an insulating grip for the hand connected by a flexible wire with a battery. With this device a lion is about as dangerous as a pug dog. He may look terrible and roar, but he can do no harm. Anybody can tame a lion nowadays, and those thrilling stories in which the keeper, failing to subdue the majestic animal by the strange power of his bad eye, is torn all to pieces by him in sight of the audience, are tales of the past.

Officers in the navy, asserts the New York *Sun*, look forward with confidence to the time ten or fifteen years hence when the large body of their brother officers who were rushed through the Academy and in the war between '61 and '65 shall come to be retired, and make place for those behind them who must for years wait patiently in subordinate offices. The resignations at the opening of the war, caused by the defection of many officers to the Confederacy and the sudden enormous growth of the navy, made berths for hundreds of officers and gave an impetus to promotion such as was never known in any other navy. Many of the war officers survive, and in years to come they will be retired with great rapidity. Of course, promotions will be equally rapid, and the Lieutenants of to-day will find themselves Admirals.

A comparison has been made between railroad operations in the United States and Europe by taking the Prussian system as typical of one and the Pennsylvania system as representative of the other. The Prussian system embraces 16,800 miles and is owned by the State. The Pennsylvania system is 7884 miles long. The total earnings of the former in 1887–8 were $180,000,000 and of the latter $123,000,000, so that the Prussian, with more than double the mileage of the Pennsylvania, only earned 50 per cent. more money. The earnings per mile of the Prussian were $10,000, of the Pennsylvania $16,000. The Prussian carried 191,600,000 passengers, more than double the number transported by the Pennsylvania, namely, 73,000,000. But, on the other hand, the Pennsylvania carried 122,000,000 tons of freight, against only 99,000,000 carried by the Prussian roads.

Says the Chicago *Mail:* Everybody knows that a "man's house is his castle," or, at least, everybody ought to. The sturdy old proverb of common law comes down to us from times as far back as the granting of the Magna Charta, if not further. But of late the full significance of all the rights implied in the saying, which is in reality an exemplification of good law, have not been recognized or respected, as they should have been. "A man's house is his castle;" in it he is supposed to be safe; privacy is sacred in the eyes of civilization, and no individual has the right to violate the privacy of another; ergo, has not the right to enter his house without his consent for any purpose whatsoever. But the community, for the protection of itself, retains the right to violate the privacy of the individual, to take his person, property, or life if need be. But that right cannot be exerted without due process of law, without responsible official action, made necessary by the misdeed of the individual whose privacy is thus violated. The courts have so decided, and a fresh decision by Judge Collins has brought to notice the danger of violation of the principle: "A man's house is his castle." Officer John Mahoney went to the house of Thomas Bailey, and, without warrant, forcibly entered. Bailey shot him, as he had a perfect right to do, and the court acquitted him. Any citizen has a right to defend his privacy to whatever extent he may find necessary, save against recognized and accredited officers of the law with the official order of the community in the shape of a warrant to justify their intrusion. It's a good, healthy, sturdy old adage that "a man's house is his castle;" one of those upon the recognition of which by each individual rests the foundation of social organization, tribal, state, civic, or national association.

CREAM OF LOCAL NEWS.

The Happenings of This And Adjoining States Chronicled.

Now Pay Attention and Listen, For Every One of These Items Will Interest You, Whether Healthy, Poor or Wealthy, Lame, Halt or Blind.

VIRGINIA.

The Exposition held at Middleton, Frederick county, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September, under the auspices of the Middleton Improvement and Immigration Association, was a successful affair. The 2d Virginia Infantry regiment, Col. Joseph A. Nulton commanding, were in camp there for a few days. This regiment is composed of Valley and Southwestern Virginia companies, and under the direction of Col. Nulton, who was an officer of the celebrated Stonewall brigade during the late war, is rapidly attaining a state of commendable proficiency.

The house committee on war claims at Washington city reported favorably the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay William and Mary college of Virginia, $64,000, to reimburse it for the destruction of its buildings and property during the war.

A correspondent of the Danville *Register* recently came across a farmer, Mr. William F. Rippeto, residing near Weyer's Cave, Augusta County, Va., who furnishes an example of industry and thrift worthy of commendation. Mr. Rippeto is an old soldier of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, and lost his left arm in the battle of Gettysburg. That arm was cut off near the shoulder, and yet with one arm he cultivates his farm of forty acres and comfortably supports a wife and four children. In seeding time he employs help, but at all other times does all the farm work himself, and his devoted wife attends to all the affairs of the house and kitchen.

A fire in the factory of the Richmond Paper Company, at Richmond, Va., Thursday night did $25,000 of damage.

Terry & Green, real estate agents of Wytheville, have sold to Messrs. Moore and Hibbert, iron-ore experts of Staunton, Va., and representatives of northern and western capital, the celebrated Glade Mountain iron property lying four miles south of Rural Retreat. The property contains 1,000 acres. There is on it three separate leads of good iron ore which run for four miles without a break. The price paid was $35,000.

The yards and docks department will soon commence extensive improvements at the south end of the Norfolk navy yard in the erection of an extensive wharf from the new dry-dock to the south wall and making ground for new building, among them electric light works. The work of plastering the new marine barracks is all now to be done to complete that fine structure, and the marines will move into their new home about the 1st of November and occupy the finest barracks building in the country.

During the session of the Circuit Court at Petersburg Judge B. A. Hancock granted two charters of incorporation. The first was to "The Merchants Tobacco Company of Petersburg." The capital stock of the company shall not be less than $5,000 nor more than $100,000, and the real estate to be owned at any one time shall not exceed $25,000. The chief purpose for which the company is organized is the purchase, handling, and sale of leaf tobacco. The second charter granted was one incorporating "The East-View Cemetery and Improvement Company." This company is composed of colored men. The capital stock is to be not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The date fixed for the execution of Steve Jacobs, the Croatan outlaw now in jail at Lumberton, is September 26.

Frank L. Bond, one of the oldest citizens of Tarboro, left his home, in his night-clothes, Tuesday morning, and his whereabouts is not known. His mind has not been in its normal condition for some time.

The colored State fair begins at Raleigh October 20th. There is only one company of colored troops in the State (Charlotte) and it will then encamp there, at the fair grounds.

The First Presbyterian church of Greensboro has let the contract for a new church building to Porter & Goodwin, of Goldsboro.

Jim Reid, Frank Cauble, and Frank Hunt, all white, and prisoners in the county jail, made their escape early Thursday morning. The escape was accomplished by filing the huge iron hinges of the doors, and the iron bars. Then tying their blankets together, the prisoners made themselves free. The last one escaping was seen by a person passing, and saw the direction of their flight. The Salisbury city officers are now on their trail, and exerting all efforts to catch them. Neither had over eight months to remain, and Frack Cauble was only in for two months.

Capitalists representing Durham, Hamlet and Chatham, are negotiating for the purchase of about one-fourth of Maxton, some 400 acres of land. If they purchase, extensive improvements will be made at once.

Alexia Thompson, the negro cook of S. Cohen, of Goldsboro, was arrested Wednesday, charged with poisoning Cohen's family of eleven persons by putting it in the coffee.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A commission was also issued for the formation of the Western Carolina Land and Improvement Company, of Anderson, with a capital stock of $150,000 in shares of $100 each. The principal place of business will be the city of Anderson, and the general purpose of the company will be the buying, selling, leasing and improving of real estate in South Carolina, but more especially in the western part of the State with a view to building up and developing that section.

Commissions were issued by the Secretary of State for the organization of the American Bank of Greenville, capital $75,000.

The sheriff of Kershaw county, under a judgment for $25,000, in favor of Rice & Coleman, seized a locomotive of the Three C's Road. The engine is worth about $8,000 or $9,000, and will, it is thought, be sold. The judgment is for an unpaid bill for trestling over the Wateree River. It is not known whether this is the first of a series of seizures to be made, but every one hopes that the Three C's will be able to tide over their present trouble.

Real estate continues to advance in and around Aiken, and the lands known as the Levels find ready sale at figures ranging between $60 and $100 an acre.

The officers of the Atlantic Coast Line System have promised to visit Orangeburg on the 10th of September to decide upon the route of the Augusta extension and select a site for their depots and shops, which have been gratuitously offere the road by the city of Orangeburg. Naturally the people of Orangeburg are very much encouraged with their prospects.

The people of Clinton celebrated the completion of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern to that place on last Wednesday by a grand barbecue. Speeches were made by Col. I. G. McKissick, Lieutenant Governor Mauldin and Col. Irby.

Five miles of iron have been laid on the Branchville and Bowman Railroad, and already the company is doing a good freight business. In the last few days the company has hauled four thousand crossties, and the business is improving.

The South Carolina Railway Company is boring an Artesian well at Montmorenci. Chapman Bros., of Augusta have the contract.

The Richardson Guards at Montmorenci received their quota of arms from the State last week. They hope to get their new uniforms before the date fixed for the State Fair, as they desire to attend in a body. They hold weekly drills. It is proposed to form a battalion in Aiken county, composed of the Palmetto Rifles, the Richardson Guards and the Sally Rifles.

The members of the colored Alliance on Wadmalaw Island have made arrangements for an Alliance store for the island at a place known as Bentz's, arrangements looking to the renting of a store having been concluded with Mr. John Bentz. They will also have an Alliance gin house, having arranged with Mr. F. Schaffer for the ginning of their whole crop.

TENNESSEE.

The excitement in Chattanooga is a war between the Street Railway company and the city authorities. The latter seems to be on top now.

Mrs. Neal Phelan died at her home at Trenton from the effect of an overdose of laudanum. Her husband gave her the medicine through mistake.

J. W. Campbell, proprietor of the Campbell House, Covington, and formerly on the police force in Memphis, had a wrestling tustle in fun with James Sweeney, a blacksmith, at Covington. They had their fun on the sidewalk near the hotel. It is not so funny now. In the fall Mr. Campbell had his leg broken above the knee and a bad sprain of the arm. Sweeney escaped with a sprained thumb.

A terrible accident occurred at Morristown about 8 o'clock as passenger train No. 2 was coming in. Three boys, Tom Foster, Auther Lilly and Frank Blair, were walking on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia track about two miles from town and were evidently crossing what is known as Carriger's Crossing when the train struck them, instantly killing Foster and Lilly. Blair is still alive, but not expected to live. The boys ages were from thirteen and eighteen years.

During the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga last fall seventeen persons were injured by the running away down down the side of Missionary Ridge of a car on the electric road. Suits were brought by the injured persons for heavy damages. Eleven of these suits have been compromised, the Electric Street Railroad Company paying $12,500 in cash and taking a receipt in full. The unsettled claims will be adjusted by the Circuit Court next fall.

The reunion of the Blue and the Grey at Koxville, October 7, 8 and 9, promises to be a notable event. The reunion is to be under the auspices of the city authorities and the Confederate and Grand Army posts of that city. At the inception of the affair $10,000 was raised to be spent in advertising. The matter has been printed and much of it sent out. Already 100,000 posters, 200,000 folders and 180,000 hand bills have been sent out. To show the interest which Knoxville people are taking in it may be stated that six or eight men are now traveling in various parts of the country to work up an interest in the reunion. It is expected that at least 20,000 veterans will be in attendance, and preparations are being made to take care of 50,000 people. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, will be one of the most popular and prominent figures at the reunion.

GEORGIA.

Hon. H. Clay Foster, one of the prominent members of the Georgia bar died at his home at Augusta, Wednesday night, aged 46 years.

The census office has completed the official count of Savannah's population. It is 43,212, or 41 per cent. increase over 1880.

Mrs. Kate T. Martin abandoned her infant in Augusta. She left the child with a lady and mysteriovsly disappeared.

Augusta is to have a jockey club, and a meeting of fall races will be secured.

General manager Haines, of the Plant system, has voluntarily advanced the pay of conductors from $80 to $100 per month.

A white man named Henry Cook is in jail at Buena Vista charged with the murder of his wife. The crime is alleged to have been committed in Chattahoochee county, the home of Cook.

The members of the Carpenters' and Joiners Association, of Columbus, are advocating nine hours as a day's work.

Macon's canal project is being rapidly pushed forward.

Savannah proposes to build another cotton factory.

There was a reunion of confederate veterans of Cherokee county at Canton, on August 30. The twenty-third Georgia held its annual meeting as the same time.

Governor Gordon and other distinguished speakers addressed the people.

A Monroe county man recently caught a fish which tipped the beam at seventy pounds, and was said to resemble an animal more than a fish.

Bids have been advertised for erecting the Cycloneta Farm eating house, which will be the dinner station on the Georgia Southern.. It is to be a first-class restaurant, constructed on elaborate plans, managed and provided in the best style, and costing $15,000.

Mr. J. W. Wommack, who was found dead in his bed, in Macon, had had his life insured for $1,000. He unfortunately let himself get a month behind in his dues, however, and thus, for the lack of $1.25 payment his family lost a very comfortable sum of money.

FARMERS' NEWS & NOTES.

The Morrill Agricultural Aid Bill Becomes A Law.

Abandoned Land in the South Discussed.---President Polk in Michigan.---Sisal Hemp Culture. Business Exchanges and Warehouses Becoming Numerous.

Alliance business exchanges are multiplying in Florida. The Jacksonville *Tribune* states that the Zolfo Farmers' Alliance Exchange, of Zolfo Springs, De-Soto county, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. It has a capital stock of 10,000. The directors for the first year are Marion G. Carlton, J. P. Child, James H. Brantly, John L. Skipper, Jr., and D. D. Crews, Jr.

President L. L. Polk recently addressed a crowd at Coldwater, Michigan, and the meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the speaker and the Alliance. When a Southern orator can address a Michigan meeting, and receive three rousing cheers, it begins to look like the "bloody shirt" war was about at an end. Dispite the protests the West and South are coming together at a rapid rate. The Alliance press and missionaries are doing it you know.—*Eye-Opener.*

Congress has passed the Senate bill known as the Morrill College Aid bill.

When the recent Federal court decision was delivered, fears were entertained that the college would be badly crippled for a time at least, but this money from the Federal treasury will put the institution in a better condition than it ever has been.

Every State in which an agricultural college is situated will be entitled to this appropriation. The States in which the colleges have not yet been started should hasten to take advantage of this appropriation. The amount is to be increased every year until it reaches $25,000 for each college. Each State must begin with the work. After the college is in operation it will be entitled to $15,000 the first year and then $17,500 and so on. Without a doubt this measure will boom agricultural education. Agriculture is a science. Science is knowledge, truth ascertained. We need more science, more system in farming. The rudiment of agriculture can be obtained in a college of this kind. The theory that farmers need no education has long since been exploded. Every young man educated at one of these colleges may not become a successful farmer, but in order to keep up with other people we must have more and better education. We must also see to it that these colleges are not used to turn out crack base-ball nines.

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ABANDONED LAND IN THE SOUTH.

There are in Virginia, the Carolinas, and some other Southern States, large areas of abandoned, or partially abandoned farming lands. In these districts the plantations have been given over to scrub oak, old-field pine, and brambles, because the former system of agriculture did not pay, or because a long-continued robbery of the soil resulted in such impoverishment that cultivation at best would not produce a livelihood for labor expended. Land that has been impoverished by tobacco—one of the most exhaustive of crops—or by cotton, as has been done in the South, may be restored by a change of agriculture, and this restoration is even now going on.

Fruits and vegetables will be largely cultivated in the Southern States on account of the good markets for such products in the large Eastern cities. It will also be found profitable to raise cattle, grain, wool and dairy products. The result of this changed system of agriculture will make the South even more prosperous than it was in the palmiest days of plantation life.

When all the desirable agricultural land of the West is occupied—which is but a question of a few years—then these lands in the Southern States will receive attention. Our population is increasing rapidly, and the time will come when these farms will have to be subdivided. The average size of our farms in this country is four times that of the farms of France, and in Belgium, Holland, Germany, and England they are still smaller. While to-day in many sections farms of 75 and 100 acres will barely pay for cultivation, the time will come when farms of one-third or one-fourth that size must pay. It is useless to argue that it can not be done; such farms are cultivated in a way to pay even to-day, and must become even more generally profitable in the future.

It would be well for the respective State Departments of Agriculture to establish experimental farms in these neglected sections. Such experiment farms should be conducted in a manner to demonstrate to the unsuccessful farmers of the State how they can take their worn-out farms and renovate them; how they can carry on an industry that has hitherto appeared to be unprofitable in a way to show a satisfactory balance sheet.—F. K. Moreland in the *American Agriculturist.*

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UNITED STATES FARMERS.

The National Farmers' Congress met at Council Bluffs, Nebraska. Delegates were present from Alabama, North Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nebraska, Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

President R. S. Kalb, of Alabama, presided. Governor Boise made an address and Mayor McRae, of Council Bluffs, also spoke.

In his address President Kalb reviewed the condition of the farmers. He spoke of the decrease in agricultural wealth, and said: "This decrease is all the more shocking because the aggregate wealth of the country has immensely increased." He followed the history of the last forty years, and blamed the protective tariff as being responsible for the farmers' present condition. Reserring to the Farmers' Alliance, he called it a grand body to free legislation from its thraldom.

Professor W. J. Chamberlin, of the Ammes (Iowa) Agricultural College, read a long paper on "Existing facts and the law that injure agriculture," and Professor W. O. Atwater, of the Experimental Station, at Washington, D. C., spoke of the work of that instituion.

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Sisal-hemp culture is making marvelous progress in the Bahamas. Capitalists from Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland bought 120,000 acres of government land last year, and are putting it into sisal, but the government has declined to sell more land at present. Unimproved private lands can be bought for from $8 to $12 per acre. It is believed that in a short time the exports, which now average about $600,000, will run up into the millions. Sisal plants are in great demand, and the price has advanced from six to thirty-six cents per dozen. A plantation once started needs no replanting for several years. Quantities of old plants have lately been discovered on some of the Florida Keys, which suggests a trial of the hemp industry in Southern Florida.

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There are 84,000,000 persons in the Union engaged in agriculture. Yet with a majority of the population asking for only one measure of relief Congress cannot find time to consider it. There will be a considerable shaking up this fall on this account and many small statesmen who regard themselves greater than the people will seek the shades of private life to consider the fallibilities of things terrestial and the folly of a fellow growing too big for his breeches.—*Alliance Herald.*

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Seven cotton mills in Georgia are making cotton bagging.

A new Alliance building is being erected at Eatonton, Ga.

The Alliance is organized in 79 of the 100 counties in Virginia.

The Farmers' Alliance has two thousand members in Maryland, and is rapidly increasing.

The Alliance Exchange at Shenandoah will open about the 20th of August, says the Luray, Va., *Union.*

The Madison, Ga., *Advertiser* reports the enlargement of the Georgia farmers' oil and fertilizer factory at that place, and that it will this season gin and pack cotton also.

At Griffin, Ga., the farmers' co-operative cotton seed oil and fertilizer factory has also been enlarged and the operations considerably extended over what they were last season.

The Macon *Telegraph* thinks the Alliance is about to take charge of the government of Georgia and says it's high time, for the government of Georgia needs to be in the hands of such a sensible body of people.

Concord Alliance, in Jasper county, Ga., is standing firm this season against jute bagging, and will not patronize any ginner who buys it for himself or his customers. It asks the co-operation of all other Sub-Alliances in continuing the fight on this line if it takes all winter to win.

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT,

And a Lot of Equally Remarkable Escapes.

At Charlotte, N. C., the two-story building occupied by the Andrews furniture store adjoins H. Baruch's store on the east; on the west side of the furniture store is a one-story building, used by Mr. Andrews as a display room for his pianos, organs and other musical instruments.

It had recently been decided to add another story to the furniture store, and workmen Tuesday morning began to take down the overlapping brick wall dividing Baruch's and Andrews's, for the purpose of building it up stronger. As they dug out the bricks they piled them on the edge of Baruch's roof. Finally the pile became too heavy for the roof. The roof sank suddenly, and in doing so, pushed out a section of wall thirty feet long and four feet high. This mass of brick fell on the roof of the music house, and crushed through it as though it had been made of paper.

The noise was terrific. Plastering tumbled down here and there through the two store-rooms, and the customers, salesmen and porters who happened to be in the building were momentarily paralyzed.

It happened that the main body of brick crushed through the roof near the skylight, directly above a floor space that was vacant. There were organs and pianos all around, but they were not injured.

Mr. John Elliotts, a clerk, was reading a catalogue when he heard a thundering noise just overhead. He leaped to one side, and the next moment the spot which he had vacated was piled knee-deep with brick, mortar, plaster and shivered plank. A bale of cotton could be dumped through the hole made in the roof.

Embraced the Hebrew Faith.

KANSAS CITY, Special.—Roland Bernard Gelett, formerly managine editor of a Kansas City morning newspaper and now an active newspaper man, has now abandoned whatever Christian faith he had and embraced Hebrewism, in order to marry Ada Reefer, a beautiful young Jewess.

The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Berkowitz at the home of the bride's parents. When Gelett first proposed Miss Reefer, who was his typewriter, said she could never marry a man not a Jew.

Gellett said he would become a Jew if such a thing was possible. He was put on a year's probation by the rabbi and instructed in the faith, laws, tenets, written and unwritten, in the church of Israel. He proved a good convert and was admitted to the synagogue.

Sale of the Danville & New River R. R.

At Danville, Va., a large crowd gathered in front of the United States Custom House building, the object being to witness the sale of the Danville and New River railroad, a narrow-guage line, which runs from Danville to Stuart, in Patrick county. The sale was made by Special Commissioner Berryman Green, acting under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western district of Virginia, entered on the 29th of March, 1888, in a suit therein pending, in which J. Wilcox Brown and others were complainants, and the Danville and New River Railroad Company and others the defendants. Only one bid was made and that by Mr. Frank P. Clark, of Baltimore, who offered $300,000 for the property, which was knocked out after a few minutes, and Mr. Brown, agent, was announced as the purchaser.

The Druggist's Mistake.

KNOYVILLE, Tenn.—John P. Smith, eleven-year-old-son of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. M. Smith, and a boy named Hutchins, died Monday from a dose of morphine, and three other children of Mr. Smith's, who had taken another dose, were made sick by the same drug, which was administered for a cold in mistake for quinine. The mistake was made by a druggist in filling the prescription.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Game of Pitch and Toss With Public Offices.

At Lenoir, N. C., W. H. H. Cowles was renominated for Congress on the 147th ballot.

The Idaho Democrats have nominated Benjamin Wilson, of Boise county, for Governor.

Mills, of Texas, and Bynum, of Indiana, were both renominated to Congress; also Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia.

C. H. Moore has been nominated as a colored candidate for Congress, by delegates of the fifth N. C. Congressional District.

The Republican Congressional Convention at Raleigh, N. C., nominated Alexander McIver, of Chatham, for Congress, against Hon. B. H. Bunn.

The sixth Virginia district Congressional Convention met at Roanoke, and renominated Hon. Paul C. Edmunds, of Halifax county.

The Democrats of the fifth Congressional district of Virginia, held a convention at Rocky Mount, and Rev. P. G. Lester, present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation.

James M. Turner was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention at Detroit, Michigan. The platform endorses President Harrison, the silver legislation and Seaker Reed's course.

The election in Arkansas for State officers and members of the Legislature will take place on the 1st of September. There are two tickets in the field. Governor James P. Eagle heads the Democratic ticket, having been renominated, whilst N. B. Fizer is the nominee of the Union Labor party for Governor, and has been endorsed by the Republicans. The friends of Governor Eagle say he will be elected by 20,000 majority, and the followers of Fizer claim that his majority will not be less than 10,000. It is estimated that the total vote will be over 200,000.

The number of men employed on the railroads of the country by 1,750 companies is now reported by the Interstate Commission at 704,753. It is a pretty big army of transportation. It is an average of 459 men to every 100 miles of railroad. In Nebraska there are 5,045 miles of railroad, and this ratio would give, as the total number of men employed in operating the roads in this state, 23,171. These represent a population of over 100,000 that depend on railroad transportation for subsistence. Next to the farmers of Nebraska the largest class of men engaged in the same general work are the railroad men. The proposition, therefore, that "railroad men have no business in politics," is not a very tenable one. They have all the rights of American citizens, and their interests are probably as dear to them as those of other working people.—Nebraska *State Journal.*

The N. C. State Republican Convention was largely attended. E. E. Smith, colored, was temporary chairman. Many speeches were made by white and black leaders, denouncing the new State election law and the Democracy. Charles Price, District Attorney, said that the basis of the Democratic party is prejudice against the negro, and it is therefore impossible for the negroes to be other than Republicans. The platform re-affirms the platform of 1888, and endorses Harrison; thanks Congress for the enactment of the silver bill, which has relieved the financial distress of the people; deplores the failure of the Senate to pass the Blair bill; denounces the State election law, and county government; sympathizes with the farmers in their efforts to throw off the yoke of bourbonism which has kept them in political servitude to aristocratic democratic leaders; demands free elections, and favors such legislation as congress may enact to secure free votes, fair count and honest returns. Charles Price was nominated for Chief Justice, W. T. Faircloth for Associate Justice. T. D. Winston, O. J. Spears, W. P. Bynum, Jr., A. L. Coble and Z. W. Bowman were elected for Superior Court Judges, and the executive committees were empowered to make nominations in other districts. Jno. B. Eaves, was re-elected chairman of the State committee. John C. Dancy was unanimously endorsed for the Haytian mission, in the event the Hon. Frederick Douglass resigns, which is currently reported, and the committee appointed to wait upon the President was asked to urge his candidacy, in case of such vacancy.

The state election in Arkansas will be held next Monday. The republicans have no candidate in the field for governor, but are supporting the labor union candidate.

Gen. John M. Palmer, Democratic nominee for United States Senator in Illinois, has decided to engage in joint debate with Congressman Wm. E. Mason, of Chicago. Gen. Palmer says he will gladly engage in debate with any Republican who may be put forward by his party for the Senatorship.

The Hon. John P. Buchanan, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, opened his canvass at Franklin, September 2. Williamson County is Mr. Buchanan's native county, and the people of that county are preparing to give him a rousing reception. There will be a barbecue, and committeemen are appointed in every district in the county to arrange for the occasion.

The N. C., A. & M. College Finances.

A meeting of the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College was held at Raleigh at which it was stated that the Department of Agriculture will pay to the college only $2,000 during the remainder of this year. It is proposed by the trustees to carry on the college until the Legislature meets, even if it becomes necessary to reduce the salaries of the professors. All of the latter assent to a reduction. The college needs $8,500 to carry it until new year. There is $2,000 on hand now. It is desirous to get $2,000 from the Department of Agriculture at once and it is hoped that $2,000 will be realized from the sale of a lot.

Potato Blight in Ireland.

Speaking at a league meeting at Dublin Mr. Timothy Healy, referring to the potato blight in Ireland, said nothing stood between the people and starvation during the coming winter. The sufferers might not legally withhold rents, but the man who paid rent and left his family to starve was little better than an assassin. If it was found necessary to appeal to the Irish in America and Australia, the assistance thus oblained ought not to be shared by any man who had paid rent during the preceding twelve months.

WASHINGTON,

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Senator Edmunds Offers a Resolution For a Two Month's Holiday. The Duty on Salt Discussed. Compound Lard Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Senate Friday morning, Mr. Edmunds offered the following resolution, which went over for the present:

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn on the 19th of September, 1890, it be to meet on the 10th of November, 1890.

The tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on the Finance Committee's amendment to the salt paragraph to strike out the proviso allowing drawbacks on salt in exported meats.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the entire paragraph, the effect of which would be to place salt on the free list. Rejected—yeas 15; nays 29, a party vote.

The schedule of cotton manufacturers was passed over, and the wool schedule was taken up.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out paragraphs 357 to 369, relating to raw wool, so as to put all raw wool on the free list. A general discussion followed, the motion being supported by Messrs. Carlisle, Deagan, Gray and McPherson, Democrats, and opposed by Messrs. Sherman, Aldrich, Dawes and Stuart, Republicans.

With the motion still pending, the Senate adjourned.

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In the House, after the reading and approval of the journal, the Speaker stated that the pending question was the vote on sustaining the decision of the Chair ruling that the lard bill was unfinished business.

The opposition to the lard bill, so rampant yesterday, seemed to have disappeared, and the decision of the chair was promptly sustained by a vote of 130 to 46. The lard bill was then passed—yeas 126; nays 31.

THE ALLIANCE CAUSES A GOOD STORY.

One of the ablest men in House is Judge David B. Culberson, of Texas. The other day he entered the cloak room while several Democratic members were commenting upon the havoc made by the Farmers' Alliance in the South. Information had just been received of the defeat of a well-known Congressman seeking a renomination. He had done everything that could be done to placate the Alliance early in the season. He had joined it and swallowed its Sub-Treasury scheme. He even went a step farther. He introduced a bill as far ahead of the Sub-Treasury scheme in extravagance as that scheme is ahead of the strongest protective tariff. It was all in vain. The Alliance ran over him and left him crying bloody murder.

"His case" remarked the Judge, reminds me of a story of a man I once knew in Texas. He was riding over a rough road behind a yoke of oxen. He sat in the forward end of the cart upon a pile of boxes. As the wheel dropped into a rut the pile toppled. He lost his balance and fell out of the cart. He was afraid that the wheel would run over him, and he loudly shouted "Whoa!" before he struck the ground. It was too late. The wheel did go over him. But this was not all. He shouted 'Whoa!' so loud and long that the oxen stopped and backed the cart. The wheel went over him a second time."

Tired of Making His "Mark."

James Robinson, tall, robust, with a sandy complexion and forty years of age, has spent almost his entire life mining in the mountains of the West. Two months ago he went to Kansas City, Mo., from Phœnix, Arizona. He could neither read nor write. During the past eight years he has been engaged in the transaction of business involving the buying and selling of mines, through which he has been placed in comfortable circumstances financially. His "mark" had been attached to deeds and contracts so often that he was brought to realize the necessity of an education. Hence his presence in Kansas City. Mr. Robinson has applied himself assiduously under the direction of a private tutor and can now read and write. He says he will remain another month in Kansas City and then return to Arizona to look after his mining interests. After the lapse of a few weeks he will return to pursue his educational course. In three years' time he expects to have a good business education, supplemented with the embellishments of literature.—*Chicago Herald.*

An Emblem Recovered After 600 Years

Brasenose College, Oxford, England, has just regained possession of the quaint bronze knocker from which it derived its name, after being alienated from its ancient home nearly six centuries.

When Oxford scholars migrated to Stamford in 1334, in consequence of a feud which then distracted the university, they took this knocker with them, and it has ever since remained on the door of a house there in which they settled, and which was sold to the corporation of Stamford early in the seventeenth century.

This house, which several times changed hands, was sold again the other day, and was purchased by Brasenose College, which thus recovered its original emblem which probably was modeled during the twelfth century.

It represents a lion's face with a ring through the mouth, and it is very curiously embellished.—*St. Louis Star-Sayings.*

Seven Aldermen Arrested.

BIDDEFORD, ME., Aug. 30.—A sensation was created here this morning when United States Marshal Saunders, of Portland, placed under arrest seven alderman of Biddeford, and took them to Portland, with several persons detained as witnesses, on warrants from the United States district court. The aldermen are charged with neglecting to strike from the Biddeford voting lists the names of parties not legally entitled to vote, and for conspiracy in arranging to place on the list the names of persons not legally entitled to vote. This action is the culmination of the recent naturalization troubles in Biddeford.

Death of M. L. Bonham.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gen. Milledge L. Bonham, Railroad Commissioner of South Carolina, died at Haywood White Sulphur Springs, Waynesville, N. C., Wednesday, age 75 years.

THEY WANT MORE PAY.

A Demand by the Cotton Handlers of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Early in July last the men, white and colored, employed in handling cotton in the various press yards of the city met in conference and framed a new scale of prices for labor for the coming season, which they presented to the press owners. The bodies mainly interested in the conference were the Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Associations, Nos. 1 and 2, but the teamsters and loaders, in full sympathy with the yard-men, were also represented.

The complement of labor in each press is thirty-one men. The press gang is composed of thirteen men, and six yard gangs of three men each. Most of these men are employed only during the cotton season, and, as the public estimate of their earnings during that period is generally an exorbitant one, they find considerable difficulty in obtaining employment in the dull season. In other words, they are dependent upon the proceeds of their labor during the cotton season for their maintenance during the entire year. The proposed tariff is higher than that of last season. It is, in fact, a restoration of the rates in effect before the last cut made by the press owners. The increase affects but two items in the scale, however—the charge for receiving, which is raised from five to six cents, and that for compressing, which is raised from eight to ten cents. This, it is variously estimated, would increase the cost of handling the season's receipts about $2,500 to $3,000 per 100,000 bales, and the men contend that while it would not injuriously affect the cotton business, the extra pay would be of material assistance to them in their dull season. In presenting the tariff the men desired that it should become effective on September 1. Should the press owners refuse to accept it, or should they be unable to agree among themselves as to its acceptance or rejection, the matter was to be submitted to arbitration, and a triangular conference is proposed, the press owners and the cotton yard men each selecting a committee to present their views and the Cotton Exchange appointing a committee of five to hear both sides of the case and to pass upon its merits.

Prominent cotton yard men say that arbitration by this method will be entirely satisfactory to them. They are firmly confident of the justice of their cause and have no fear that the verdict will be against them. So far as can be learned the men have made no threat to strike unless their demands are conceded. The leaders deprecate any such move, and especially one of such a character as would tend to violence. The white and colored yard men had equal representation in the conference which passed upon the tariff, and are firmly united in supporting it. Should the press owners decline to grant the advance a meeting of the yard men will be called to discuss the situation and decide upon the course to be pursued. What this course will be it is not possible to forecast at present.

SHALL BE ABLE TO READ

Before a Voter is Qualified in Mississippi.---Report of the Committee.

JACKSON, Miss., Special.—The constitutional convention met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., and under call of the counties, which is a regular order of Tuesdays and Fridays, a flood of amendments and resolutions were submitted, and referred to appropriate committees. The report of the sub-committee on franchise, which was printed Wednesday, does not differ materially from the outline of its provisions telegraphed Tuesday night. The qualifications which are to become operative January 1st, 1896, are:

First, every qualified elector shall be able to read any article of the constitution of the state; or, second, he shall be able to understand the same when read to him; or, third, he shall own in his own right and shall have paid taxes on property of the assessed value of $200 for the fiscal year next preceding his registration. Soldiers of either army, who served honorably during the late war, shall be exempt from property or educational qualification.

No legislation need be expected of the convention until the committee on elective franchise submits its report.

The present indications are that the convention will be in session until October 1st.

A Poor Excuse.

Farmer—"Get down out of that! What you doin' up there?"

Youthful Plunderer—"Oh, I only climbed up to git out of the way of the apples that were fallin' down on my head."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Cloudburst in Juarez.

An El Paso, Texas, special says: "Between thirty-five and forty houses were washed away in Juarez and sixty families were rendered homeless by a cloudburst. The street traversed by one of the bursts was almost obliterated. Dwellings on both sides were submerged and destroyed. Both railroad and street car tracks formed dams for the flood and many narrow escapes were made. Two persons only were drowned."

A Cotton Failure in Liverpool.

Kennedy & Co., cotton brokers, of Liverpool, England, have suspended. Other failures in the cotton trade are expected in consequence of the collapse of prices.

An English firm has purchased the right to slaughter and pack 800,000 hogs a year in Servia.