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TERMS:

ONE YEAR..... $1 50

SIX MONTHS..... 75

In spite of President Cleveland's orders, the newspaper correspondents say there are a good many office-seekers still hanging around Washington.

The World's Fair gates were closed Sunday. That was as it should have been, and they should be kept closed every Sunday during the exposition.

It is reported that Secretary Carlisle, in reply to complaints of men in his Department that they were asked to resign without due notice, said that "they had notice on the 8th of November that was loud enough to be heard all over the country."

Last Monday the Supreme Court rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the State bonds recently issued. The question raised was that the new issue had not been voted upon by the people, and it was thought best to let the Court pass upon it in order to inspire more confidence in the bonds.

We have just received the second number of the *Confederate War Journal*, published at Lexington, Ky., and have perused it with much interest. The present number is handsomely illustrated and deals especially with the famous bombardment of Fort Sumter, near Charleston. Price one dollar per year.

In modern, enlightened Pennsylvania they club women to rid them of evil spirit. At Manayunk a few days ago a woman was nearly clubbed to death by her husband, brother and two cousins, who said she was possessed of an evil spirit and that was the only way to cure her.

The New York *Tribune* very solemnly declares that the people are naturally alarmed at the prospect of a reduction of the tariff on woolen goods to 25 per cent. The people who are alarmed, as the *World* very correctly puts it, are the protected manufacturers, who have been charging the people three or four times more for their clothes than the garments are worth.

The whole of the Mississippi valley, from Cairo to New Orleans is threatened with the most disastrous overflow in its history. The river continues to rise at an alarming rate, and at present indications it will go to the highest point ever recorded. At Memphis the water is over 4 feet above the danger line. Below Memphis the levees have broken in numerous places and several counties are flooded.

Gen. Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads of the Inter'or Department, started Tuesday on the official inspection tour of the subsidized Pacific railroads. He will travel in a car placed at his disposal, so that he can stop at will. He will go direct to San Francisco. Gen. Hampton is not in the best of health, but has partially recovered from the grip, of which he has been a victim for a year or more.

Major R. Alfred Williams, for seventeen years financial and commercial editor of the Baltimore *American*, and father of Mr. A. B. Williams, editor of the Greenville *News*, died in Baltimore last Friday, aged 71 years. Maj. Williams was one of the leading men in his department of newspaper work on the Southern press. He was a native of Richmond, Va., and served in the Confederate army, having been severely wounded near the close of the war.

There will be a notable gathering at Crawfordsville, Ga., on the 24th of this month to witness the unveiling of the monument of Alexander H. Stephens. It has been placed in a grove near Liberty Hall, the historic home of the "Great Commoner." The monument is said to be an admirable work. It represents Mr. Stephens as he was in middle age before affliction had crippled him. The oration on the occasion of the unveiling will be delivered by Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia.

The Democrats are already discussing the work to be done by the next Congress. The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* says Mr. Cleveland has been discussing the matter with many of the leaders recently, and it is possible that a financial policy will be agreed upon by which the Sherman law shall be repealed, an income tax levied and the 10 per cent. tax on the issue of State banks repealed. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland will recommend such action in his message to Congress at the opening of the September extra session. Besides this the other two chief things to be done by the next Congress are a complete revision of the tariff and the repeal of the federal election laws. And the next Congress will not be a year by any means in doing this work. There will be a change in the rules of the House by which the power to put an end to filibustering will be lodged somwhere.

In answer to an enquiry from the Auditor of this County the Assistant Attorney General has decided that personal property belonging to towns and cities is liable for taxation. The letter of the law may warrant the decision, but unbroken precedent from the time to which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" will not justify it. The personal property of most municipalities consists of mules and wagons to work the streets for the benefit of all who may travel them, and of fire engines and apparatus for the protection of all property within their reach. It requires a tax on the citizens of the incorporations to secure such property and a tax to keep it up and in repairs. We think the spirit of the laws of the State never contemplated levying a tax on public property used for the public good. Even "reform" didn't demand it, unless it was to give fresh evidence that these be "record breaking" times indeed.

Almost everything new that we see nowadays is patented, but whoever thought of a patent postage stamp? Such is the case, however, and it remained for a Virginian to work out the bright idea. It is simple enough, in fact, so simple that it is a wonder you had not thought of such a thing long ago, but you didn't, and its very simplicity is its beauty. The idea is merely this: Discontinue the manufacture of stamps of odd denominations, and let the even denominations—two-cent stamps, for instance—be composed of two small one-cent stamps, perforated down the middle, with the figure 2 over the perforated line. Then you buy only two-cent stamps, and when you want a one-cent stamp separate a two. The two stamps as a unit are not as large as one of the Columbian stamps now in use. With these stamps it is an easy matter to make the proper change. It will also prove much more economical to the government, for it will reduce the contracts one-half. There are many other advantages which will readily present themselves to the public.

There is one great fault with the growing generation. The young men want to get rich too fast. With wealth going to waste all around them they cannot find it in their souls to be patient. They are not content to plod along as their fathers did before them and slowly lay up a fortune. They must have it now, to-day, this instant. When they go into an enterprise they want capital, and lots of it. They want to begin on a big scale and electrify the world. It is not the age of saving, but of spending. Speculation seems to be the craze of the hour. Every man wants to make more than he can earn by the sweat of his brow. He must double his money in a night, and quadruple it the next day. It is an altogether artificial existence. Contentment is not sought nowadays. All the men want is excitement.

UNBOTTLING ANOTHER SYSTEM.

The minority stockholders of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad made an unexpected move at the meeting of the stockholders in Augusta on the 9th inst. They captured the meeting as the majority stock was not properly represented, and elected C. C. Featherstone, Esq., of Laurens, Chairman.

The majority of the stock is controlled by the Central Railroad Company, and heretofore the P. R. & W. C. system has been run in the interest of the Central Road, and not in the interest of this State and the Counties that made big subscriptions to build the road.

The action of the minority stockholders is an effort to secure for the people along the line of the road a management friendly to them and the development of their section. It was for this end that Anderson, Greenville, Laurens and Spartanburg subscribed $350,000, of which sum Anderson's portion was over $60,000. This subscription was made with the understanding that the P. R. & W. C. road would be operated in connection with the Port Royal and Augusta road, whereby the P. R. & W. C. system would have had the benefit of the seaport at Port Royal. This was never done, and the system was managed in the interest of the Central road and the City of Savannah.

The minority stockholders are working in the interest of the Counties through which the P. R. & W. C. passes, and consequently for the whole State. They will insist for an accounting for the $2,500,000 of bonds that were turned over to the Central, for which there has never been an accounting, and will resist any effort to have a Central man made receiver of the system.

The minority have elected officers and directors, as have the majority stockholders, who withdrew from the original meeting. Geo. E. Prince, Esq., of this City, was elected a director by the minority, and has been selected as one of the attorneys to make the fight in the Courts for the rights of the people this side the Savannah River.

The Central will make a hard fight to retain control of so useful a tributary, but they may expect one from the minority men, who evidently meant fight from the first.

It is an effort for similar purposes for this system for which Gov. Tillman sent a special message to the Legislature concerning the Port Royal and Augusta road.

Lynching in Laurens.

LAURENS, S. C., May 10.—Another destroyer has met his fate. Heyward Barksdale, a young Negro, having confessed to the crime of attempted outrage, was strung up to a hickory tree four miles west of this city by a crowd of from five to seven hundred men at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. This is the story:

There are few, if any, better known or more substantial citizen in Laurens County than Farmer James Wham, who lives six miles west of town. Monday afternoon his two little daughters, one eleven years old and the other younger, were going home from the neighboring school. As usual they left the main road and took a nearer path. It led them through a dense wood. Suddenly they were rudely accosted by a Negro, who used language intimating his foul intentions. The elder little girl, thinking he only wanted something to eat, offered him her lunch bucket. Then the scoundrel seized her. She fought desperately and both children screamed until the fiend ran away without having accomplished his purpose. The children told their mother of the attack as soon as they reached home but their father was absent and did not hear of it until after supper.

Early this morning a search for the criminal was instituted. The children had described their assailant as a young Negro dressed in a shirt and trousers and hatless. A little white boy named Coleman told that he had seen a Negro of that description talking to Henry Bryson, another Negro who was at work in a field not far from the scene of the crime, at about the time it occurred.

Bryson was questioned and at first declared that he had had no such conversation. Subsequently the party carried him to his house where his wife advised him to tell all he knew. Then he narrated that Heyward Barksdale had come to him, in the afternoon before school was out, and after awhile left and entered the adjacent woods when school was dismissed. The school house is near by. In a few minutes he heard the screams in the woods and after a time Barksdale, or "Monk" as he was called, came back to where he was. Bryson at once inquired "what were you bothering them white children for?" Monk denied that he had seen any children.

Bryson's wife stated that her husband had related this to her the night before.

In the meantime "Monk" was ploughing some distance off, but in sight when Bryson was being examined. Though he had had no warning he suddenly abandoned his plough and went to his house, where he was captured. Bryson then led the party to where the conversation occurred the evening before, to the point where "Monk" had entered the woods and out to where he had come. In each place tracks fitting his feet were found. The tracks were also found at the scene of the assault. A Negro not suspected was carried before the little girls. They promptly said "he is not the man." When the guilty man was brought, before he had approached within twenty yards both children cried; "That is him." "That is him." They at once became frightened at the sight of him and shrank back weeping.

In the meantime a large crowd had collected, which increased all during the day. The Negro persisted in declaring his innocence until late in the day. Finally he made a full confession. From the time that he was identified there was not the slightest doubt as to what the result would be.

This afternoon the crowd collected at a point on the "old Greenville road" between the residences of Captain Albert Dial and Ambrose Martin. They placed Barksdale in a one-horse wagon, bound his arms and legs, covered his eyes, placed a rope around his neck and pulled the wagon away. Then they quietly dispersed, leaving the body hanging. Not a loud noise was heard and not a shot was fired. It is estimated that one-third of the crowd were citizens of the town of Laurens. There were some Negroes present who seemed to be satisfied with what was going on. The crowd was thoroughly representative and included many of the best citizens of the town and the neighborhood.

The scene of the lynching is less than a mile from and almost in sight of the home of a certain prominent official. This gentleman is said to have been a spectator and to have addressed some remarks to the crowd. He urged them to be temperate and orderly and not to fire into the body. He said that the country was opposed to lynch law and deplored the circumstances that sometimes made it necessary for the protection of the honor of our women.

With the exception of a few who do not approve of lynch law under any circumstances, public sentiment openly and unanimously endorses the lynching. There was no doubt of Monk Barksdale's crime and if there has ever been a case in which an appeal to the higher law was justifiable it was this.

The act was in open daylight on a public road. There was no semblance of secrecy.—*Special to Greenville News.*

— Two thousand policemen are on duty at the World's Fair to preserve peace and the lives of the visitors.

— Athens, Ala., has a curiosity in the shape of a twin chicken with two bodies, four legs, two sets of wings and two necks, which merge into one at the head, and only one head.

Southern Baptists.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 12.—The Southern Baptist convention met to-day in the great tabernacle. It is large enough to accommodate the convention and all who desire to witness its deliberations, seating about five thousand. Judge Hanalson, of Alabama, former president, called the convention to order at 10 o'clock. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. Riley, of Kentucky, all the great throng joining in singing the old hymn, "Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound," etc. Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, called and corrected, with marvelous dispatch, the roll of the several States. Judge Hanalson was re-elected president; Governor W. J. Northern of Georgia, Dr. S. H. Ford, of Missouri, Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, of Kentucky, and Joshua Levering of Maryland, vice presidents; Dr. Lansing Burrows and Dr. O. F. Gregory, secretaries.

Joshua Levering, of Maryland, offered a resolution which was adopted raising a committee of one from each State on devising methods and means for the increase of missionary work in the beginning of the new century.

Dr. Frost, of Tennessee, on behalf of the churches of Nashville, addressed the convention, extending hospitalities.

Dr. Henry McDonald, of Georgia, on request of the president of the convention, responded in a most felicitous and happy manner. He characterized the beautiful Rock City with its culture, refinement and educational institutions, the Edinburgh of the South.

A large number of distinguished visitors, including a delegation from the colored organization, are in attendance. Notably among those are Dr. Montgomery, of New York, who baptized the distinguished missionary and Baptist preacher, Diaz of Cuba. Dr. Montgomery promises a pleasant surprise of some kind for the convention before it adjourns.

Dr. Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial church, of New York, is here. That memorial church building cost $250,000 and is the loving tribute of thousands of Baptists all over the land to the memory of Adoniram Judson, whose toil and suffering as a foreign missionary are prized and cherished throughout all Christendom.

One of the episodes of the convention was an address by Brother Bob Burdette, of "the Burlington *Hawkeye*," who said, among other things, that he was the smallest man in the biggest convention the world ever saw—that unlike the queen of Sheba—who stood before one Solomon—"he found himself standing before a whole convention of Solomons." They say he is licensed to preach and is a Baptist, of course.

A message was received from the triennial conference of German Baptists, in session at Milwaukee, containing fraternal greetings.

This evening the report of the foreign mission board was read by Dr. Tupper, of Virginia. The board is out of debt. The contributions for the year show a large increase of work and money. Among the points of interests reference is made to the work in China, and especially to Miss Groves's school in Canton.

Mr. Pierce, missionary, says that in Yang Chow "one of the greatest needs at this place is a missionary physician. It is a great city of 500,000 inhabitants and there is no doctor. Hundreds to whom the Savior's love has never been revealed die daily for want of medical treatment."

The foreign board extended its sympathy to the Chinese residents in this country in this language:

Resolved, That the board is in sympathy with all legal efforts to do justice to the Chinese in this country, and to prevent any retaliatory measures against missionaries in China by the government of that country.

The report of the home mission board was read by Dr. Tichenor, of Georgia. It is a most satisfying exhibit. The board is out of debt and has a considerable amount on hand and owns property at a low estimate worth $95,000. It has 368 missionaries employed, 155 churches have been constructed and ninety-two houses of worship built, and 412 Sunday Schools organized during the year. Total additions to the church, 9,604.

The report of the Sunday school board was also presented.

All these reports were referred to committees.

Dr. Hatcher, of Virginia, preached the convention sermon last night to perhaps the largest audience ever assembled in Nashville.

Cotton Seed as a Fertilizer.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: Why do you have a weekly or monthly statement as to the amount of phosphates that are made and sold in the South to make cotton and never do I see any estimate of the amount of cotton seed sold off the farms and never returned to them? I believe there were as many car loads of seed left this depot as there were carloads of phosphates brought here. I think there were two or three cars brought back

Heretofore the farmers have been putting seed to their grain crops. This year they have had to put phosphates in place of seed. So you can draw your own inference of the amount to put to cotton over last year. The bad season was assigned as the explanation of the short crop last year; yet I made as much cotton last year on my farm as I made the year before, and others around here who did not sell their seed did the same. It was the lack of seed that caused the short crop. This year you will see a great falling off again in our crops on the same account. See if there is not more than a million bales short this year even with favorable seasons.

Before the war our fathers had to raise a great deal of provisions and had not the improved methods of farming that we have now. They put the seed under corn and all the black manures under cotton. What was the result? Every year they cleared a new piece of land and threw out a piece that was worn out, so when the war ended our Southland was a waste of old worn out field.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us consider a little. I have been making over a bale of cotton per acre for some time, but suppose I make a bale, that means about thirty bushels of seed. Suppose those seed will make a half a gallon of oil per bushel, (but I think they make more,) there are fifteen gallons of oil per year, and one hundred and fifty gallons in ten years. Now, I want to know where that one hundred and fifty gallons of oil is coming from, and if it is a gallon per bushel, it will be three hundred gallons in ten years.

The cotton seed men tell you (and also some scientists) that oil is not a fertilizer. Well, you know when oil is purified it then becomes a preserver and takes some time to decay and return to the earth in its assimilated state, and in that way they deceive one, but does not the oil on the rotting or sprouting of the seed become converted back to plant food if it has not been extracted and purified? It does seem to me that this thing should be settled without a doubt, but it will never be done in drug shops. It must be done in a practical way, which will take from three to five years. I could give my ideas if I could write, but I am too poor a hand at the pen to do so. Our cotton now is being pressed down on account of the amount of fertilizers being used, and there is no one to report the amount of the best fertilizer in the South that is being carried out. It is very unfortunate that we have no one to take a true interest in the Southern farmer enough to show just what is being done for him in the way of putting him at a disadvantage. INQUIRER.

Maysville, S. C., May 8.

Poison in the Pond.

KINGSTON, S. C., May 12.—The discovery that some deadly drug or chemical compound had been thrown into a pond on the premises of William Winne, on the outskirts of the city, killing hundreds of fish and endangering the lives of a number of citizens living in the vicinity, has caused considerable excitement here.

Mr. Winne is a prosperous farmer, and upon his land is a large private pond, stocked with many species of fish. Yesterday hundreds of goldfish, bullheads and other fish were found floating on top of the water or lying dead along the banks. A cow pasturing in the lot in which the pond is situated, which drank of the water, became sick, and, it is believed, will die.

Recent rains caused the pond to overflow and run into a spring from which a great many families procure water for drinking purposes. At least twenty persons who have thus used the water became sick, Several men working on Boice's stone yard at noon yesterday drank of the water from the spring, and were suddenly taken sick. Members of Mr. Winne's family also used water from the spring, and are suffering from its effects.

People living in the vicinity have been notified of the state of affairs, and told to use no more of the water. A quantity has been secured for the purpose of analysis, and an examination of some of the dead fish will be made. Mr. Winne has incurred the enmity of some anglers because he would not grant them permission to fish in the pond, and has concluded that they poisond the pond for revenge. The police are making a thorough investigation.

— While walking in her sleep a Tennessee woman stepped out of a second story window, the ground being twenty feet below. She was uninjured.

A Political Planchette.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 14.—There are a great many people who believe in spirit-rappings and that sort of thing. The little Planchette, which is supposed to have direct communication with spiritland, is somewhat out of fashion just now. It was, however, brought out the other evening for the express purpose of having a talk about the political situation.

The first question asked was: "Who are the Reformers going to nominate for Governor next year? The little wheels hesitated some time before they began to trace out the name of the standard-bearer of the powers that be. Then it went up and down and up and down until a stop was made. What is it? asked those around, and all agreed that it read "Tillman."

"Who are the Conservatives going to name?" was the next inquiry. Planchette took even a longer time, and then wrote rather clearly: "Long time, big changes, wait." No amount of coaxing would bring forth any other reply, and it seemed evident that the spirits were not inclined to give away the situation for some time to come.

Then someone suggested that Planchette might name the nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Reform ticket. Three different times it tried to give the name, but all that could be made out of the spirit writing was "Wylie" or "man," or something that seemed to have no special significance on the situation. Planchette positively declined to commit itself on the names of any of the Conservative candidates.

"Who will make the fight?" someone asked.

"Between Butler and Tillman, possibly Alliance."

The fact of the matter is Planchette was not accustomed to political discussions; love affairs and trifles were more in its order, and as it seemed anxious to branch off on its familiar ground the ladies were given the charge of the novel device.

The fragmentary political pointers caused inquiry to be made as to the sayings. While there seems to be a desire on the part of some of the more enthusiastic partisans of the Reform party to renominate Governor Tillman, it is regarded as altogether improbable by those recognized to be in authority. They explain that the spasmodic call for the unusual renomination of Governor Tillman is because whenever an important trouble arises, such as the railroad cases, and prompt action is needed, there are many of the dyed-in-the-wool-rip-roaring-one-idea Tillmanites who believe that his Excellency is the only man ever born to lead the party out of the woods. They realize that the Governor is responsible for many of the peculiar situations, and that he is about the only man who knows the combination by which the trouble can be prevented from "injuring the movement." There are a great many of Governor Tillman's friends who would prefer to see him remain here and do not care a snap about his going to the United States Senate.

That brings up the question of the coming election for the Senate. The prevailing opinion here is that unless something very unexpected happens the real and recognized fight of the campaign of 1894 will be between M. C. Butler and B. R. Tillman. All other considerations will be purely incidental and of secondary importance as compared with the contest between the rivals from Edgefield.

The fact that the element opposed to the existing conditions is not doing any active work is by no means indicative that the Anti-Administration sentiment is not being developed, and it is to-day honestly believed to be stronger than ever before. It is manifesting itself on all sides, and especially in the Piedmont section of the State. The reports from there are that the dispensary law, combined with other considerations, has done more to injure "the cause" than anything since the "farmers" (?) got in control.

The "Reformers" realizing that they are in the saddle, are already beginning to speculate on the chances of the various possibilities. So far as the situation is reflected in the mirror at the State Capital, there can be no doubt that Secretary of State J. E. Tindal and State Senator John Gary Evans are in the lead among the stalwart "Reformers." It is suggested that Evans is to be the candidate of Irby & Co., and the mere suspicion of that fact has already hurt him to some extent, as there is an element that says "Irby can no longer boss the Reform movement and we will show him that he can't." In conversation I suggested Dr. W. T. C. Bates, State Treasurer, and the party with whom I was speaking promptly replied: "He's too Conservative." Pretty state of affairs!

There was a very general feeling that M. L. Donaldson and George W. Shell will be two prominent figures in the next campaign. There seems to be some difficulty in the minds of the political players where to place them on the board preparatory to the opening of the contest. Some suggest that Donaldson will be run as an Alliance candidate for Governor, and others that Shell will be agreed upon as a compromise candidate and that he will be the only Gubernatorial candidate next year. Such an idea is by no means uncommon.

Donaldson is going to have a "rough and stumpy road," because he is not truckling after Tillman. That's certain. The fight is on and the first test is liable to be made in July at the annual meeting of the Alliance. Whether Mr. Donaldson is to be a candidate for re-election to the presidency or not is not known, but in case he is a candidate, although the Alliance boasts of the fact that it is not a political organization, the indications are that politics will very largely enter into the election.

It has even been suggested that Mr. Donaldson has never seemed to realize the significance of his election. Said one Alliance man; "Mr. Donaldson was elected directly against the wishes of Irby & Co., or the machine, and he has never seemed to realize that fact." It will be interesting to watch the proceedings of the next session of the State Farmers' Alliance.

There does not seem to be any question that Congressman Shell will retire. The understanding now is that Adjutant Farley, otherwise known as "Brer Fox," and State Senator Stanyarne Wilson will compete for the Reform nomination. Who will oppose them is not yet suggested.—*Special to News and Courier.*

To Open up Direct Trade.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 12.—The Port Royal boom expected as soon as the Port Royal & Augusta railroad could be gotten out of the control of the Central road, has begun and it is going to materially benefit Augusta and all this section. Several lines of the ships are now fighting hard to secure entry into that magnificent harbor on the Atlantic coast and open direct trade between Port Royal and foreign ports.

Mr. J. H. Wellsford, of Liverpool, England, representing Willian and Edward Johnson, owners and managers of one of the largest and finest lines of ships in the world arrived in Augusta this morning to negotiate with the controllers of the Port Royal to secure entry into the harbor and open up a line of trade between Port Royal, Liverpool, Havre and Mediteranean ports. Mr. Wellsford was met here by Mr. Pat. Calhoun, who will carry the English gentleman down to Port Royal to make an inspection of the port. Mr. Wellsford comes with authority to make arrangements for putting on a line of Johnson ships. When terms are agreed upon, of which there is no doubt, the Messrs. Johnson will put about twenty-five steamers on that line. Other lines are equally anxious to enter into Port Royal and they are all hustling to get there.

Robbers Use Dynamite.

CAIRO, ILLS., May 14.—At 10 o'clock last night as a north-bound passenger train on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad stopped at Laketon, Ky., to take water, two masked men approached the engine. Covering the engineer and fireman with revolvers, they compelled them to get off the engine and go with them to the express car, where they commanded the express messenger, S. H. Ray, and H. C. Peterson, his assistant, to open the door of the express car. This the messenger refused to do and began hiding the contents of the safe and valuables.

The messengers were informed that if they did not open the car it would be blown open with dynamite. They refused a second time, when the charge of dynamite went off, blowing a hole in the side of the car. One of the robbers put his gun in and demanded the doors be opened. Under the promise of not being hurt the messengers opened the door and the robbers secured everything that was left in the safe, then left the car and escaped in the woods. The amount stolen was not over one thousand dollars. None of the passengers were molested.

— At Alleghaney N. C., a young man courted a girl and she agreed to marry him. He went to a magistrate and procured a license and went back, and to his sorrow his intended had died. He then made love to her younger sister and she consented to take him for good or bad, so he went back to the magistrate and claimed to him that he was mistaken in the name, and had the license changed, and now they are man and wife.

Average and Acreage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The cotton report to the department of agriculture for May relates the progress of cotton planting and the contemplated acreage. The proportion of the proposed breadth already planted on the first of May 85.36, which approaches very closely to the area usually planted at that date, which is estimated at 86 points.

The returned estimates for the several States are as follows:

Virginia	11
North Carolina	85
South Carolina	90
Georgia	92
Florida	92
Alabama	93
Mississippi	95
Louisiana	87
Texas	81
Arkansas	71
Tennessee	76

These figures indicate that the planting is well up, however, as to time. The only States that are behind in planting are Virginia, where blight was caused by the cold, backward spring; Texas, caused by extensive drouth and backward spring; Arkansas and Tennessee, where extensive rain falls and cold weather retarded operations. In some districts correspondents report drouth while in others returns show the retarding causes to be frost, excessive rains, germination having been slow and growth of the plant backward.

Some indications have been given as to the contemplated acreage, as compared with that of last, which was considerably below the average for a series of years; but they are of uncertain character and therefore it is impossible to base any satisfactory prediction as the estimate and figures relating thereto are only given to indicate what correspondents believe as to the acreage reported.

The increase average is 1.8 per cent. Percentages by States are as follows:

Virginia	123
North Carolina	116
South Carolina	106
Georgia	103
Florida	116
Alabama	102
Mississippi	98
Louisiana	98
Texas	100
Arkansas	98
Tennessee	100

There will be less replanting than usual, owing to the great scarcity of seed. The estimate of acreage will be made on the first of June as usual

The Chinese Must go.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration Act.

The opinion was announced by Justice Gray. The announcement that the decision in the case was expected attracted a large attendance of spectators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the presence of an unusually large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney General Olney, Solicitor General Aldrich, Senators Pugh, Dolph and Cockrell, ex-Justice Strong and several members of the diplomatic corps were interested spectators.

Justice Gray said in announcing the judgment of the Court that the power of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom was a well settled principle of international law and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this Court. The legislative power of the Government had not transcended any of its constitutional limitation in the Act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States. For failing to observe regulations they should be required to leave the country.

The provisions of Section 6 of the Act, which are the part of the law particularly at issue, were not inconsistent with the relations and duties of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. The modes of procedure set forth in the section are similar to those in other well-established proceedings, such as habeas corpus and naturalization, fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like in which the judicial branch of the Government accepted the determination of the Executive upon the questions involved.

As to the requirements that Chinese entitled to remain in this country should establish that right by the evidence of one creditable white witness, Judge Gray said that it was within the power of the legislative to determine the character of the evidence that might be received in a case at law and what force should be given to the testimony so offered.

Not discussing the wisdom nor justice of the Act in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the Government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York in refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus to the several petitioners was affirmed.

Justice Gray stated that it had been impossible in the brief time elapsing since the hearing of the argument on the petitions to prepare in writing the opinion of the Court. It would be filed as soon as possible.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Brewer dissented.

After the Court had concluded the announcement of the opinion J. Hubley Ashton, of counsel for the Chinese, moved for a rehearing of the case and an argument before a full bench at the next term. At present the Court stands five to three in support of the law, Justice Harlan being absent. The Court took a recess to consider Mr. Ashton's motion, which was denied, so the decision stands as announced.

At their own Game.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Hundreds of circulars have been distributed of late in Eastern Pennsylvania by New York green goods men who made the customary marvelous offers intended to excite the avarice of the unwary. Among those who received the circulars was James Gillespie, a commercial collector from Freeland, Pa. Gillespie had received such circulars before, and had communicated with the dealers, but not until last Friday did he have any serious intention of acquainting himself with the game.

According to the "confidential" instructions, he opened up a telegraphic correspondence on Thursday and it resulted in his going to Newark yesterday.

He had meantime taken a confederate into his confidence. It was agreed that Gillespie should put up $200 and receive in return $1,000 in crisp notes. Along with what little money he took with him Gillespie carried a revolver. When he and his confederate arrived in Newark they met the green goods men as agreed upon and were driven in a hack for fifteen minutes before they reached a questionable looking hotel.

There they alighted, and the trio were met by another man, who conducted them to a room. A nicely wrapped bundle of notes was produced for inspection. It represented $1,000. The man who conducted them to the room appeared suddenly from another room. It was part of the game to distract the attention of the purchasers. Gillespie divined the scheme correctly, and, instead of taking his eyes from the package, he took a firm hold of it and produced his own wad which contained less than $20. This he offered to the dealers.

The green goods confederate tried to work the flim-flam in exchanging the bundle for spurious notes. Instead, he found himself gazing into the barrel of a dangerous-looking revolver, while his assistant was likewise covered. Seeing that the game was up, the green goods men made a dash for the door.

Gillespie and his companion escaped through a window, taking with them the money as well as a roll of bogus notes which the green goods men had dropped. Gillespie later exhibited both rolls.

Electricity for Sale.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A syndicate was formed here to-day with $4,000,000 capital for the construction and equipment of a line between Niagara Falls and Albany for the transmission of electric power, generated by the Niagara Falls Power Company, with the waters of Niagara river passing through wheel pits into a tunnel, which has just been completed. The tunnel is 8,000 feet in length and twenty-four feet in diameter. The Niagara Falls Power Company has expended nearly $5,000,000 in its development at the Falls and consumed nearly three years in the work. It now seeks a market for the electric energy thus generated. Through the medium of the transmitting company the cities and villages along its proposed line can be supplied with electricity for light, heat and power. Stations are to be erected to regulate the voltage.

— The good brothers and sisters of Mt. Pleasant church, in Madison county, Ky., were astonished recently on taking communion to find the communion goblets filled with genuine sour mash whiskey instead of the usual insipid grape juice. An investigation was in demand and the good brother who provided the supplies finally discovered that the wicked druggist had mixed two orders up.

LOCAL NEWS.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

Three and Twenty Items.

After a long absence, Mr. Editor, I again put in my appearance. I have been so busy I havn't had time to give you the news.

The health of this community is very good, with the exception of Mr. Henry McGill, who is suffering with a cancer on his face.

Crops are looking fine. Some of our farmers will begin to thin their cotton this week.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson has built a substantial barn.

It seems that one of the Prospect boys is very much interested in this section. Look out, Oscar, or you will get cut out like Joe was.

Misses Fannie and Mary and Mr. Lawrence Stevenson went on the excursion to Atlanta.

Mr. Jeff. has treated himself to a new buggy. Look out, girls.

DOODLE DIGGER.

Flashes From Shiloh.

Thinning cotton is now the order. Some report bad stands.

Several of our young people attended the exhibition at Tuckerville. They report a very pleasant time. Brother Davis had the misfortune to get stuck on some of the girls. Look out, boys, I am going to bring him down and set him up.

Friend Jess. carried his best girl to Pisgah Sunday. Get a move on, Newt., or he'll beat you to the tank.

I have heard of the ladies confiscating the boys' scarf pins, but one of our girls capped the climax. She went to Tuckerville and beat one of the speakers out of his calico coat.

One of our boys is going to take unto him a Bell. He says he can't make enough noise.

Miss M. says one of the Piercetown boys has trained his mule to drink at the branch between her house and the Squire's, and that he won't drink nowhere else. Well, that is bad.

Our Sunday School is in a flourishing condition. Anything is bound to succeed under the care of Uncle Edward. We have a good prayer meeting every Saturday night.

I will tell you about the wedding in my next. COUNTRY CRACKER.

Townville Locals.

Mrs. H. T. Brown, of this place, has been very sick, but we are glad to learn that she is better.

Rev. J. R. Earle preached on Saturday, 6th inst., one of the most instructive sermons we ever listened to. He gave the history of the Baptist denomination. When we learned that Thomas Jefferson gathered his ideas from a Baptist Church that led to the formation of this great republic, we were truly proud that we had Baptist Churches in our land.

Mr. W. W. Hunnicutt, of High Falls, S. C., has been visiting his daughter, Mrs S. G Bruce, of this place.

Mrs. R. S. Fant, living near this place, is very sick.

Mr. Lawrence Hatcher, of Anderson, S. C., has been visiting relatives in the Fork. Mr. Hatcher is a self-made young man and deserves much credit.

Mrs. J. H. Reeder and daughter, of Tugalo, S. C., visited the family of W. T. Hunt last week.

The keys of the Baptist Church have been changed from J. B. Holcombe to W. E. Fant, Esq.

The Baptist Church, of this place, sent their pastor, Rev. J. R Earle, to the Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., on the 12th inst.

Mr. Sloan Burton, of Anderson, S. C., attended Church here the first Sunday.

OLD ROSIN DE BOW.

Ebenezer Items.

The recent cold weather has caused some of the cotton to die.

The cut worms are cutting corn, cotton and vegetables.

Mrs. John Tate was badly burned on her hands and face by an accidental explosion of powder on Monday, 8th inst. She is improving, and we hope she will soon be alright again.

The school at this place, taught by Miss Lena Campbell, closed Thursday, the 11th inst. The children were very agreeably surprised by the teacher, when she treated at the close of school. A prize had been offered to the one who made the best record in deportment. It was awarded to Misses Bessie Cowan, Bessie Emmerson and Master Ralph Pennel, all of whom had the same average. On last Saturday the school pic niced at Martin's Spring, near here. The time was passed in different amusements, and the children, as well as their parents and teacher, enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. At 1 o'clock dinner was announced and only those that partook of it can know what a nice dinner the good ladies of the crowd had prepared. A day spent so pleasantly will be remembered by all who were there. The boys played base ball in the afternoon with the Neal's Creek Club. We regret losing Miss Lena, now that the school has closed and she has gone home. The patrons and pupils were well pleased with her, and we believe she does her duty in the school room.

Our Sunday School has been reorganized, and everybody that is interested should come regularly.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

— Miss Eleanor Calhoun, grandneice of John C. Calhoun, is making some stir as an actress in Paris.

— The value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly $20,000,000.

— The young men of a Missouri town have formed a club and spend their evenings in sawing wood for widows and other unfortunates.

— A Virginia judge was trying an illicit whiskey case. A jug of the stuff was produced in evidence and the judge sampled it in court.

— House, the man who killed his wife at Rhome, Tex., under the supposition that she was a burglar, is said to be demented through grief.

— A Mrs. Jones, of Raleigh, N. C., proposes to sell the bottle from which Sherman and Johnston took a drink at the time of the latter's surrender.

— A negro near Darlington, S. C., was taken violently ill recently and his family vouch for the statement that three small green frogs jumped out of his mouth.

— A Tennessee man tried to frighten his wife by coming home late and rattling the window blinds. She was equal to the occasion and put a bullet through his hand.

— At the coming commencement of Roanoke College, Virginia, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, said to be one of the best speakers of his class, will be graduated.

— The Methodist Episcopal Church at Fostoria, Ohio, has done away with the single communion cup and furnishes a separate small tumbler for each communicant.

— A Louisiana man proposes to walk to the World's Fair without stopping to rest at night. He says that he can walk all day and then do his sleeping walking.

— A bill recently passed the lower house of the New Jersey legislature providing that whenever any citizen dies all of his wealth in excess of $1,000,000 shall be forfeited to the State,

— A Louisiana woman is roaming around the country claiming to be a prophetess. She has made some remarkable cures of the sick, and some ignorant people are following her around.

— Speaking of lions, that was quite an idea of the hard-shell preacher who was discoursing of Daniel in the den of lions: "There he sot all night looking at the show for nothing; it didn't cost him a cent."

— The State of Michigan comes to the front with women farmers. There are said to be 9,607 of them who till 570,439 acres, which are valued at $45,500,000, while the earnings of the women aggregate $4,353,500.

— A corner on alligators is the latest. A northern man is said to be buying all the live ones that he can get in Florida, but what his object is no one knows. It is said that he recently purchased seventeen small alligators in one day.

— A child of Mr. Lawson Pope, who lives about five miles from Lexington, N. C., while climbing up on the top of a well accidentally fell in. The well was thirty-five feet deep. Strange to say, when the child was gotten out, it was found to be only slightly injured.

— There is a gun in the British navy, a 32-ton Armstrong, which hurls a solid shot a distance of twelve miles, the highest point in the arc described by the shot being 17,000 feet above the ear