

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND.

Accidents. Calamities. Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

VIRGINIA.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar College, who has been visiting the principal Southern cities, delivered an address Thursday night at the Second Baptist Church of Richmond, upon the "Higher Education of Women."

State Superintendent of Schools, Jno. E. Massey, visited the Staunton schools Monday and is now visiting the other public schools of the State.

The board of agriculture decided to abolish the office of Commissioner of Immigration. This move was made to reduce expenses. The work will hereafter be done by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Four men and one woman were arrested near Christiansburg, charged with the murder of Treasurer Caddall.

Gen. Jubal Early lives well at Lynchburg on the money which he receives for lending his name to a lottery company. He has a suite of rooms, fitted up with a fine library, choice oil paintings and handsome steel engravings, but boards around at different restaurants, paying for his meals as he goes and running up no bills. He has many friends, and when he entertains, does so with a free hand.

The tract at Norfolk known as "Eureka," owned by a colored promoting company formed by old Dr. Bain, a colored preacher, who served several years in the Legislature, brought \$38,000 under the auctioneer's hammer Thursday. There are only twenty acres in the tract, and it is situated on the old Armistead's Bridge road. It originally cost \$4,500. A syndicate Friday closed a sale of property in the vicinity of Lambert's Point, for which they paid \$20,000 for fifteen acres.

White Top Mountain, on the top of which three State lines join: Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, are rich in iron ore of all grades; heavy wooded land, and covered with blue grass. The highest point of the White Top mountain is fifty-four hundred feet above sea level. Here on the Virginia side is located the Douglass estate of sixty thousand acres of heavy timber and rich ore. The owners live in New York.

TENNESSEE.

The Rome and Decatur Railroad has been purchased by the East Tennessee system. The road will be extended to Memphis. Receiver Dorsey will turn over the road to the purchasers about May 1st. It is rumored that the East Tennessee system has also bought the Cincinnati, Selma and Mobile Railroad.

Senator Bate has introduced a bill in Congress constituting Tennessee a customs collection district, with Nashville as a port of entry and Memphis and Chattanooga as subports of entry.

A charter has been granted to the Auxiliary Confederate Soldier's Home at Nashville, a benevolent association.

Eight Queen and Crescent conductors have been discharged within the past few days at Chattanooga, the notices simply stating that their reports are not satisfactory. Among the discharged are Sam Bennett and Newton Hammond, two of the oldest conductors of the Queen and Crescent system. Rumors are rife that the entire force of conductors on the road will be asked to resign, as the "spotters" and two of the Pinkerton detective agency have been doing some secret work, which is now beginning to manifest itself.

One of the Nashville electric cars caught fire Saturday afternoon while crossing a bridge. The fire was caused by the breaking of the motor box under the car. The dragging of the sheet iron lid caused the connection with the rails and the wood work caught fire. The car was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The passengers left the car at the first alarm.

A movement is on foot to establish a postoffice at Morgantown, with James Morgan as postmaster.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rutherford College, Dr. Abernathy, President, has just received a \$50,000 donation to its endowment fund.

The State convention of the W. C. T. U. of North Carolina will be held at Concord in July from 16th to 19th. Miss Francis E. Willard, the noted temperance advocate of Illinois, will preside.

The National Summer Normal School for teachers and superintendents of schools, will be held this year at Asheville from July 28 to August 9.

Colonel A. C. Davis, superintendent of Davis military school at La Grange, is in correspondence with citizens of Salisbury, with regard to moving his school, about two months ago in consequence of the prevalence of meningitis. He states that he will remove to Salisbury if sufficient inducement is offered.

Ex Governor Russell Alger, the wealthy Michigander, is negotiating for the purchase of large tracts of timber land in Western North Carolina. His agents have been inspecting some large tracts of timber land in Burke and Mitchell counties.

The Baptists are to dedicate a new church building in Shelby on the 22d of

The Asheville tobacco market is coming to the front in a decidedly agreeable manner. During the month of March the sales amounted to 385,490 pounds, and it brought \$57,028.18. Since September 3,698,880 pounds have found their way to the different warehouses and brought \$559,165.09. Over a half million of dollars for the crop in six months is the record Asheville has made as a tobacco market.

Ground has been broken for a mammoth canning factory at Washington, N. C., by J. S. Farrow & Co., of Baltimore, Md. Large buildings will be constructed, and the plant will work six hundred hands and consume five thousand bushels of oysters per day. They will also begin canning vegetables and fruit later in the summer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Greenville Board of Trade has passed a series of resolutions against the proposed national legislation against cotton seed oil.

Murrell and Carpenter, the murderers of Preston Younts, who escaped from the Edgely, S. C., jail last December, just a few days before the day appointed for their execution, have both been captured.

Gen. M. L. Bonham, Jr., has received a letter from the chairman of the general arrangements committee inviting him to attend the memorial exercises of the Confederate Survivors' Association, of Fulton County, Georgia, to be held in Atlanta April 20th.

An invitation has come to the Adjutant General's office asking all the State militia to attend the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on May 29th.

Quite a brilliant social event among the colored aristocracy, of Beaufort, transpired Wednesday evening, the marriage of Gen. Robert Smalls, collector of the port, to Miss Annie Wigg, late of Savannah, Ga., both colored.

A Y. M. C. A. Convention was held in Orangeburg last week. Delegates were there from all parts of the State.

There was filed in the Secretary of State's office a conveyance to the State by Richard W. Simpson, executor of Thomas G. Clemson, of the Calhoun homestead at Fort Hill, and the other property devised by Mr. Clemson for the founding and maintenance of the Clemson Agricultural College. The consideration named is five dollars. The conveyance is made to the State "in trust for the purpose of founding upon the said Fort Hill plantation, an agricultural college in accordance with the views, limitations and conditions set forth, contained and expressed in last will and testament and codicil of said Thomas G. Clemson, and of holding the balance of said property as an endowment of said institution under the terms and conditions in said last will and testament and codicil." The conveyance is dated March 6, 1890, and is signed by Richard W. Simpson, executor of Thos. G. Clemson, and witnessed by Miles M. Hunter and Paul H. D. Sloan, Jr.

GEORGIA.

A \$25,000 stock company has been organized to erect a fertilizer factory in Valdosta.

A recent census of the State University of Georgia reveals the fact that nearly 71 per cent of the students are poor men's sons.

The Cuban experiences of the Georgia editors make racy reading. One can see the gay troubadour, hear the sound of the mandolin and catch the fine flavor of Havana cigars as he reads.

The Savannah Athletic Club has offered a purse of \$500 for a knock-out contest with gloves between James Conners, of Buffalo, and James Haley, of New York city, two prominent light weight fighters. Both men have accepted and they will meet in Savannah, on May 1, during Merchants' Week.

Hiram Darnell, of Jasper, has just had a bullet cut out of his back which had been there twenty-six years. It first went through his hand, then struck him on the cheek, cutting the flesh and coursing its way to the back of the neck, then down the backbone to a point nearly even with the lower part of the shoulderblade, where it lodged.

Governor Gordon Thursday signed a warrant for \$476,525.90, which is the largest sum for which a warrant has been issued in many years. The warrant was to re-imburse the state treasurer for the money he has paid out to the state school commissioners for the benefit of the public school teachers. The tax collectors are authorized to pay the drafts of the school commissioners out of the first public money they collect. The drafts are then handed into the treasury as so much cash.

The new city directory of Savannah puts the population at 57,000, of which 31,691 are whites and 25,317 colored. This census shows a gain over last year's population of only 1,655.

OTHER STATES.

The Inter-State drill, under the auspices of the Sub-Tropical Exposition, opened Tuesday at Jacksonville, Fla. The only contest was for a medal for the best individual drill in the school of the soldier. There were twenty-six entries from six different companies. Arthur W. Pye, of Gainesville, a seminary cadet, carried off the prize.

The Columbia Phosphate Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to develop 14,000 acres of phosphate lands in Lake City, Fla.

It is reported that an English syndicate representing \$5,000,000 capital has been prospecting in Tampa, Fla., with a view to locating a fertilizer factory.

THE HISTORICAL CHARLESTON P. O.

Some Interesting Facts About a Colonial Structure.—Oldest Post Office in the Union.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15.—The News and Courier says: The effort now being made by the Chamber of Commerce to preserve the old Colonial Postoffice at the intersection of Broad and East Bay streets is heartily endorsed by everybody in Charleston. From the present outlook it does not seem probable that many of the present generation of Charlestonians will live to see the new Postoffice which Uncle Sam promised us, but it is entirely probable that the old Postoffice, which is growing too small for the postal business of Charleston, will have to be evacuated in the near future. The Chamber of Commerce have made an application to the Government to lease the building with a view of preserving it.

The Charleston Postoffice is one of the oldest in the Union, having been established in 1740, during the reign of George the Third, and while the Hon. Wm. Bull was Provisional Governor of the province.

It was known in former years as the Exchange or Provost. The first postmaster, Eleazer Phillips, was appointed by George the Third in 1740, and was succeeded a few years later by George Roupel. The building was located on what was then known as Trot's wharf. The present Postoffice was begun in 1767 under a lengthy contract between Peter and John Adam Horlbeck, mason, on the one part, and "the Honorable Peter Manigault, Esq., Benjamin Smith, James Parsons, Thomas Lynch, Benjamin Darr, Miles Brewton, John Rutledge, Charles Pinckney and Henry Laurens, Esqs., commissioners in behalf of the public of the province."

Col. Isaac Hayne was incarcerated in the basement of the present Postoffice in 1781, guarded by a military detachment of British. He remained there till the day of his execution, August 4, of the same year. He walked to the place of execution by his own request, in preference to riding in a cart as was the custom, surrounded by British and Hessian troops. The execution took place at Radcliffe's Garden, then situated above the old fortification lines, now known as Radcliffe street, at a point between Jasper's court and Coming street.

Here, too, Gen. Moultrie walled up some 100,000 pounds of gunpowder, in order to keep it from the British, when the town was about to fall into their hands in the third attempt which they made for its capture, and here it remained safe from discovery during the three years that they had possession.

For seventy-four years Charleston had but two postmasters—Thomas Wright Baco and Alfred Huger.

In May, 1867, Mr. Stanley G. Trott was appointed by President Johnson as postmaster of Charleston.

On May 1, 1873, Postmaster Trott was removed, and B. A. Boseman, colored, of Troy, N. Y., was appointed in his place by President Grant. He remained in his office until February 23, 1881, the date of his death. Mr. J. C. Beckman was appointed by the department as acting postmaster, which position he filled creditably until the appointment of Gen. W. N. Taft by President Garfield on May 14, 1881. He remained in office until the expiration of his term, on May 24, 1885, when Mr. B. F. Huger, a Charlestonian, was appointed by President Cleveland, and retained the office until his death on March 26, 1887.

Mr. A. H. Mowry, born in Charleston, S. C., July 2, 1847, was appointed postmaster on March 31, 1887, by President Cleveland, and qualified on April 10, 1887. He still holds the office.

To preserve this monumental pile it is suggested that the city lease it for ninety-nine years, at the end of which time the lease might be renewed, and so on indefinitely.

A MILLION CATTLE LOST,

And More Than That Number of Sheep This Year, is the Report of Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of winter wheat on the first of April, as reported by the Statistician of the department of agriculture, averages 81 for the entire breadth. The general average for rye is 92.8. Seeding was late in the States of the central valleys because of drought, and the soil was therefore not in the best condition; but in the mid winter continued growth until the plants were too luxuriant to withstand the usual vicissitudes of March.

In the South the soil was generally in better condition, and the early sown developed rapidly and in December and January, suffered more or less from attacks of the Hessian fly.

In March frosts were general, discoloring the plant down to the ground, but not injuring the roots except in wet places. The average of condition of the principal States are as follows: New York 88; Pennsylvania 99; Ohio 87; Michigan 83; Indiana 75; Illinois 75; Missouri 83; Kansas 87; California 71.

The report of the condition of farm animals make the averages as follows: Horses 97.4; cattle 94.1; sheep 93.7; swine 95.5. The percentage of losses of farm animals by disease, winter exposure, or otherwise as estimated, average 1.64 for horses; 3.64 for cattle; 7.3 for sheep; and 7.6 for swine. The reports indicate the loss by exposure throughout the country of more than a million cattle and still larger losses of sheep.

SAM'L J. RANDALL

THE FAMOUS DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN BREATHES HIS LAST.

A Sad and Pathetic Scene at the Death-Bed.



SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

Samuel Jackson Randall is dead. The great Democratic leader and statesman died at 5:04 o'clock in the morning at his home in Washington City. The end came peacefully while the distinguished sufferer was surrounded by his wife and children, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and his medical attendants.

Mr. Randall was a victim of cancer of the bowels. The malady seized him nearly two years ago, and his sufferings have been intense. On many occasions his death was thought to have been a question of hours, but his splendid physique enabled him to ward off the inevitable.

The story of the sick-room and the death-bed scenes is a peculiarly pathetic one. There was not a moment in the last three days, before his death, when it was not believed that Mr. Randall was at the point of death. All of the last night the patient was attacked frequently by sinking spells. Fits of hiccoughing followed. Though unconscious a greater part of the time he was able to whisper his wants. Plum preserves appeared to relieve him. Just after 1 o'clock A. M. he was seized with a violent choking spasm. Postmaster-General Wanamaker sat at the bedside at the time, and Dr. Mallen hastened to his aid. The physician removed a large piece of phlegm from the throat with his fingers, after which the patient breathed more freely. From that hour on Mr. Randall's strength gradually failed.

Mrs. Randall, her two sisters, Mrs. Hyatt and Mrs. Swann, the ex-Speaker's brother, Robert Randall, his daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Susie Randall, his son, Samuel J. Randall, Jr., and his son-in-law, C. C. Lancaster, and the Postmaster-General gathered about the deathbed just before 5 o'clock A. M. The patient convulsively seized Mr. Wanamaker's hand and pressed it with all the strength he possessed. Mrs. Randall completely overcame, knelt at the bedside and sobbed as if her heart would break. Suddenly Mr. Randall gasped. His devoted wife looked up. The dying husband and father for the last time "Mother," and as he uttered the word his spirit had fled. Mrs. Randall fell back into the arms of the Postmaster-General and had to be carried from the room.

As soon as the sad news reached the Capitol the Stars and Stripes were placed at half mast on the roof of the House.

Early in the morning the President and Mrs. Harrison drove to the Randall residence. Both did what they could to comfort the afflicted family. Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary Tracy and other members of the Cabinet, as well as Senators and Representatives, flocked to the house, but few were admitted, and those who were not simply left messages of sympathy.

Mr. Randall came to Washington early in last November a sick man, but with hopes of improvement. He expected to be able to take his seat in the House when Congress met in December; but when Congress convened he was unable to leave his home. Subsequently the oath of office as a Representative was administered at his residence by Speaker Reed, and Mr. Randall was made a member of the Committee on Rules and Appropriations, the two important committees he had served on for so many years.

Mr. Randall joined the Presbyterian Church about two months ago. Mr. Wanamaker spoke to him on this subject, and Mr. Randall replied that he had been thinking of this matter for some time and would like to become a member of the Church. Arrangements were made by which he entered the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, on Capitol Hill, Dr. Chester, pastor.

The news of the ex-Speaker's death spread rapidly about Washington, though it was Sunday morning, and general grief and sympathy were expressed both in and out of political circles. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at once took charge of the body and of the funeral arrangements.

Sketch of Mr. Randall's Career.

Samuel Jackson Randall was born in Philadelphia on October 10, 1828. He came into public life at a very early age as a Democrat, and has never since been retired even temporarily. He served four years in the Common Council of his native city, and one term—1858-59—in the Pennsylvania Legislature as a State Senator. Mr. Randall was first elected to Congress in 1862. He commenced his Congressional life in December, 1863, in the Thirty-eighth Congress (in which the Hon. James G. Blaine served his first term), only two years after his old friend, but political opponent of thirty years' standing, the late William D. Kelley, had commenced a career in Congress that lasted nearly thirty years. Mr. Randall was returned at every succeeding election, and at the time of his death had served twenty-six years in Congress, or through thirteen Congresses. He was elected for a fourteenth term, but though he took the oath and qualified as a member, he was not able, because of failing health, to take his seat in the present Congress.

Mr. Randall was a candidate for Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress in 1875, but was defeated by the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, by whom he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. At the second session of the same Congress, Mr. Randall was chosen for Speaker—Mr. Kerr having died during the recess. Mr. Randall was re-elected Speaker in the Forty-fifth Congress by the Democrats in 1877.

By reason of long service and close attention to his duties, Mr. Randall became the most expert parliamentarian on the Democratic side of the House. In familiarity with the rules and all branches of parliamentary law, he, perhaps, had no superior in either

party, and as far back as 1875, when the great contest over the Force bill took place at the close of the Forty-third Congress, Mr. Randall was, by common consent, assigned the leadership of the Democratic minority.

Perhaps the domestic side of Mr. Randall's life was the most attractive. While yet young he married a daughter of General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y., a member of Congress at intervals from 1827 to 1843. She was, in every sense of the word, a model wife. No man ever had a more faithful or devoted helpmeet.

Few men were more successful than he in carrying a debate through to a satisfactory conclusion, but his strength lay more in the dogged perseverance with which he piled up indisputable facts and statistics than in any charm of manner or grace of oratory.

Though so many years in the public service he was one of the poorest men in Congress. His worldly possessions consisted of a very plain residence on C street, near First street, Capitol Hill, Washington.

Mr. Randall entered the Civil War as a private and rose to the rank of Sergeant.

The Religious Issue.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Tribune prints the following: Bishop Vincent, of Buffalo, N. Y., who is at the Palmer House, considers the Bennett law issue in Wisconsin the most important event in the year. "Before long," said the Bishop, "the Catholics and German Lutherans will condemn the compulsory education law in Illinois and other States. I have watched the progress of this issue in Wisconsin ever since Mr. Bennett framed the law, which now has become famous, and I believe the issue of compulsory education will supersede at the next Presidential election all tariff and other political interests. The great question as to whether Americans or Roman Catholics shall control this country has reached a point where an open fight is inevitable. While the Americans have been sleeping, the Roman Catholics have been laboring with untiring energy and their efforts have not been futile. They are building up a power in this country which threatens to prove disastrous to the United States. Not only do most of the Roman Catholics put their children in parochial schools, but they place Catholic teachers in the public schools to exercise an influence over the children of other denominations.

Their Big Southern Tour.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposed Southern tour of the members of International American Conference will begin on April 18th; on which date they will leave Washington to be absent until May 10th. The following is the itinerary of the trip: Leave Washington, Pennsylvania railroad, Friday, April 18th at 11 p. m.; spend Sunday at Old Point Comfort Va., Saturday, April 19th; leave Richmond, Va., Monday, April 21st; Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, April 22nd; Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, April 23rd; Clinton, Ga., Thursday, April 24th; Macon, Ga., Friday, April 25th; Brunswick, Ga., Saturday, April 26th. The party will travel by steamer between Brunswick and Fernandina. In Florida they will give a day each to Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Mobile, Ala., Wednesday, April 30th; New Orleans, La., Thursday, May 1st, and Friday, May 2nd; Birmingham, Ala., Saturday, May 3rd; Chattanooga, Tenn., Sunday, May 4th and Monday, May 5th; Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, May 6th; Roanoke, Va., Wednesday, May 7th; Natural Bridge, Va., Friday, May 9th, for two hours; Luray, Va., Saturday, May 10th; leaving at ten a. m. same day, and arriving at Washington at 1 p. m.

Fruit Canning.

Nothing has grown faster in Guilford county than the fruit canning industry, and few things are succeeding better, notwithstanding the fact that the proprietors of the various canneries near Greensboro began with little or no experience in the business.

We hear the products of these factories praised by all who use them. The fruits are said to be of richer and better flavor than the goods shipped here from other States.

Dr. Foust, who operates a cannery in Alamance county, declares that there is every reason that our fruit should be superior to that put up in many places. Prominent amongst these reasons, he says, is the fact that the quality of the soil for growing fruit and the climatic influences after it is canned are greatly in our favor.

Fruit and vegetable canning will be carried on more extensively in this county this year than ever unless the crops are a failure.—Greensboro North State.

Concluded to Bury the Hatchet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The Spurlocks, Days and others, representing both the Howard and Turner factions, have held a pow wow, both sides having agreed to suspend hostilities and forever bury the hatchet. It was also agreed that should any more bushwhacking take place both sides would turn out and hunt the assassin down.

Arkansas City Under Water.

ARKANSAS CITY, ARK., April 13.—This is the center of the worst flood of the Mississippi river, between Memphis and Vicksburg. The town is completely under water and about half of the population have deserted it.

A special from Decatur, Ala., says all the United States Rolling Stock Company's shops, except the wood department, are on fire, having caught on about 7 o'clock Friday evening. The loss constitutes more than half the property belonging to the company at this place. Two hundred men will be thrown out of employment, besides the loss of more than \$100,000 to the company.