

The Boston Transcript avers that young men in Connecticut are leaving the farms for the cities in droves.

According to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, the assessed value of Southern property increased in value to the extent of \$270,000,000 during the year of 1890.

A man was recently sent to prison in New York City because he could not furnish \$500 bonds to keep the peace. As there was no one to furnish it for him this was practically imprisonment for life, so after a couple of months the man was called up and discharged.

The Boston Cultivator thinks it strange that "though Germany is opposed to the importation of American pork, she admits our beef. Recent shipments of dressed beef to Hamburg were well received, and sold at remunerative prices. It was pronounced much superior to the Australian beef. The masses in Germany demand cheaper meat. They will welcome shipments of American beef, and before long will force the Government to admit our pork."

In the record of railroad accidents it is apparent, observes the New Orleans Picayune, that several have been due to the inefficiency of some of the telegraph operators employed. At its last session the Georgia Legislature took the matter up, mainly at the request of the Macon Division Order of Railway Telegraphers, passed a law providing that in the future all railway telegraph operators must be not less than eighteen years of age before they can accept such positions, and, furthermore, they must pass an examination as to capability before the chief train dispatcher of the road upon which employment is sought. A delegation of Tennessee operators will present and push a similar measure before the Legislature of that State. They claim that the passage of these bills means the disappearance of the boy operator and a corresponding decrease in the number of accidents resulting from the employing of inefficient, immature and inexperienced railroad telegraphers. It would be well, it is contended by the promoters, if not only Tennessee, but every State should adopt such a law.

Hypnotism is likely, in the opinion of the New York Mail and Express, to play an important part in the homicidal tragedies in the near future. The inevitable play of insanity is in bad odor and has lost its effect with the average jury. Hypnotism combines the elements of novelty and mystery and has the advantage of exonerating the hypnotic instrument of crime on the ground of irresponsibility when under the dominating influence of a superior will, while it leaves the subject entirely rational and responsible when not in the hypnotic state. This plea is destined to complicate our criminal jurisprudence, and involve the administration of justice in most serious difficulties. If the hypnotized agents of crime are irresponsible, and at the same time are perfectly rational and honorable, the only parties who can be held for such crimes are those who use for criminal purposes this uncanny power. Dr. Liegeois, professor of the medical college of Nancy, testified in the trial of the Paris stranglers, to the effect that not only was Gabrielle Bonaparte, the famous accomplice, an unconscious accessory of the crime committed, but that in his opinion there were from four to five persons in every hundred who were similarly susceptible to hypnotic influence.

Chief Justice Bieckley, of Georgia, in deciding that the Antioch Baptist Church at Atlanta must be sold to pay the salary of the preacher, says: "If any debt ought to be paid, it is one contracted for the health of souls, for pious ministrations and holy service. If any class of debtors ought to pay, as a matter of moral as well as legal duty, the good people of a Christian Church are that class. No church can have any higher obligation resting upon it than that of being just. The study of justice for more than forty years has impressed upon me with the supreme importance of this grand and noble virtue. Some of the virtues are in the nature of moral luxuries, but this is an absolute necessity of social life. It is the hog and hominy, the bacon and beans of morality, public and private. It is the exact virtue, being mathematical in its nature. Mercy, pity, charity, gratitude, generosity, magnanimity, etc., are the liberal virtues. They flourish partly on voluntary concessions made by the exact virtues, but they have no right to extort from it any unwilling concessions. A man cannot give in charity, or pity, hospitality or magnanimity, the smallest part of what is necessary to enable him to satisfy the demands of justice. The law grants exemptions of property to families, but none to corporations or collective bodies, lay or ecclesiastical. These must pay their legal debts if they can. All their property, legal and equitable, is subject. We think a court may well constrain this church to do justice. It is certainly an energetic measure to sell the church to pay the preacher, nor would it be allowable to do so if other means of satisfying the debts were within reach."

THE NORTH CAROLINA GIRLS.

An Appropriation of \$20,000 for a Female Industrial School.

A petition has been presented to the North Carolina Legislature during its present session praying for an appropriation of \$20,000 to aid in the establishment of an Industrial School for the "White Girls of North Carolina." This is a very trifling sum, as the Wilmington Messenger observes, "for 1,500,000 people to give to the cause of woman— to safety and happiness and comfort, and usefulness of hundreds of the white girls of Carolina from year to year and from generation to generation." We have little doubt that the Legislature will make the desired grant, and that the school will be established. Certainly the State could not find a better investment, nor one that would pay larger and handsomer returns.

The movement is under the direction of the King's Daughters, who are circulating petitions throughout the State for signatures, and who will doubtless go to Raleigh with so many of the intelligent and pious people of the State behind them, that even if it should be so disposed, the Legislature will not dare to refuse their reasonable request. The number of illiterates in North Carolina has positively decreased. According to the census of 1880, of persons 10 years of age and upward 38.2 per cent. were returned as unable to write. Of the 32,619 white males, from 15 to 20 years of age, both inclusive, who were returned by the census enumerators, 15,219 or 45.9 per cent. were unable to write, and of the 215,350 white females of 21 years of age and upward, 72,017 or 33.4 per cent. were unable to read, and more than one-third of the white women and girls in North Carolina, one of the richest and most flourishing States in the South, cannot write their names, and very nearly as many are unable to read, and hence they are dumb. Surely, something should be done by the State for the education of the future wives and mothers of the State, who are to give character to the citizenship of the nation, and to be in their present most praiseworthy undertaking, as we are told by our Wilmington contemporary, the King's Daughters "are moved by a profound appreciation of the necessity of doing something through the State for the benefit of that class of white girls who are unprovided for and have no way of obtaining a place of occupation whereby they may be able to earn their living."

We are rejoiced to know that North Carolina is keeping step with her sister Southern States in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the women of the South, who are so largely dependent in this practical age upon their own exertions for the means of making a living. In his inaugural address Governor Tillam directed attention to this important subject, and in his report to the Legislature, we have no doubt that his recommendations will assume practical shape and that it will not be long before South Carolina makes ample provision for the education in this practical age of the daughters and granddaughters of the State, as it has already made provision for the education of her sons. The experiment of industrial training schools for women has been made in Michigan and Georgia with the best results, and what has been accomplished in these States can be accomplished with even greater satisfaction in the two Carolinas.

In Mississippi and Georgia the location of the school in the cities was left open by the Legislature to the discretion of the towns and cities. The Mississippi College was established at Columbus because Columbus, with a population of six thousand, had the largest number of colored, school \$90,000 to be secured, and the school at that place. Of this amount \$30,000 was represented by suitable buildings and grounds, and \$40,000 was contributed by the State. In Georgia the little town of Milledgeville, with a population of four thousand, subscribed \$100,000 to aid in its pushing forward the work of construction. What the State has done in Mississippi and Georgia in this direction the two Carolinas can do. The need for industrial schools is even more urgent in the last named States than in the former, and when the public mind shall be fully aroused upon the subject we have no fear as to the ultimate result.

Our girls ought to be educated, and educated in the most practical way. North Carolina is moving on the right track, and we shall be much disappointed if the "Farmers' Legislature of 1891" do not take a practical view of the question and extend the aid to the King's Daughters' prayer.—Charleston News and Courier.

FOUGHT TO THE LAST.

A Mad Stallion and a Jackass, in a Mercor Fight a Terrible Battle. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—A battle to the death took place in Mercor county, between a valuable saddle stallion and a jackass, belonging to William Thomas, a stock raiser. A few days ago a mad dog bit Thomas' little boy and the stallion, and the horse went mad, and knocking down the door of the jack's stable commenced biting him. The jack retaliated, and for fifteen minutes they fought, using their teeth, hoofs and fore feet. Finally the jack struck the horse on the ear with his teeth and the stallion then bit piece from the jack's neck. This seemed to make the jack more ferocious than ever, and grabbing the lower part of the stallion's neck in his teeth, he tore out his wind-pipe. But the high-mettled stallion did not give up, and before falling he kicked the jack's left hind leg, breaking it just below the hock. He then laid and went into his stable, and was covered with blood and wounded about death, so that his master killed him to put him out of his misery. The boy was taken to a madstone. The stone struck three times, and he shows no signs of madness. It is believed he will recover.

SOUTHERN STATE NEWS.

Happenings of Importance For A Week.

Dwellers in City and Country Get a Write-Up Here Free of Charge, and No Questions Asked.

VIROGINIA. A new town is soon to be built in Prince George county.

The dwelling house of John J. Russell, a wealthy resident of Petersburg, took fire Monday and before the flames could be extinguished, Russell, who was asleep, was suffocated to death.

Contracts for the construction of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad, 150 miles from Danville, in this State, to Bristol, Tenn., have been awarded to the Inter-State Construction Company, of New York. Work began under contract Thursday.

The proposition to remove the body of Mr. Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for permanent burial has been revived. Mayor Elyson, of Richmond, will consult Mrs. Davis in regard to the matter upon his approaching visit to New York, and it is hoped that she will consent that her husband shall find a resting place in the Old Confederate capital. No other city in the South can offer so appropriate a place of sepulchre for the sacred dust of the greatest of Presidents.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Society for prevention of cruelty to children and animals was passed by the Legislature Friday.

Charlotte had a \$100,000 fire last week. The Belmont hotel and the Wilson Drug Company building were burned.

Many county Alliance are instructing members of the Legislature to vote for a bill increasing the school tax from 12 to 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of property.

Large droves of mules from Kentucky and Tennessee are being brought to Raleigh and Charlotte, and find ready sales at good prices.

Bills passed the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, and amending the Constitution so as to elect District Solicitors by a vote of the whole State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Episcopal churches of Charleston have organized a Church Guild.

The bank of Georgetown has been granted a charter, petitioners being A. A. Springs and others. Capital stock \$50,000.

At the Young Men's Christian Association county convention, which will be held at Edgefield on February 25 and March 1 and 2, ex-Governor J. C. Shepard will make the opening address.

The ball team of the South Carolina University has organized for the season and sends a challenge to all whom it may concern to contest for the State championship in a series of three games during the Columbia Centennial festival.

The executive committee of the State Grange met at Wright's Hotel, Columbia, last night, and the committee, with one exception, were present. The general affairs and prospects of the Grange were thoroughly discussed, and it was determined that the executive committee shall issue an address to the nation through the State, urging organization and reorganization. There are already well organized branches in Kershaw, Chester, Oconee, Florence, Marion, Abbeville and Anderson. All of these branches have been in existence since 1872, and have well sustained the honor, credit and usefulness of the organization. The committee also discussed the recommendation made to the Legislature that the State should establish at the Penitentiary a manufactory for bags and bagging from the available fibres of the State and from jute.

GEN. R. S. HENDERSON, A PROMINENT CONFEDERATE OFFICER, DIED IN ATLANTA THURSDAY.

Half the county officers elected in Lumpkin county are Alliance men.

A pitiful sight on the streets of Columbus recently was a boy 9 years old in a beastly state of intoxication. He was arrested, but the black Maria had to be summoned in order to convey him to the lock-up. He raved and cursed fearfully while being carried there.

The oldest colored woman in Georgia died in Rockdale on Wednesday morning last. She was one hundred and five years old.

Mrs. Berry was found in her room at Columbus last Tuesday night with her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer is believed to be Mrs. Berry's husband. The couple had been living apart, but on Monday they were apparently reconciled.

Berry is missing.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL COLUMNS.

Look on This Picture, Gentle Reader, Then on That.

IN THE WEST AND IN THE SOUTH. IN THE NORTHWEST. A reign of peace. Farmers being scolded. Everybody prosperous and happy. People fleeing from their homes. Farmers yearly becoming better off. The deadly blizzard. Five successive crop failures. Five successive good crops, increasing yearly. Want and starvation. Plenty. A hopeless load of practically free of debt. Southern products: Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, flax, wheat, corn, oats, and all kinds of vegetables without end, fish and oysters in unlimited supply. Home markets and remote from the great centers. An equitable climate, a reliable and well distributed rainfall. Rich valleys paralleled by mountains of coal, iron and timber. A homogeneous population. The furthest going out of all capacity; new ones going into blast; new mines being opened.

Nothing to build on. Tremendous industrial interests building up. Railroads cutting new railroads in all directions. A splendid destiny.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Official Announcement of the Change in the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The following official circular settles the question of the long rumored promotion of Mr. W. H. Green to the position of general manager of the Richmond and Danville road, and the resignation of General Manager Peyton Randolph.

Mr. W. H. Green has been elected general manager of this company, with office at Washington, D. C., taking effect February 1, 1891. Mr. Peyton Randolph, elected third vice-president.

He is charged with the direction of the operations of the transportation department in all its branches, and will report to the first vice-president.

JOHN H. INMAN, President. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER, 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDER. Mr. W. H. Green has been elected general manager of this company, with office at Washington, D. C., taking effect February 1, 1891. Mr. Peyton Randolph, elected third vice-president.

He is charged with the direction of the operations of the transportation department in all its branches, and will report to the first vice-president.

JOHN H. INMAN, President. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER, 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDER. No. 43. The office of general superintendent and chief engineer is hereby abolished, and all reports heretofore made to that office will hereafter be sent direct to this office.

W. H. GREEN, General Manager. Feb. 2, 1891.

Petitioned the Court to be Hanged. WHEELING, Va., Feb. 11.—The County Court of Preston county was assembled the other day when James Carroll, a prominent agriculturist, farmer, presented a petition signed by 250 of his acquaintances and friends, praying that he be hanged, and the Court specially appointed a day for the event.

The Cotton Crop Movement. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The cotton crop movement to February 1 shows: Port receipts for five months 5,278,065 bales, against 4,954,151 last year; net, overland to mills 795,706, against 137,240; interior stocks in excess of September 1, 437,382, against 390,982; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at exports, 303,255, against 301,829; crop in sight Feb. 1, 6,814,408, against 6,292,202, and 5,766,700 year before last; crop brought into sight for January, 901,064, against 766,989 last year, and 763,895 the year before. The last shipments for the previous year embrace all cottons attached to the proper periods, instead of adding them in lumps later in the season.

The Frencher Made Whisky. NASHVILLE, TENN., February 9.—General Deputy Collector Spruill recently issued an illicit distillery at the residence of Rev. Bruce Bridges, a Presbyterian preacher, near Flintville, Lincoln county, which Mrs. Bridges explained the doctor had been making a little whisky for his own use. The still was a crude affair, but capable of making a gallon a day, and was locked in a cellar, under the smoke house.

A Plague of Crows. The English School Board has caused a plague of crows in northern Norfolk, so say the farmers, who in these days of compulsory education cannot obtain enough boys to scare the crows. Mechanical scarecrows are no use—the old birds are much too knowing to be deceived by such devices, and they enjoy a really good time amongst the farmers' ricks and crops.—Chicago Post.

THE FARMERS' SENATOR.

A Sketch of the Man Who Defeated Ingalls.

The New Senator is a Six-Footer of Stender Build—Ingalls Takes His Defeat in Good Humor.

Private Pfeffer was commissioned as second lieutenant, and was subsequently made depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville, handling the supplies for the military divisions of Mississippi under General Sherman. He served without sick leave or furlough until June 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Such leisure as came to him in the army he had devoted to study, and after his discharge he opened a law office in Clarksville, Tenn. He secured a number of important cases growing out of the war, and prosecuted them successfully.

In the work of re-establishing peace and good will in the South he took the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow and labored for the organization of a Conservative Union party in harmony with the National Republican party. After a four years' residence at Clarksville he grew tired of the social and political condition, and sacrificing his property there, he removed to Topeka county, Kan., in 1870.

There he located a claim and again engaged in agriculture. He also established a newspaper and opened a law office at the county seat. He was in the legislature of 1874 as Senator from Wilson and Montgomery counties.

He met with financial reverses in 1875, and changed his location to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, where he started the Coffeyville Journal and abandoned his law practice. He was elected to the health of the Kansas Territory, and became special editor of the Topeka Daily Capital.

He has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is a Master Mason and a Knight of the Order of the St. Louis platform, upon which the People's party was founded.

His principal hobby is the construction of the Government of north and central railroads in the west, and the loaning of money by the Government to the farmers at a low rate of interest. His article in the "Farmers' Friend" on the "Defensive Movement of Farmers" in 1880 won the approval of the farmer. He is the author of "Pfeffer's Tariff Manual," which was considered a good Republican campaign document in 1888.

He has also published the "People's Journal" in 1889 under the title of "The Way Out," which embodied his peculiar ideas of government loans to farmers.

Senator Pfeffer is six feet in height, of slender build, with all black hair, and in general appearance is plain and unpretentious. He is slow and methodical in manner, but in addressing an audience he talks rapidly, earnestly, persistently and diffusively.

As the representative of the Alliance, he has been personally granted the privilege of a more abundant circulation of money and cheaper rates of transportation.

Judge Pfeffer lives quietly and comfortably in a small cottage on Fillmore street in Topeka. He has a family of five children, and his home life is void of display or fashion. He has a wife and four children—two girls and two boys—the latter being practical printers working in this city.

PROMINENT PEOPLE. The Pope is confined to his bed with a cold. SENATOR CARLISLE is now fifty-five years old.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON indulges a weakness for ham sandwiches. JAMES E. MURDOCK is probably the oldest American editor who is now eighty years old.

MONTGEL BRY, who originated the idea of the Nile for purposes of irrigation, is dead.

It is said that Chauncey Depew, the famous New York orator, has 600 mustaches.

SENATOR-ELECT PEPPER, of Kansas, is said to be taller and even more slender than Senator Ingalls.

The remains of Miss Emma Abbott will not be cremated, her mother strongly objecting to this method.

LEWIS SCHWARTZ, of Arctic fame, will be a cripple for life as a result of his recent accident at Mason City, Iowa.

KING MILAN will soon return to his native country, and will be re-elected as father of King Alexander, of Serbia.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There is a death of sailors.

The South has 1,634,333 spindlers. CLEVELAND, Ill., has 20,000 unemployed. DENVER, Col., boasts 120 manufacturers.

FOUR THOUSAND strikes occurred in 1890. The Iron Moulders' Union pay \$100 as death.

NEW YORK has a Hebrew Federation of Labor. BROOKLYN (N. Y.) furniture workers work nine hours.

There are about 75,000 female typewriters in this country. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has 60,000 members.

STREET VENDORS have been admitted to the Chicago (Ill.) Stock Yards area on strike. The strikers on all Scotch railways have returned to work at last.

ANOTHER outbreak of strikes in English shipping circles is threatened. Every monthly publication will be held in every part of Fort Green, May 1.

THERE are 100,000 miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. All delegates have been admitted to the Central Union of Ohio.

THE Pikes Peak Press' Assembly is being reorganized. It died three years ago. DUNDEE'S light railways in Ireland have given work to 742 unemployed laborers.

OF THE 3900 striking cigarmakers at Hamburg, Germany, not one deserted the union. As a consequence, 139,000 men will be employed by the city at eighteen cents a day.

THE Ohio House of Representatives passed a bill making eight hours a day's work, except farm labor. A BREWERY union at San Francisco, Cal., has nearly doubled wages and reduced hours almost last.

OF THE 17,000,000 wage earners in this country, 7,000,000, or forty-four per cent., are engaged in farming. STENOGRAPHERS and typewriters can be had in bunches at \$1 a week. Cooks at \$9 a month cannot be found to supply the demand.

THE laborers working at the salt works in the Government of Kuruk, Persia, receive twelve cents for their hard work—one cent per hour. C. G. CONN, horn manufacturer, of Elkhardt, Ind., has determined to divide seventy-two per cent. of his profits for the year in January, 1892, among his employees.

FREDERICK H. FISHER, a railway engineer who died in Chicago, had been in active service for over thirty years, and during that time never had an accident. The Federation of Labor has decided to elect police, maintaining that labor organizations which want to stannishism are engaged in industrial membership.

THE New York factory inspector recommends that women under twenty-one and youths of eighteen in mercantile houses be excluded from the work, and the prevention of overcrowding. THE dwellings for workmen which the Government of Kuruk, Persia, receive twelve cents for their hard work—one cent per hour.

MANY labor organizations have lately appointed press secretaries, whose duties consist in furnishing correct reports to the newspapers, all other members being forbidden to talk to reporters or write to editors about the business of their organizations. THE Serbian cabinet has resigned. ILLINOIS leads in railway mileage. A CENSUS is being taken in Austria.

THE loss of 1890 was \$108,000,000. JAPAN uses Philadelphia car-wheels. AN African slave trade is reviving. BREWERS are striking in Mexico. A CANNED fruit trust has been formed. FLORIDA has a colored State Seminary. LONDON, England, has 5,700,000 inhabitants.

ASSASSIN in the Caroline Islands is continuing. GOLD at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is at \$23 premium. THE United States Government wants 1200 men to serve as soldiers.

F. A. MANN, of Minden, Neb., in a fit of passion, saved a cow's leg. GREAT satisfaction exists among the farmers in Denver County, Kan. DENVER the past six years Minnesota has paid \$28,834 for bull bounties.

THERE will be seven natives of Vermont in the next United States Senate. CHEAPER transportation for patches will probably reduce the prices next season. A WOMAN was recently, good to death by a bull at a cattle show in Paris, France.

A NEW find of gold is reported from the northern part of Duval County, Texas. OVER \$300,000 worth of vessels owned in Philadelphia, Pa., were lost at sea during the past year. SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) police are destroying the job losses of the Chinese highlanders in that city.

IT is said that \$10,000,000 will be needed by the Directors for carrying on the World's Fair at Chicago, Ill. THE waste of money in Africa is mentioned as the chief cause of back Italian Prime Minister Crispien's fall. A MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) minister dropped dead in his pulpit after preaching a sermon on "His Life Worth Living."

ALTON WASSERMAN, resignation as Commissioner in East Africa. THE estimates of the wheat crop in the States in 1890 was 7,040,830 tons, an increase over 1889 of 224,084 tons. THREE artillerists were killed in Berlin, Germany, by the premature discharge of a gun which a salute was being fired in honor of Emperor William's thirty-second birthday.

THE months of December and January are unusually disastrous to the Gloucester (Mass.) fishing fleet. Eighty vessels of a total tonnage of \$1,249 tons were wrecked or lost in the two months.

THE Treasurer of Tehama County, California, paid out \$70,400 for scalps in December. There were five lion, 108 coyotes, sixty-three wild cats, 1092 rabbits, fifty-three muskrats, and two eagles.

THE Sultan has made Professor Koch a first-class member of the Ottoman Order of Turkey.