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THE FARMERS MEET.

THE FULL PROCEEDINGS OF THEIR RECENT CONVENTION.

The Establishment of an Agricultural College Urged—The Platform and Resolutions Adopted.

The State Farmers' Convention was called to order by Capt. B. R. Tillman in Agricultural Hall, Columbia, S. C., at 12 o'clock Tuesday the 9th instant. Capt. Tillman delivered an address pointing out supposed abuses in the administration of the State government, suggesting remedies for their abatement, urging the necessity for stronger organization among the farmers, and recommending the immediate establishment of an agricultural college. He contended that the college should be put under the control of a Board of Agriculture, elected by Farmers' Conventions, and asserted that such a convention was just as competent to elect this board as the Legislature. He expressed the opinion that the Agricultural College could be supported by the privileged tax on commercial fertilizers and the proceeds of the interest on the land scrip, the two aggregating about \$30,000.

The convention was not so well attended as the April convention, and lacked much of the enthusiasm displayed at the first meeting. This may be due to the fact that the farmers are settling down to solid business purposes, and the attendance was probably diminished on account of the attractions at the fair grounds.

Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Lancaster, and York were not represented. The balance of the counties had the popular number of delegates.

At the conclusion of Capt. Tillman's address, Hon. W. J. Talbert, of Edgefield, was nominated and elected Chairman of the convention, with J. T. Duncan, of Newberry, and Dr. W. P. Anderson, of Abbeville, as Secretaries. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

The Farmers' Convention met promptly at 7:30. Several delegates from Spartanburg, not present at the morning session, reported. Gen. E. T. Stackhouse, of Mason, reported a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization, which was adopted as a whole without debate. Mr. D. K. Norris, of Anderson, was unanimously elected permanent President, with the following Vice-Presidents: R. S. Bedon, of Colleton; W. J. Talbert, of Edgefield; Joel Beard, of Oconee; Geo. Shell, of Laurens; W. A. Annum, of Kershaw; E. T. Stackhouse, of Marion; E. J. Rembert, of Sumter; J. T. Duncan, of Newberry; and W. P. Addison, of Abbeville, Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was chosen: B. R. Tillman, C. H. Sebever, J. E. Tindall, J. S. Porcher, T. S. Brice and H. R. Thomas. A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each county was appointed.

A number of resolutions were introduced, the following being the most important, recommending the establishment of an Agricultural College, the re-organization of the Department of Agriculture, the creation of the office of Inspector of weights and measures; requiring all parties purchasing seed cotton to pay a license of five hundred dollars, the reduction of the number of county offices by combining treasurer and auditor, the establishment of a farmers' bank, the discontinuance of appropriation for the support of the militia, the calling of a State Constitutional Convention and urging an increase in the phosphate royalty. At 10 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Wednesday, the 10th instant. At that hour business was resumed, and Capt. Tillman, chairman of the committee, submitted the following platform.

The committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following report: After due consideration of the various resolutions referred to us, and taking into consideration the power invested in us to make independent recommendations of our own volition, we submit the following "platform" embracing the substance of such resolutions as were acted upon in the committee, and as indicating the reforms and measures which we deem of great importance to our interests as farmers and citizens:

We, the farmers of South Carolina in Convention assembled, after mature deliberation and after all the light and experience gained since our last Convention from the fullest discussion among ourselves as the general objects to be attained, hereby express our continued unshaken confidence in our former association as now organized to accomplish great good for the State, if properly conducted and kept within legitimate bounds, and we hereby reiterate our determination that there shall be henceforth in South Carolina, an organization for the protection and advancement of our agricultural interests. In furtherance of this purpose, and as embodying the present views of the powers of the State, we respectfully urge upon our General Assembly the necessity and advisability of the following measures:

First, The establishment of a real Agricultural College, separate and distinct from the South Carolina College, and modeled after those of Michigan and Mississippi. We believe that the necessary fund to build and equip this institution can be secured by lopping off needless expenditures, abolishing or consolidating useless offices without increasing taxation. We further recommend, as a means to assist in building this institution, that the different counties of the State be empowered to aid for it by offering bonds or land.

Second, That an experimental station should be established at or in connection with said Agricultural and Mechanical College, the same to be under the charge of its faculty, and that we memorialize Congress to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch, and now pending, which appropriates \$15,000 annually to each State for this purpose, and that we ask our Senators and Congressmen to use all legitimate means to secure its passage.

Third, That in order that our agricultural administrators may be divorced, as far as possible, from politics and politicians, in order that the men best qualified to perform these important duties be selected by those most competent to judge, in order that we may secure a Board of Agriculture at once, efficient, zealous and representatives who know our needs and try to supply them, we urge that instead of being chosen by the Legislature they be selected by this Farmers' Association. This Board of Agriculture should consist of ten—five elected annually. They should have the power to elect their own secretary, whose duties would correspond with those of the present Commissioner. Their duties would be the same as the law imposes on our present Board, except as to the collection of the royalty which should be given to the Comptroller General. In addition they should have control of the Agricultural College and experimental station, and should by means of farmers' institutions, &c., build up and keep alive county agricultural associations.

Fourth, That the system of the inspection of fertilizers is now defective and no adequate punishment for frauds is provided. We therefore urge such additional legislation as will secure the needed protection without imposing unnecessary restraint upon the manufacture and sale of fertilizers. Cotton seed meal, whether sold as a fertilizer or as food for stock, should be inspected and its adulteration punished.

Fifth, We urge the Legislature not to squander the State's property by allowing the wholesale exportation of phosphates at merely nominal prices, and that with a view to lessening the bonds of taxation they take into consideration the advisability of increasing the phosphate royalty.

Sixth, We recommend the passage of such legislation as will protect the farmers of the State against the weighing of cotton.

Seventh, We respectfully urge such legislation as will protect us against forest fires negligently started.

Eighth, The equalization of taxes demands earnest consideration at the hands of the Legislature, and we urge such action as can best secure it.

Ninth, We urge such alterations of the Fee bill as will guard the estate of dead persons against abuses and provide protection for widows and orphans.

Tenth, In order to secure the needed reform in our county governments, and to reduce the burden of taxation as well as to secure such changes in our judicial system as may be needed we earnestly request our legislators to consider the advisability of calling a constitutional convention, unless in their judgment the necessary changes may be better obtained by amendment.

The platform elicited very little discussion, the idea seeming to prevail that it was prepared for adoption and discussion was useless. Some very unimportant amendments were proposed but promptly voted down, and the platform adopted as a whole with a few dissenting votes.

A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Resolutions be empowered to select the first named to be proposed as members of the Board of Agriculture in the event the Legislature reorganizes the department of agriculture on the plan proposed by the convention. A contribution of \$1 each was then levied on the delegates for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of the convention, and \$73 was collected.

Captain Tillman stated that in some of his letters he had some resentment against the State Agricultural Society but he now desired to disclaim any such feeling and to propose a joint meeting—or love feast, between that organization and the Farmers' Convention. This fraternal sentiment was kindly received by Mr. Hinson, of Charleston, who pledged the Society to the same spirit. The resolution was adopted and a meeting arranged for to-night. The convention then adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

The Convention met at 7:30 with the expectation of holding a joint meeting with the State Agricultural Society, but as the members of that organization were not promptly on hand the convention adjourned sine die.

Died for a Woman.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, November 13.—The suicide of a prominent young society man of New Orleans occurred here to-day. Mr. J. P. Morrow, head clerk in the auditor's office of the Atlantic division of the Southern Pacific Road, came to this city several days ago, ostensibly on business, but it now transpires that he followed a variety actress from New Orleans, and it was on her account he took his life. He stopped at the Southern Hotel, going to his room quite late last night. He did not appear for breakfast, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon hotel employees entered his room through the transom over the door, and found Morrow lying on the bed cold in death. He had evidently been dead several hours. By his side was an empty ether bottle. On the table were a number of letters addressed to his mother, his brother, and one for the variety actress. It has been ascertained that Morrow accompanied the woman home from the theatre last night and told her on parting that he had a notion to kill himself.

Four Pounds of Meat at a Meni.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.—Jon Petuska, a Pole, has been the object of a great deal of curiosity here. He first made his appearance on last Saturday, when he visited the Seventeenth street market and devoured, in the presence of a crowd, four pounds of raw meat. Since then he has visited the market every morning and feasted on the "butchers' scraps" picked up off the ground. He feeds like a ravenous wolf, and his unkempt hair and beard, his ferocious eye and savage countenance, give him the appearance of a wild man. He can speak English imperfectly, but refuses to talk about himself further than to give his name and nationality.

Earthquake Work.

It will take \$200,000 to rebuild the chimneys alone destroyed in Charleston by the earthquake.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Dreadful Work and Just Fate of a Drunken Husband and Father.

St. Louis, November 10.—Near Marine, Hodgeman county, Kansas, lived until last Friday Sam Purple, a brutal, drunken fellow. His family consisted of himself, wife, wife's sister and four little children, the youngest of whom was only three weeks old. On Friday morning his wife arose and prepared breakfast. She then awakened her husband, which enraged him. He sprang from bed and seizing his revolver, shot his wife through the body, killing her instantly. He then shot and killed his new-born babe and another of his children. His sister-in-law, Miss Lowder, was then fired at, the ball passing through her arm and lodging in her shoulder. As this emptied his revolver he proceeded to load his shotgun in order to complete the work. A slight mistake in this was the only thing that stopped his deadly proceedings. The powder was poured into one barrel and the shot into the other. With this he endeavored to blow off the head of another child, but as there was nothing except powder in the barrel the child's face was only severely burned. A heavy blanket was wound around the child and this securely wrapped with heavy wire, in the hope that he might accomplish its death by suffocation. The child will recover, although fearfully disfigured. The murderer then mounted his horse and started across the field towards Marine, with the avowed purpose of murdering his wife's father and mother. Meantime the young lady had made her way to the village and notified the inhabitants and they had congregated for resistance. Seeing that his plan was frustrated, Purple lashed to Jetmore and surrendered to the authorities, and was placed in jail. Last night a mob of about one hundred men went to the jail and demanded the prisoner, who was delivered with little ceremony. He was then taken to the scene of his crime and hanged to a tree. Only one member of the family escaped serious injury, a little boy, who hid under the bed when he heard his father coming.

SEVENTY-FIVE SHOCKS.

Some Curious Freaks of the Shake at a Private House.

LAURENS, November 10.—To-day your correspondent was informed of a remarkable phenomenon in town, and was specially invited to visit the place of its occurrence. The residence of Mr. A. W. Anderson began to shake at about 3 o'clock last Sunday evening, and continued at short intervals until 6 o'clock. Monday the shocks came at the same hour and continued about three hours. Yesterday (Tuesday) the quakes began at 3 and continued, as on the preceding days, until 6. To-day it was quite generally talked of, and two or three hundred persons visited the house during the afternoon. The shocks began at 1:30 and continued until 6:10. Your correspondent visited the house this evening at 5:30 and remained about fifteen minutes, during which time at least a dozen shakes occurred, six of which were stronger than any he has ever felt, except the first one, August 31. The Rev. Jno. D. Pitts, the Rev. E. O. Frierson and Mr. S. R. Todd were at the house when your correspondent went in. They all, as well as many others who came and went, expressed themselves as being satisfied that the shocks were genuine earthquakes. Mr. Pitts, who had spent there about two hours in the house, said that there had been at least seventy-five quakes, not counting slight tremors. No one has offered any explanations. There are houses within one hundred yards, and nothing of the kind has been felt. I saw Mr. T. P. Simpson, who lives next door to Mr. Anderson, and he says that no quakes have been felt at his house, except such as were felt throughout the town. Our people cannot understand this matter. We would be pleased to hear from any who may have theories on the question.

TEXAS RANGERS AT WORK.

Wire Cutters in the Lone Star State Fight to the Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A Times special from Brownwood, Texas, says: Capt. Scott, of the State Rangers, received information Tuesday that a party of wire cutters would cut the wire fences on Morgan Ebouge's place that night, twelve miles from here. He at once gathered his Rangers and with a few citizens repaired to Ebouge's place and waited in ambush for the cutters. At 11 o'clock the cutters were heard coming up the line of the fence. They were permitted to pass a few of those in ambush, but on arriving opposite him, Captain Scott demanded their surrender, stating that they were rangers. His only answer was a pistol shot. Then the firing became rapid on both sides. The moon was bright and clear, and they could distinguish one another easily. When the firing ceased one wire cutter was found killed and one mortally wounded, while two made their escape on foot, their horses being captured. The horses were identified as belonging to C. Johnson and C. Matthews, and it is supposed that they are the ones who made their escape. Jim Lovell, the man killed, was disgraced with a false moustache. He was an old offender. Amos Roberts, the man captured, died. Lovell held the position as constable in an adjoining precinct. The parties cut one and a quarter miles of fencing before coming up to the rangers. Before morning the rangers also captured Bob Peacock, a noted horse thief.

Deceived Into a Marriage.

MACON, GA., November 12.—Miss B. Callahan, who has been one of the belles of Macon, was married on Monday last to James Larned. They went to Salt Springs on a honeymoon trip, and while there the publication of the marriage notice set the husband into a violent fit of anger. Last night they boarded the train to return home. Larned placed the ticket in her hands, bade her good-bye, and jumped off the car. The cause of Larned's conduct was that he has a wife and four children in Louisville.

SEED COTTON THIEVES.

AN EVIL WHICH THE LAW SEEMS UNABLE TO CURE.

A Question for the Legislature—The Seed Cotton Thief no Worse than the Man who Buys the Stolen Cotton—Prompt and Vigorous Measures Needed.

A correspondent writing to the News and Courier, from St. Matthews, S. C., under date of November 9th, 1886, writes as follows concerning the traffic in seed cotton:

Ever since "Farmer Tillman" declared himself to be the "Agricultural Moses" and assumed the task of leading the over-burdened tillers of the soil out of the land of Pharaoh and his burdensome task-masters, the agricultural question has been especially prominent before the public. Reduction in taxation, the establishment of an agricultural college, the prices of fertilizers, the oppressive system of the cotton factorage business, &c., have been, from time to time, very forcibly brought to the attention of the public all going to prove that the farmers of our State are beginning to awake to their interests and are willing to embark in any enterprise which promises to better their impoverished condition.

In view of the fact, I beg to bring to the attention, not only of the farmer, but of every citizen interested in the material welfare and prosperity of this State, a matter beside which all others, previously discussed, pale into insignificance. I refer to the growing evil of the seed cotton traffic; it is essentially a curse to the cotton planter. I think it safe to assert that at least 5 per cent. of the cotton made by the honest farmer is stolen and goes to fill the coffers of these seed cotton buyers, who open their shops at every road crossing in the country about the 1st of September and offer inducements to the negroes on the surrounding plantations to steal all the cotton that they can. This, plainly, is an enormous drain on the industry of the country. Five per cent. of the gross cotton production of any planter will pay his taxes for at least two years, or buy a ton of acid phosphate for every plough he runs. But this is not the only loss incurred. This seed cotton traffic increases the price and heightens the independence of the laborer. When the cotton field begins to array itself in its robe of snowy whiteness, the darkey draws the robe of idle dignity about his shoulders and says, give me fifty cents per hundred or your cotton will remain unharvested. The farmer is forced to concede to this unreasonable demand, and then the probability is that he will lose a large percentage from waste, for what negro will hurry himself to gather cotton, at fifty cents per hundred in the day when he can gather it at night just as easy, and by carrying it a half mile to the nearest shop realize \$2.50 per hundred?

This is not only a great evil, but a growing evil. During the days of Radical rule in the State there was a great deal of cotton stolen, but even then it was confined to sections very near to a town or village. Dating from 1876, however, it had steadily increased, until now it begins to assume alarming proportions. Even the negroes are beginning to open shops. A negro will commence with a capital of \$10, with which he will purchase a meagre supply of groceries, which he takes to the plantation on which he lives, and while the planter sleeps and sweetly dreams of brighter days that he will never see, unless he stirs himself from the lethargy into which he has fallen, these groceries are exchanged for 500 or 600 pounds of his cotton.

Now, what the people of this community wish to know is why is this condition of affairs allowed to exist? Is the law-making power of the land important to protect us from this system of plunder? Is the midnight cotton thief and his accessory, the midnight cotton buyer, entitled to more consideration at the hands of the law than the honest, hard-working farmer? The people of this community say emphatically no! And unless some stringent law is enacted at the next session of the Legislature to put down this iniquitous traffic, our representatives will not carry into effect the wishes of their constituents.

On the 8th of last September the citizens of this place and the surrounding country held a meeting for the purpose of considering some plan to abate this evil. They formed an organization, and went earnestly to work. The association now numbers nearly two hundred men. Every merchant in the place stands pledged not to buy a pound of seed cotton, and there are at least two hundred square miles of territory surrounding, on which there is not a seed-cotton shop.

We feel highly gratified at the result attained, but are not fully satisfied. We do not think it just that we should be called upon to spend our time and money to protect ourselves from robbery when we pay taxes to support a Government for that purpose.

Preferred Burning to Hanging.

St. Louis, November 12.—A special from Sedalia, Mo., says: Charles Hudson, colored, who pleaded guilty of incest at the Criminal Court on Wednesday, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning. He saturated his clothing, and the bed upon which he was lying in applied a lighted match. His entire body was instantly wrapped in flames, but no cry escaped him. The jailer was attracted by the smell of smoke, but before the flames could be extinguished the man was fatally burned. He gave as a reason for the act that he was afraid he would be hanged.

Separated by the Earthquake.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 8.—Mrs. Albert Weber, of Charleston, S. C., arrived here to night in search of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Middleton, whom she has not seen since the night of the great earthquake. The Middletons resided with Mrs. Weber in Charleston and on that night became separated from her in the confusion. Mrs. Weber obtained a clue in New York and came on here. She will be aided in the search by the police.

ASSASSINATION IN BULGARIA.

Blood Curdling Details of Murders at Dobniza on Election Day.

A correspondent of the Vienna Freie Presse gives the following graphic account of the assassinations which took place at Dobniza on the occasion of the elections? On the day appointed for the elections the Prefect of Dobniza summoned the citizens, to an electoral caucus. Some of the electors began to shout "We do not want any elections! We will not do anything to oppose Russia!" Deputy Grechorov then addressed the assembled crowd, saying that it was desirable to elect such men as would cast their vote in favor of the Prince determined upon by Russia, but who, at the same time, would stand up for the independence and liberty of Bulgaria. The congregated peasants would not be quieted, and continued to shout, "We want no elections!" But the delegates from the city did not allow themselves to be disturbed, and for two hours the election proceeded without any further disorders.

Suddenly, however, a turbulent crowd of five hundred peasants appeared upon the scene. "Down with the Deputies," they shouted; "it was they who hurled us into conflict with Serbia. They have caused us to pay the impost, but Russia would not have compelled us to do so." Grechorov came forward to make another address, but the peasants would not let him speak. They threw into the air the table at which the Electoral Commission were sitting and broke it into pieces. The commissioners were obliged to make their escape through the window, which was situated behind the table where the votes were being counted. Three of them—Grechorov, Zoggrav and Professor Papukchieff—succeeded in taking refuge in a neighboring house. A rabid crowd of peasants endeavored to follow them, but the professor, revolver in hand, kept them at bay. Another Deputy was fortunate enough to escape. The authorities sought to restore order and immediately dispatched eight soldiers on horseback to quell the disturbance, but these were met by a volley of stones and forced to retreat.

Encouraged by their success the peasants proceeded in a body to the house of the Prefect, Dimitriev. The wretched official was dragged from his residence, deprived of his clothes and money and then murdered with blows from staves and with knife thrusts. Amid shouts whistles and imprecations his body was dragged through several streets, and finally hurled from a stone bridge into the river. In the meanwhile a portion of the crowd had separated itself from the main body and made for the telegraph office. The head official in charge Bushniakov, begged the invaders not to touch the papers and money. "The dispatches and money are for the poor soldiers—for your sons," he cried. But the robbers would not be dissuaded from their purpose. They robbed the office and would have burned it to the ground had not the inhabitants of the neighboring houses prevented them from doing so.

The taste of blood had fired the bestial instincts of the mob. There approached a spy who had discovered the hiding places of Grechorov, Zoggrav and Papukchieff, and thither the crowd betook itself, intimating that if the three would not give themselves up they would set fire to the houses. The poor wretches accordingly surrendered. First came Papukchieff. The poor fellow, who had never taken a part in politics and who had merely been present to protect his friend Grechorov, threw away his revolver and tried to calm the mob. But he had scarcely opened his mouth when the mob fell upon him and literally hacked him into pieces. Then it was Zoggrav's turn. "Pardon me Grechorov," he said, "you have only one son, but I have five." "***** Brothers spare me for the sake of my five little ones!" Like wild beasts they attacked him, threw him to the ground and drove their knives into his body and especially into his face. They scooped out and divided his brains, took out his eyes and cut him in bits, shouting, "See, how the fellow has fattened on our sweat; he is fatter than our swine!" Grechorov shared his miserable fate.

Enrolling Recruits.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., November 12.—Captain Edward Fr and of El Paso Rifles arrived here Tuesday night and opened a roll for recruits to join Cutting's filibustering expedition into Mexico. It is understood that 213 names have been placed on the list in this city, and more are promised. It is expected that the expedition will be thoroughly organized within a month, and that the insurgents will rendezvous at El Paso, from which point they will invade the Mexican Republic. The Federal officials in this Territory are closely watching the movement, and will use every endeavor to prevent the invasion of a friendly neighboring republic. The men being enlisted for the expedition are well known characters, desperate in the extreme, and capable of causing serious international trouble.

Victim of Ear and Feathers.

St. THOMAS, ONT., November 11.—On the evening of October 20 Ell Lalond of Muirkirk was dragged from bed by a masked mob and tarred and feathered. Lalond had been separated from his wife for some time previous, and had only returned from Michigan a few days before the outrage. On the following day he came to this city for treatment, but has steadily grown worse, so that last evening his antemortem statement was taken, as his death was expected hourly. Officers have arrested Mrs. Lalond, the wife of the victim; his son and Mark Mann, who were taken before the dying man and identified by him as being among the party who assaulted him. They were committed. Other arrests will be made.

Tokens of Victory.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—The rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan General sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The general sent to Kabul ten cart-loads of the heads of rebels killed in the battle as a token of victory.

TO INVADE MEXICO.

PARTICULARS OF THE CUTTING FILIBUSTERING ENTERPRISE.

The Movement Assuming Tangible Shape—Recruits Being Enrolled—War as a Speculation—Plans of the Invaders—Officials Watching the Movement.

DALLAS, TEXAS, November 12.—It appears that the filibustering expedition proposed to invade Mexico and establish a new republic, to be composed of the present States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango, is no myth. Two emissaries of the movement arrived in Dallas to-day, and under promise not to give any information that might be used against him, one of them has given to a correspondent some points as the true inwardness of the daring scheme. He says that this filibustering movement was on foot before the Cutting case was heard of, but that in matters of such delicacy it is necessary to move slowly and with great caution. He did not, however, deny that Cutting is now one of the leaders of the affair.

The Executive Committee consists of twelve persons, three of whom are located in El Paso, two are traveling and working up the scheme by secret agents, and of the remainder, some of them, very wealthy men, are in New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City and the city of Mexico. Three of the Executive Committee are Roman Catholic priests. One of the latter is now on his way to Rome to confer with the Pope. His Holiness, it is said, has long desired some convulsion in Mexico, which might give opportunity for the appointment and the re-establishment there of the State Church, and the conspirators look with great confidence in him for aid.

The New York and Chicago capitalists are in the scheme for what they can make. They have faith in its success, and propose to get in on the ground floor of the projected new government, making a handsome profit on its bonds and grants of land and mining privileges. The conspiracy has progressed so far that the plan of the new government has been formulated. It is to be a socialistic republic, held in check by a strong military power. Great inducements are to be offered to the unemployed workmen of the United States to emigrate thither. The secret agents say that the proposed invasion will not necessarily or probably take place from El Paso, but may soon occur at any point on the frontier between Fort Yuma and Brownsville.

Cutting, the only man whose personality is publicly known or suspected in connection with the affair, is receiving a bushel of letters a day from all parts of the country. Nearly all the letters tender personal service, and the writers of many of them say they can each raise from one to five companies, armed and equipped. The Yaqui Indians, who have for five years past held at bay the military power of Mexico, have been approached to become active allies of the movement, and their chiefs are eager to take part. Confidential agents are to be appointed in the principal cities of Texas and throughout the country. Ten thousand men have already been pledged, and the leaders of the movement say this number is sufficient for the inauguration of their purpose, though they could, if necessary, throw an army of one hundred thousand men across the Rio Grand.

THE GHOST OF A BARKEEPER.

How a Louisville Woman Found Her Dead Husband's Foe.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 9.—One of the most remarkable and apparently best authenticated ghost stories ever repeated here is the talk of the street to-day. For a number of years John Dewberry, an individual remarkable for his many eccentricities, kept a saloon on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. Mr. Dewberry was taken sick and after a lingering illness died about five months ago. He left a widow and two children in very fair circumstances. After her husband's death Mrs. Dewberry sold out the saloon and residence on Sixth street and moved to Madison street, below Fifteenth. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Tom Strubel and his partner, Pat Grimes, the new firm, were standing behind the bar when a woman heavily veiled rushed in and asked to be allowed to go into the back yard. Her request being granted, she went to the left hand corner of the yard and scraped aside a lot of rubbish, then took a small flower spade she had concealed in the folds of her dress and dug away the earth until she found a cigar box. This she removed from the earth and laid away. The men rushed to the woman's side and found her to be Mrs. Dewberry. The box by her side contained a salt bag full of gold. This they counted, and found twelve twenty-dollar gold pieces and a number of smaller coins, making a total of \$270. When Mrs. Dewberry revived she declared that while sleeping in her room last night she was awakened by the touch of an icy cold hand on her forehead. As she awoke the clock struck the hour of midnight. Turning in the dim light, she saw the pallid face of her deceased husband. The ghostly visitor stood by the bed. He wore his burial robes, and his words were few. The ghost directed Mrs. Dewberry to the spot where she found the money and then disappeared. The story is corroborated by so many reputable gentlemen that it cannot be doubted, and the finding of John Dewberry's money will doubtless remain, whether preternatural or otherwise, a thing inexplicable.

The Demon Drink.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 13.—Dr. T. C. Powell, a physician of high social and professional standing, shot and killed William Sharp, a young white man, a son of State Representative elect John J. Sharp of Nash County, in a bar-room in Rocky Mount last evening. The shooting was done in a delirium of drink. Dr. Powell was given into the hands of a deputy to be committed to Tarboro jail. When half way to Cahul ten cart-loads of the heads of rebels killed in the battle as a token of victory.