

The Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company of Durham, N. C., has paid 12 per cent for the past year—two semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent. Cotton manufacturing generally was profitable in the South last year.

The Atlanta Constitution says the leading Southern Republicans are now coming to the front. There are great droves of them—so many, in fact, that if all had voted for Harrison, it would not have been necessary for him to carry New York.

The Augusta Chronicle says last year \$88,000,000 were invested in the South in mining and manufacturing enterprises. The bulk of this vast sum was Northern money. The large investments in 1888 will be more than duplicated in 1889 and next succeeding year.

Mr. J. T. Manning, the Commissioner of Agriculture for Japan, who was so well pleased with the South Carolina Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, has made arrangements to have shipped to the South Carolina State Fair, a quantity of rock from South Carolina to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer.

There was a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee in Columbia on Wednesday. They decided to recommend to the proper authorities the appointment of Gen. Wm. Mahone to the position of Postmaster-General in Mr. Harrison's cabinet. Mr. E. M. Brayton was recommended for the position of second assistant secretary of the treasury, and Mr. J. H. Thompson for the position of assistant secretary of the treasury.

Germany is said to be anxious for a war with the United States. She regards our people as insignificant in a military sense, devoted to trade and the development of their unsettled territories, and their interference with the German colonial policy in far-off Samoa is considered very impertinent. The officers of the German navy are very willing to have a little racket with our warships, and they do not think that the result would be seriously felt by their side. Germany has some well equipped ships, but their crews have not much reputation for seamanship. A trial of strength between the navies of the two countries would be very interesting.

These nearest the President-elect say that he will make a clean sweep of all Democrats now holding Federal offices. Governor Korner, who is well known as a spoilsman, after a long conference with General Harrison, said to his friends: "There is one thing that you may rest assured of, and that is this Administration will be Republican." Gen. Lew Wallace, who is a confidential adviser to Gen. Harrison, said at the first Cabinet meeting the President will say: "General, I have called you here not for consultation, but for instruction. My instructions are that you go back to your homes and within thirty days replace all the Democrats in your departments with Republicans."

The New and Courier estimates the present cotton crop at 7,500,000 bales. The Augusta Chronicle thinks the estimate too large, and in speaking of it says: "Augusta ranks as the second inland cotton market in the country. Cotton and cotton manufacturing is the principal business of the city. The cotton merchants are as well posted as in any inland Southern city. A thorough canvass among them yesterday on the published report that this year's crop may reach seven and a half million bales results in the unanimous opinion that this is an over-estimate. The present crop is now four hundred thousand bales short in round numbers. Last year's crop was seven million bales, and a continued gain of twenty-five per cent will be necessary to catch up with last year's figures. Augusta cotton men regard seven million bales as the outside figure on the year's crop."

Since the meeting of the Presidential Electors in Washington says a Washington dispatch President-elect Harrison has accomplished something in the way of formulating ideas as to the make up of his Cabinet. He has come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to take any man from the Senate, and points to the fact that President Cleveland in calling three Senators to Cabinet positions weakened his party representation in the upper House of Congress to such an extent that he labored under great disadvantages from the very outset to the present time. President Harrison does not want to give the treasury portfolio to New York, and he was inclined to tender a position in his Cabinet to his own State it would be his one to Col. John C. New, who has given him to understand that he neither expects nor desires a Cabinet place. If New York's demands and complications were settled the Cabinet could be filled within twenty-four hours at any time now, although no man has been selected or given the slightest intimation that he will be offered a place in the Cabinet. There are to be no positions in the Cabinet tendered under four or five weeks, and then they will all be extended to the men desired, and at one time. Mr. Blair will be one of the chosen few. There will be no doubt now of that, barring accidents, incidents, and unnatural changes of mind. Mr. Wamamser is another who will have a position tendered him. Just at this time neither Platt nor Miller is on the slate, and unless there is a consolidation on one or the other, neither will be chosen. If the bill cre-

ating a department out of the bureau of agriculture becomes a law ex Gov. Rank, of Wisconsin, will likely be asked to take that place.

THE SPLENDID SOUTH.

An English Newspaper's Enthusiastic Review.
From the London Telegraph.
This is the time of year when statistics find favor, and there are few quarters of the globe in which the prospects of the future appear more favorable than in those Southern States of America which once seemed so hopelessly beaten in war and broken in resources. "No such advance in wealth," writes Mr. W. Curtis, the editor of "Harper's Magazine," "has ever been made in any other part of the American Union as that recorded by the Southern States between 1880 and 1888." In 1880, the fifteen years which had intervened since 1865, when the great rebellion under Mr. Jefferson Davis collapsed, had not sufficed to restore prosperity to one of the most richly endowed countries on the face of the globe. It was in that year, however, that the rehabilitation of "Secession" began, we may now perceive, in earnest, as shown by the remarkable fact that the Southern railroads covered about 17,000 miles in 1880, and about 36,000 in 1888. Still more notable has been the growth of iron manufactures in Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and of their collective products since 1880; in which year they turned out 200,000 tons of pig iron, against about a million in 1888. Last year there was a decrease in the total yield of the blast furnaces of the United States, but that decrease was confined to the North, and did not extend to the south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Alabama and Tennessee continued to advance while Pennsylvania fell back; and the prosperity of those two iron-producing States of the South now is wholly outstripping their Northern sidereal rivals. Moreover, the iron of the "Warrior Fields" of Alabama is said to be not only the best but the cheapest in the world. Turning next to cotton, which many prophets of war declared could only be grown by slave labor, we find that nearly seven million bales of that great staple were produced in 1888, against 5,600,000 in 1880. The persevering Southerner has discovered, moreover, that it is more profitable to turn his cotton into yarn, and to export it to Europe, than to send it raw and packed in bales. The result is that there are now 300 cotton mills in the Southern States, against about half that number in 1880; and already the looms of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia are threatening the New England States and lowering prices in Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Fourthly, the lumber trade, establishments of the South at present employ about 100,000 hands, and turned out last year planks and saw timber worth nearly £20,000,000 sterling. Finally, the value of Southern live stock has increased to the extent of £40,000,000 in the last eight years, while her agriculture has made a corresponding advance.

These really astonishing figures, and many more of the same kind, are summed up by a Trans-Atlantic journal, the New Orleans Democrat, with the statement that in eight years the available capital of the Southern States has increased by £50,000,000, and their gross wealth by more than £200,000,000 sterling. All this has happened in a country one single State of which—Texas—possesses an area larger than that of France and Spain combined—a State which could, if as thickly populated as Great Britain, support 70,000,000 human beings. Bearing these figures in mind, we can easily estimate the magnificent prospects of the Southern States of the American Union when it is mentioned that on the 1st of July last there were fewer than 20,000,000 inhabitants in the whole of Secession, three-fifths of whom were whites and two-fifths blacks. Moreover, the climate is equally delightful and salubrious, especially to those who in July and August—the only two inconveniently hot months—can afford to retire to the mountains which overhang the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. Once, indeed, in twenty years or so, the yellow fever appears at some little town where laws of sanitation have been outrageously neglected, and produces frightful altogether out of proportion to the mortality which it causes. Last summer and autumn, for instance, a visitation overtook Jacksonville, in Florida, and telegrams were scattered all over the United States and called to Europe, proclaiming the "ravages" of a pestilence which in five months put four hundred persons to death—less than the number of victims killed by consumption in this Metropolis every two months. More than a quarter of a century ago, of the still living Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, showed the inhabitants of New Orleans, whom he ruled with a rod of iron as Military Governor, that cleanliness and yellow fever stand to each other in the relation of alkali and acid. Last winter the whole area of the Northern States was desolated with a worse scourge than "Yellow Jack"—those "blizzards" in which hundreds of human beings perished and hecatombs of hogs were frozen to death on their road from the west to New York. For the greater portion of the year the climate of the Southern States is as soft and that of the Tyrol. When Mr. Cleveland and his young wife made a brief Southern trip, enduring the hardships of an unusually severe winter in Washington, the President is said to have expressed astonishment that wealthy American should think it necessary to cross the Atlantic and take up their abode on the shores of the Mediterranean, when their own country offers a finer climate, and the Gulf of Mexico more attractive scenery even than the Bay of Naples.

At this moment Mr. Jefferson Davis is passing his mild decline in the extreme South of the State of Mississippi in a house called Beauvoir—bequeathed to him in 1879 by Mrs. Dorsey—an entire stranger in blood—which looks out upon the Gulf of Mexico, and is described by its fortunate owner as "the most delightful spot on earth." If any Englishman desires to have the horoscope of the "New South" and of its prospects drawn for him by a competent hand, he would do well to follow the example of Lord Rosebery, and seek out the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy in his Mississippi home.

Lord Dunraven is another traveled authority who has declared, in a lecture "On the Making of America," delivered lately at Walsall, that the future of the great republic depends chiefly on those States which, between 1861 and 1865,

were in rebellion against the Washington government. Nothing, indeed, humanly speaking, can arrest their progress now that their inhabitants are released from the exhaustion of slavery—the costliest system of labor in the world—and have found in free and fairly paid toil the blessing that it always brings. Little more than twenty years since the Southerners, with half their adult male population wiped out, and their slaves made their equal, and more than the equals of those who had formerly owned them, with corrupt "carpet-baggers" from the North preying on their vitals; and without capital of their own, were in the lowest stage of despair. Strange, indeed, is the transformation that two brief decades have brought about. Already the most enlightened and far sighted manufacturers of New England, Pennsylvania and New York State are beginning to perceive that Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee contain resources of coal, iron, cotton, lumber, turpentine, naval stores and a hundred other products which even the rich North cannot parallel; and that the climate of the North and Northwestern States can never possess. All that is now wanting—and it was clearly pointed out five years since by the late Mr. Benjamin Q. C.—is a good, deepwater port through which the cotton States can send their rich products to sea in swift and large vessels, such as ply at present between New York and Liverpool.

Was it all a Dream.
From the Manning (S. C.) Times.
Our readers remember a short notice in the Times, some weeks ago, where the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of Dr. W. H. Reynolds was noted; and a week or two later another notice that Dr. Reynolds had returned. We were unable until last Saturday to get a correct account of the affair, and as Dr. Reynolds is widely known throughout the county, we publish it so that his friends may have a correct version of the affair.
Dr. Reynolds for several weeks had been drinking very hard, until it finally affected his brain. On Saturday night, December 16, while laboring under this mental aberration, he left his home, not conscious of what he was doing. He has no recollection of when he left home, or how or where he got to a railroad station, nor could any of his family, by the most diligent search, find out where he had taken the train. And this is wrapped in mystery. He has no recollection of how much money he had with him when he left, but it is thought he had about seventy-five or a hundred dollars. When he came to himself he was in the city of Nashville, Tenn. From this place he wrote a letter to his family, which was duly received. He here became acquainted with some gentleman, influential in a large Northwestern railroad syndicate, who kindly presented him a free pass over most of the Northwestern railroads. When he left Nashville he does not remember, but in this same state of mind, visited Cincinnati, St. Paul, St. Louis and other Western cities.
At Cincinnati he got a severe fall which resulted in concussion of the spine. He thinks there was a heavy sleet at the time, and that in getting off the train he slipped, and was fallen on a stone. At St. Louis he was enabled once again to regain his normal state of mind, probably owing to the severe pain he was suffering; or probably because nature would no longer submit to such a terrible ordeal. He had frequently, in his letter career, written to his family, the letters being duly received and answered, but the answers never reached him, as he did not wait for a reply. At St. Louis he met kind friends among strangers, who took him in charge, furnished him with money, put him on a Pullman palace car, and started him homeward, where he safely arrived about two months ago, having been absent about three weeks. His family and friends were delighted to welcome him again, and Dr. Reynolds himself was probably the most rejoiced of all to be again safely restored to his loved ones after so perilous and remarkable a trip. His suffering is severe, but it is hoped he will soon be well again, coming and going among us.
After his sudden leaving the wildest and vaguest rumors were repeated for facts, and it would take the entire six page edition of the Times to hold the half of them. Suffice it for it to be said, on the best of authority, that excessive drinking was the sole cause of his going. Any rumors as to financial embarrassment, or as to unpleasant social and family troubles, are denied by those who know best. Dr. Reynolds, his wife and children form, we are reliably told, a most loving and affectionate family, with not the shadow of a skeleton lurking in any secret closet.
Do such temporary mental aberrations occur often? Yes. Whiskey is the greatest cause on the face of the globe, and is the fountain head of three-fourths of all sin, misery, damnation. A few months ago we met in Laurens a gentleman who had just returned from California. He related to us his experience, which was so similar to Dr. Reynolds' that they almost coincided. He had been drinking a long time, left suddenly, and came to himself as he was crossing the Mississippi River, at St. Louis. With such cases whiskey generally has little effect, on the muscular or nervous system, but affects the brain. Such men may be, to use an uncouth expression, fool drunk, even crazy drunk, and yet walk perfectly straight without the slightest swag. Unless one is well acquainted with such a person, it is difficult to tell when he is drunk. Dr. Reynolds is thus constituted.

Senator Vance's Affliction.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Senator Vance to day had one of his eyes removed. He commenced to lose the sight of the eye more than a year ago, and it has grown worse until recently when he entirely lost the sight of it. The physicians have never been able to ascertain the direct cause of the affliction, which took the form of a separation of the retina from the ball of the eye. The operation was successfully performed at the Senator's residence in this city, and in answer to a note from Senator Ransom, Mr. Vance's son says his father is resting comfortably and that all danger is past.
—Over twenty men from Iowa, Nebraska and other Northwestern States arrived in Montgomery, Ala., on Friday ago, having purchased farms in that State. They will make their homes in Alabama, having become disgusted with the blizzards of the Northwest. All are men of means, and they represent that they are the advance guard of hundreds of other men from that section who will purchase homes in the South.

ATLANTA, Jan. 26.—In Ogleshorpe yesterday, four small children who were left in a house by Mary Porter, colored, while she went to work, were burned to death.
ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—This morning about 10 o'clock, Jim McCool, a railroad conductor, hung himself at his home, four miles from Atlanta. He was on the bond of Tax Collector Wilson, and his mind was deranged by the loss caused by Wilson's shortage.
AIKEN, January 25.—Nathan Boddie shot and killed J. A. Gunter on Boddie's farm, about six miles northeast from Aiken, this morning, with a shotgun. This was the result of an old quarrel about a right-of-way over the former's land. Gunter went to open a road closed by Boddie, and took a gun with him. Boddie came to stop him, and also brought a gun. Boddie came to Aiken immediately after the shooting and gave himself up to the sheriff. Gunter leaves a wife and one child. Both parties are well known and highly respected in the county.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Past Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Wilson was, this morning, found dead in bed on the recruiting ship St. Louis, at League Island navy yard. Dr. Wilson's body was found by a servant who went to wake him. On the dressing case there was a bottle labelled chloral. He was not known to have been in the habit of taking the drug, and whether he took it to quiet his nerves or with suicidal intent is not known. He had suffered greatly from insomnia, and had been taking bromide of chloral, containing 250 grains, from the ship's store room, and when discovered this morning in his state room the vial contained about 85 grains of the drug.
GREENVILLE, January 23.—The party of revenue officers who left here for a raid into the moonshine section of the mountains on Tuesday morning, returned today, after a stirring trip. They destroyed a large still on Panther Mountain Tuesday, and afterward, as the posse was entering another still discovered on Profit Mountain, they were fired on by a large party of moonshiners in ambush. The fire proved harmless and was not returned. Later the posse was shot at from ambush while on the way home at Comers Paint wreckers, after years of search and the expenditure of large sums of money by many different companies and private individuals. The Merrimac was one of the old-time liners, and cleared from Liverpool in March, 1867, for Philadelphia, consigned to Peter Wright & Sons. The cargo consisted mostly of silver bars, zinc and other metals which water does not corrode. Its value is placed at \$100,000, and the wreckers will endeavor to recover the metal next summer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—The wreck of the famous clipper ship Merrimac, which went down on the New Jersey coast twenty-one years ago, has been discovered near Townsend's Inlet by Somers Paint wreckers, after years of search and the expenditure of large sums of money by many different companies and private individuals. The Merrimac was one of the old-time liners, and cleared from Liverpool in March, 1867, for Philadelphia, consigned to Peter Wright & Sons. The cargo consisted mostly of silver bars, zinc and other metals which water does not corrode. Its value is placed at \$100,000, and the wreckers will endeavor to recover the metal next summer.

ALBANY, Ga., January 23.—J. O. Nelson, who left his wife at Birmingham, went to Blakely and committed bigamy by marrying a young country girl there, Miss Mattie Gurr. He only lived with her five days, when, tired of the new job, he skipped. He was taken to Calhoun, Gordon county and tarred over by Sheriff L. E. Black, of Early county. To-day his brother, F. M. Nelson, passed through Albany en route to Blakely, to endeavor to secure his brother's release. He said to the reporter that his brother was a handsome, steady young fellow until he married, and that matrimony seemed to make him wild. He says he will try to help him out of his scrape this time, but if he continues marrying he will not assist him again.

—An Indiana Court has decided that unless a woman is pleased with her photographs she need not pay for them, no matter if a dozen of her friends declare that they "look just like her." She doesn't want them to look that way they must look better than she does.
—A bill has been introduced in the upper house of the Kansas Legislature providing for a commission to superintend the boring of four holes three hundred feet deep, West of the sixth standard meridian, in the central part of the State, "to see what can be found." The cost is not to exceed \$25,000. The bill will probably be passed.
—The Legislature of Maine is deluged with petitions in favor of granting the municipal vote to the women of the State. They are signed by people of both sexes, many of them prominent citizens, and the agitation on the subject is vigorously prosecuted. The advocates of the new system point prominently to the facts that women can now vote at municipal elections in Kansas; that they have the full right of suffrage in Wyoming; and that they are entitled to vote on school questions in fourteen States. The latest reports from Maine lead to the opinion that the petitioners for municipal suffrage for the women of the State have a good chance of success in the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A dual in real earnest took place on the stage of the Standard Theatre last night between Running Deer, an Indian chief, and Captain Jack Crawford, the scout. The Indian was drunk and in the duel scene attempted to kill Crawford. It was a hard and terrible fight with knives. According to the play Crawford should have taken the knife from the redskin, who is a Comanche. He refused to give it up and made some vicious lunges. After a desperate struggle the scout got the upper hand and pricked the Indian two or three times in the side, with the threat to kill him if he made any further hostile demonstrations. After the play the Indian escaped, and the police are looking for him, fearing that he may do some harm.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The eight p. m. south-bound express on the Cincinnati Southern road was boarded by robbers just beyond Ludlow last night. The train had scarcely got beyond the lights of Ludlow when a man heavily masked knocked at the rear door of the express car, and one of the messengers, thinking it was the conductor or brakeman, opened the door. The fellow at once made for the front door where a vigorous pounding announced the presence of another person. Messenger Henry Carroll and his assistant made a desperate fight and succeeded in dumping the would-be robber off, and he rolled down an embankment and disappeared. The other robber seemed to realize that something was wrong and his knocking ceased. At the top of the grade the messenger pulled the bell rope and stopped the train, but the robber on the front platform disappeared before he could be caught. It is not known whether the man thrown off was hurt or not. There was a large sum of money on the train.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Samuel Wakefield, Jr., colored, shot and killed James W. Trainor, his employer, in New Iberia parish last evening, and was in turn slain by a mob. During the morning Trainor had occasion to reprimand young Wakefield at the sash factory. Last night the negro met Trainor on the street and said he had been insulted. He wanted satisfaction. Trainor hit at the negro with his hand. The negro drew the blow, drew a pistol, fired and fled. The shot inflicted a mortal wound, Trainor dying in thirty minutes. Officers and citizens captured Wakefield. Deputy Sheriff Mestyer, with the assistance of Police Officer Patin, started the prisoner for the jail. They proceeded down the street and an immense throng of people followed. The officers fought with drawn weapons to keep the mob back. Patin was knocked down and Mestyer was struck down. A single pistol explosion was heard, and Wakefield fell dead five feet from the jail door.

Are the Jute Mills Doomed?
COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 24.—There is a rumor current among warehousemen that an important deal has been made by the Standard Oil Company, by which the whole jute bagging industry of the country will be affected. It is stated that stockholders of the Standard Oil Company have purchased the patent process for making fine straw bagging, that they will establish factories all over the country wherever they have oil mills, and that their bagging will enable them to break down the jute mills.

ATLANTA, Jan. 26.—In Ogleshorpe yesterday, four small children who were left in a house by Mary Porter, colored, while she went to work, were burned to death.
ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—This morning about 10 o'clock, Jim McCool, a railroad conductor, hung himself at his home, four miles from Atlanta. He was on the bond of Tax Collector Wilson, and his mind was deranged by the loss caused by Wilson's shortage.
AIKEN, January 25.—Nathan Boddie shot and killed J. A. Gunter on Boddie's farm, about six miles northeast from Aiken, this morning, with a shotgun. This was the result of an old quarrel about a right-of-way over the former's land. Gunter went to open a road closed by Boddie, and took a gun with him. Boddie came to stop him, and also brought a gun. Boddie came to Aiken immediately after the shooting and gave himself up to the sheriff. Gunter leaves a wife and one child. Both parties are well known and highly respected in the county.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Past Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Wilson was, this morning, found dead in bed on the recruiting ship St. Louis, at League Island navy yard. Dr. Wilson's body was found by a servant who went to wake him. On the dressing case there was a bottle labelled chloral. He was not known to have been in the habit of taking the drug, and whether he took it to quiet his nerves or with suicidal intent is not known. He had suffered greatly from insomnia, and had been taking bromide of chloral, containing 250 grains, from the ship's store room, and when discovered this morning in his state room the vial contained about 85 grains of the drug.
GREENVILLE, January 23.—The party of revenue officers who left here for a raid into the moonshine section of the mountains on Tuesday morning, returned today, after a stirring trip. They destroyed a large still on Panther Mountain Tuesday, and afterward, as the posse was entering another still discovered on Profit Mountain, they were fired on by a large party of moonshiners in ambush. The fire proved harmless and was not returned. Later the posse was shot at from ambush while on the way home at Comers Paint wreckers, after years of search and the expenditure of large sums of money by many different companies and private individuals. The Merrimac was one of the old-time liners, and cleared from Liverpool in March, 1867, for Philadelphia, consigned to Peter Wright & Sons. The cargo consisted mostly of silver bars, zinc and other metals which water does not corrode. Its value is placed at \$100,000, and the wreckers will endeavor to recover the metal next summer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—The wreck of the famous clipper ship Merrimac, which went down on the New Jersey coast twenty-one years ago, has been discovered near Townsend's Inlet by Somers Paint wreckers, after years of search and the expenditure of large sums of money by many different companies and private individuals. The Merrimac was one of the old-time liners, and cleared from Liverpool in March, 1867, for Philadelphia, consigned to Peter Wright & Sons. The cargo consisted mostly of silver bars, zinc and other metals which water does not corrode. Its value is placed at \$100,000, and the wreckers will endeavor to recover the metal next summer.

ALBANY, Ga., January 23.—J. O. Nelson, who left his wife at Birmingham, went to Blakely and committed bigamy by marrying a young country girl there, Miss Mattie Gurr. He only lived with her five days, when, tired of the new job, he skipped. He was taken to Calhoun, Gordon county and tarred over by Sheriff L. E. Black, of Early county. To-day his brother, F. M. Nelson, passed through Albany en route to Blakely, to endeavor to secure his brother's release. He said to the reporter that his brother was a handsome, steady young fellow until he married, and that matrimony seemed to make him wild. He says he will try to help him out of his scrape this time, but if he continues marrying he will not assist him again.

—An Indiana Court has decided that unless a woman is pleased with her photographs she need not pay for them, no matter if a dozen of her friends declare that they "look just like her." She doesn't want them to look that way they must look better than she does.
—A bill has been introduced in the upper house of the Kansas Legislature providing for a commission to superintend the boring of four holes three hundred feet deep, West of the sixth standard meridian, in the central part of the State, "to see what can be found." The cost is not to exceed \$25,000. The bill will probably be passed.
—The Legislature of Maine is deluged with petitions in favor of granting the municipal vote to the women of the State. They are signed by people of both sexes, many of them prominent citizens, and the agitation on the subject is vigorously prosecuted. The advocates of the new system point prominently to the facts that women can now vote at municipal elections in Kansas; that they have the full right of suffrage in Wyoming; and that they are entitled to vote on school questions in fourteen States. The latest reports from Maine lead to the opinion that the petitioners for municipal suffrage for the women of the State have a good chance of success in the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A dual in real earnest took place on the stage of the Standard Theatre last night between Running Deer, an Indian chief, and Captain Jack Crawford, the scout. The Indian was drunk and in the duel scene attempted to kill Crawford. It was a hard and terrible fight with knives. According to the play Crawford should have taken the knife from the redskin, who is a Comanche. He refused to give it up and made some vicious lunges. After a desperate struggle the scout got the upper hand and pricked the Indian two or three times in the side, with the threat to kill him if he made any further hostile demonstrations. After the play the Indian escaped, and the police are looking for him, fearing that he may do some harm.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The eight p. m. south-bound express on the Cincinnati Southern road was boarded by robbers just beyond Ludlow last night. The train had scarcely got beyond the lights of Ludlow when a man heavily masked knocked at the rear door of the express car, and one of the messengers, thinking it was the conductor or brakeman, opened the door. The fellow at once made for the front door where a vigorous pounding announced the presence of another person. Messenger Henry Carroll and his assistant made a desperate fight and succeeded in dumping the would-be robber off, and he rolled down an embankment and disappeared. The other robber seemed to realize that something was wrong and his knocking ceased. At the top of the grade the messenger pulled the bell rope and stopped the train, but the robber on the front platform disappeared before he could be caught. It is not known whether the man thrown off was hurt or not. There was a large sum of money on the train.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Samuel Wakefield, Jr., colored, shot and killed James W. Trainor, his employer, in New Iberia parish last evening, and was in turn slain by a mob. During the morning Trainor had occasion to reprimand young Wakefield at the sash factory. Last night the negro met Trainor on the street and said he had been insulted. He wanted satisfaction. Trainor hit at the negro with his hand. The negro drew the blow, drew a pistol, fired and fled. The shot inflicted a mortal wound, Trainor dying in thirty minutes. Officers and citizens captured Wakefield. Deputy Sheriff Mestyer, with the assistance of Police Officer Patin, started the prisoner for the jail. They proceeded down the street and an immense throng of people followed. The officers fought with drawn weapons to keep the mob back. Patin was knocked down and Mestyer was struck down. A single pistol explosion was heard, and Wakefield fell dead five feet from the jail door.

Are the Jute Mills Doomed?
COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 24.—There is a rumor current among warehousemen that an important deal has been made by the Standard Oil Company, by which the whole jute bagging industry of the country will be affected. It is stated that stockholders of the Standard Oil Company have purchased the patent process for making fine straw bagging, that they will establish factories all over the country wherever they have oil mills, and that their bagging will enable them to break down the jute mills.

Over twenty men from Iowa, Nebraska and other Northwestern States arrived in Montgomery, Ala., on Friday ago, having purchased farms in that State. They will make their homes in Alabama, having become disgusted with the blizzards of the Northwest. All are men of means, and they represent that they are the advance guard of hundreds of other men from that section who will purchase homes in the South.

An Extinct Volcano.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—What is believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano has been discovered in Red Mountain, two miles from this city. For some time the Elyton land company has been at work on a new system of water works. Water will be brought from Cahaba river, twelve miles away, and a tunnel 2,300 feet in length is being dug under Red Mountain. Three hundred feet from the west heading of the tunnel, and two hundred feet below the surface of the mountain, the workmen to day struck an immense opening, which has every appearance of being the crater of a long extinct volcano. The opening is about 15 by 50 feet, and huge pieces of stone thrown into this hollow, disappear and cannot be heard to strike any bottom. On the side of the opening there is a small spring of hot water, which has a strong smell and taste of sulphur. The engineer in charge of the work says the rock formation in and around this opening clearly indicate that a volcano once existed there. The remarkable discovery has excited no little interest.
Selling a Mule by the Pound.
A sale of a mule by the pound was made in Montgomery Saturday. Mr. A. Behr had a fine young mule, 4 years old, and it was for sale at \$100 cash. Mr. N. J. Bell offered to buy the mule, but he couldn't see Mr. Behr's figure. Finally Mr. Bell proposed to give Mr. Behr 12 cents per pound for the mule, and Mr. Behr accepted. This put the gentlemen on a level, and each man was backing his judgment on the matter of gross weight. Mr. Behr thought the mule would weigh enough to run the figures up to his price, but Mr. Bell was willing to take the chances. The trade was closed accordingly, and the mule was led around to the nearest scales to be weighed. It tipped the scales at 670 pounds, and Mr. Bell got his mule for \$80.75. It is understood that it was the first time that anybody ever got away with Mr. Behr in a mule trade.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Treasurer Tova.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—The wreck of the famous clipper ship Merrimac, which went down on the New Jersey coast twenty-one years ago, has been discovered near Townsend's Inlet by Somers Paint wreckers, after years of search and the expenditure of large sums of money by many different companies and private individuals. The Merrimac was one of the old-time liners, and cleared from Liverpool in March, 1867, for Philadelphia, consigned to Peter Wright & Sons. The cargo consisted mostly of silver bars, zinc and other metals which water does not corrode. Its value is placed at \$100,000, and the wreckers will endeavor to recover the metal next summer.

ALBANY, Ga., January 23.—J. O. Nelson, who left his wife at Birmingham, went to Blakely and committed bigamy by marrying a young country girl there, Miss Mattie Gurr. He only lived with her five days, when, tired of the new job, he skipped. He was taken to Calhoun, Gordon county and tarred over by Sheriff L. E. Black, of Early county. To-day his brother, F. M. Nelson, passed through Albany en route to Blakely, to endeavor to secure his brother's release. He said to the reporter that his brother was a handsome, steady young fellow until he married, and that matrimony seemed to make him wild. He says he will try to help him out of his scrape this time, but if he continues marrying he will not assist him again.

—An Indiana Court has decided that unless a woman is pleased with her photographs she need not pay for them, no matter if a dozen of her friends declare that they "look just like her." She doesn't want them to look that way they must look better than she does.
—A bill has been introduced in the upper house of the Kansas Legislature providing for a commission to superintend the boring of four holes three hundred feet deep, West of the sixth standard meridian, in the central part of the State, "to see what can be found." The cost is not to exceed \$25,000. The bill will probably be passed.
—The Legislature of Maine is deluged with petitions in favor of granting the municipal vote to the women of the State. They are signed by people of both sexes, many of them prominent citizens, and the agitation on the subject is vigorously prosecuted. The advocates of the new system point prominently to the facts that women can now vote at municipal elections in Kansas; that they have the full right of suffrage in Wyoming; and that they are entitled to vote on school questions in fourteen States. The latest reports from Maine lead to the opinion that the petitioners for municipal suffrage for the women of the State have a good chance of success in the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A dual in real earnest took place on the stage of the Standard Theatre last night between Running Deer, an Indian chief, and Captain Jack Crawford, the scout. The Indian was drunk and in the duel scene attempted to kill Crawford. It was a hard and terrible fight with knives. According to the play Crawford should have taken the knife from the redskin, who is a Comanche. He refused to give it up and made some vicious lunges. After a desperate struggle the scout got the upper hand and pricked the Indian two or three times in the side, with the threat to kill him if he made any further hostile demonstrations. After the play the Indian escaped, and the police are looking for him, fearing that he may do some harm.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The eight p. m. south-bound express on the Cincinnati Southern road was boarded by robbers just beyond Ludlow last night. The train had scarcely got beyond the lights of Ludlow when a man heavily masked knocked at the rear door of the express car, and one of the messengers, thinking it was the conductor or brakeman, opened the door. The fellow at once made for the front door where a vigorous pounding announced the presence of another person. Messenger Henry Carroll and his assistant made a desperate fight and succeeded in dumping the would-be robber off, and he rolled down an embankment and disappeared. The other robber seemed to realize that something was wrong and his knocking ceased. At the top of the grade the messenger pulled the bell rope and stopped the train, but the robber on the front platform disappeared before he could be caught. It is not known whether the man thrown off was hurt or not. There was a large sum of money on the train.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Samuel Wakefield, Jr., colored, shot and killed James W. Trainor, his employer, in New Iberia parish last evening, and was in turn slain by a mob. During the morning Trainor had occasion to reprimand young Wakefield at the sash factory. Last night the negro met Trainor on the street and said he had been insulted. He wanted satisfaction. Trainor hit at the negro with his hand. The negro drew the blow, drew a pistol, fired and fled. The shot inflicted a mortal wound, Trainor dying in thirty minutes. Officers and citizens captured Wakefield. Deputy Sheriff Mestyer, with the assistance of Police Officer Patin, started the prisoner for the jail. They proceeded down the street and an immense throng of people followed. The officers fought with drawn weapons to keep the mob back. Patin was knocked down and Mestyer was struck down. A single pistol explosion was heard, and Wakefield fell dead five feet from the jail door.

Are the Jute Mills Doomed?
COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 24.—There is a rumor current among warehousemen that an important deal has been made by the Standard Oil Company, by which the whole jute bagging industry of the country will be affected. It is stated that stockholders of the Standard Oil Company have purchased the patent process for making fine straw bagging, that they will establish factories all over the country wherever they have oil mills, and that their bagging will enable them to break down the jute mills.

Over twenty men from Iowa, Nebraska and other Northwestern States arrived in Montgomery, Ala., on Friday ago, having purchased farms in that State. They will make their homes in Alabama, having become disgusted with the blizzards of the Northwest. All are men of means, and they represent that they are the advance guard of hundreds of other men from that section who will purchase homes in the South.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is of the opinion that nothing but his death can prevent the nomination of Governor Hill by the Democracy at the next Presidential Convention.
—The Chinese appear to be fast establishing themselves in business in many of our eastern cities, as well as on the Pacific coast. It is stated that there are 701 Chinese laundries in New York, 248 in Brooklyn and 60 in Jersey City—all within a radius of twenty miles or less—and that they give employment to nearly ten thousand Chinamen.
—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger from West Point says: "The race question has again caused trouble at West Point. A cadet captain, in assigning places in the mess hall, gave a colored student a place at the table of honor, to which his scholarship entitled him. This made trouble, some of the cadets thinking the distinction too great for a colored student, and he was changed to a lower table. This made still more trouble. The lieutenant at whose table the colored student was placed was so angry over the change that he referred to the captain's action in such terms that the captain considered himself insulted, and a bare fist fight followed, in which both the captain and lieutenant received severe punishment. The West Point color line is something apparently very hard to obliterate.

Habitual Constipation
Any kidney and liver illness, depending on a weak or inactive condition of the kidneys, liver, or bowels, are successfully and permanently cured only by the use of the gentle yet effective laxative and diuretic Syrup of Figs. Its advantages are evident; it is easily taken, pleasing to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless to the most delicate system, and truly beneficial in effect. For sale by Simpson, Reid & Co.

Williamston High School.
SPRING Term opens Monday, Jan. 23th. Instruction by new methods in a thorough and practical manner. Healthful locality, comfortable buildings, patent desk heating arrangements, and excellent mineral water, insure good health. Terms low. For information apply to
J. H. WATSON, Principal.
Jan 31, 1889

Attention, City Taxpayers!
THE Books of the City Clerk and Treasurer will be open for the collection of City Taxes, at the office of Breazale & Long, on the first day of February, and the first day of March next, at which time the penalty for non-payment will be added.
J. E. BREAZALE, City Clerk and Treasurer.
Jan 31, 1889

Fresh Garden Seeds.
JUST received an assortment of LANDRETH & SONS' Garden Seed and Irish Potatoes. They are guaranteed to be the best seed left over from last season. Also, D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Garden Seed. T. H. SAUL, Washington, D. C.
Jan 30, 1889

FOR SALE.
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, one and three fourths miles from Town, on the Melville Street road. This lot can be divided into two or three lots, but would prefer selling it all to some person.
M. L. SHARPE.
Jan 24, 1889

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY.
By W. F. Cox, Judge of Probate.
WHEREAS, James A. Brown has applied to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of Jones Brown, deceased.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Jones Brown, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court on the 10th day of February, 1889, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 25th day of January, 1889.
W. F. COX, Judge Probate.
Jan 25, 1889