

The Newberry Herald and News.

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VERDURE-CLAD NEWBERRY.

A PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE TOWN.

Charming the Visitor—Railway Feeders—The Cotton Factory—Banks—The Colleges and Churches—A Hard Place to Leave—The People Wide Awake.

Staff Correspondent News and Courier.

NEWBERRY, July 20.—There has been nothing phenomenal in the growth of this city. It has gone on steadily and constantly on the lines and in the channels of improvement, and has now reached that stage from which the future appears bright with the promises of hope. The city, during its embryonic period, had not the local advantages that have made other cities rise to eminence in a short period of time. Until quite recent years a boom was an unknown factor in its progress, but in the meantime the city kept on growing, developing itself on its own merits, until it has now become a justly proud competitor of the many rising cities in northern South Carolina.

With but one railroad, the Columbia and Greenville, up to the present time, it will be admitted that Newberry may not be charged with coming to the front by slow or uncertain steps. Like most of the cities of the State, the period of prosperity and progress began only ten years ago. Since then, Newberry, with its affairs in its own hands, has moved along in many respects at equal paces with its generous rivals, and in many others has outstripped them on the road to success along all the lines.

Nature has been bountiful in her gifts to the country of which Newberry is the distributing centre of trade. The place around and about the metropolis of the county is fertile, and as a consequence it is populous. For miles and miles around there is an endless succession of farms and plantations. Cotton, of course, is the crop of the farming community, and never has there been a time when the harvest promises to be more abundant than at present. The good fortune of the farmer has naturally brightened the skies of his neighbor in the city, and there are everywhere, "in town" the signs of good times, past, present and future.

PLEASANT TO VISIT.

A visit to Newberry under such circumstances and conditions must necessarily be a pleasant one, and one of which to print the record is almost irresistible. Very little, perhaps, need be said of the city itself in the way of a description of its streets and buildings. These are familiar to all good South Carolinians. It is a charming place to go to, a charming place to stay at, and most especially a difficult place to leave. Its streets are something unique, however, compared with those of modern cities which have been laid out with the engineer's chain and transit. They are not as wide as the avenues of the city of Magnificent Distances, nor are they as narrow as the alleged streets of Cairo or Havana. They are, most of them, merely narrow enough to be somewhat remarkable. But with their long lines of shade trees, the general neatness of the private residences, and the cleanliness of the pavements and roadways, there is nothing in the State to compare with these delightfully cool, albeit narrow, streets of Newberry. The city itself is, as it were, verdure clad, and at a distance looks like some sequestered town nestled among hills and forests, with here and there a prominent feature of its architecture rising above the tree tops and speaking of an active, bustling city below. Approaching the city either way along the railroad, two prominent buildings loom up that are especially suggestive of the present spirit of Newberry. One, its cotton factory, the other its beautiful opera house—or industrial activity and social education in its most pleasant phase.

THE RAILWAYS.

As in all the cities of the State, the cotton market of Newberry is the mainstay of its commercial life. The feeders of this market are the Columbia and Greenville Railroad and the Laurens Road. By these it is estimated that at least two-thirds of the cotton product of the county finds its way to the county seat. The territory covered by the Laurens Road is, however, very short, it being only about fifteen miles to the line of Laurens County, with the town of Laurens as a formidable competitor. The cotton brought to Newberry by these roads in 1885-86 was about 16,200 bales, and for 1886-87 (to September) the estimate is about the same number of bales. With the present prospect it is expected that

the yield for the season of 1887-88 will be in the neighborhood of 25,000 bales.

It is very much in the nature of commercial things that Newberry should have turned its attention, with much enthusiasm, in the direction of more railroads. For this reason the city and county are now largely interested in the building of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad, which will cross the county line near thriving Prosperity, and thence to Newberry. Nineteen miles of this road have already been graded in the direction of Prosperity. When this line is completed the northeastern section of Newberry County will be within rapid connection with the county seat. The ultimate design is to extend the road to Spartanburg. The people of Newberry generally are building great hopes also on the branch of the Three C's Road, which, it is expected, will run from a point between Black and Yorkville to Newberry, and thence to Edgefield and Augusta. The part of this "branch," from Newberry to Augusta has already been graded for a narrow gauge, with the exception of about seven miles. It is understood that this part of the branch—"Mitchell's old road"—has already been relieved of its indebtedness and consolidated with the Three C's. The hope at least is entertained that the Newberry and Augusta division will be in running order during the next season. The completion of this line will add about twenty-six miles of country, hitherto untraversed by a railroad, to the market of the city. When these additional highways of travel and freight traffic are built it will be only a question of time—and a very short time—for the county seat to assume larger proportions and importance. The county seat with these new communications will be the natural objective point for the farmers of the county, either as buyers or sellers.

THE COTTON FACTORY.

Newberry's cotton factory is an eminent characteristic feature of the enterprise of the city. It is a fine imposing building overlooking the town on the west of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, and began operations in the fall of 1884. Since then its career has been exceedingly prosperous. The original 6,000 spindles were increased to 10,000 only a few months ago, and the looms to 320, the mill being now run to its full capacity. It gives employment to 250 operatives, whose payroll amounts to about \$50,000 a year, of which the merchant community of Newberry receive almost total benefit. The officers are: President, R. L. McCaughrin; superintendent, C. W. Holbrook; treasurer and manager, Henry C. Robertson, formerly of Charleston, and secretary, George S. Mower. Mr. Robertson, on the visit of the correspondent to the factory, took evident pleasure in going over the mill and exhibiting the work that had been and was being done.

The operatives are comfortably quartered in fifty-six houses, to which "aggregation" the name of McCaughrinville has been given. The mill has now on hand plenty of material to support its wants until October next, and the product finds ready sale, through its excellent quality, in the Northern markets. It was stated on good authority that since the erection of the mill one dollar had been added to the value, to the producer, of every bale of cotton brought to Newberry. The factory consumes about five thousand bales annually. The facilities for handling material to and from the mill are excellent, owing to its nearness to the depots of the city. The paid in capital stock of the factory is \$248,000.

The only other important manufacturing enterprise is the sash and blind factory of W. T. Davis & Co., the supplies of yellow pine for which are obtained both from Newberry and Lexington Counties.

THE BANKS.

The cotton mill of itself is, however, indicative of push and progress. But there are other institutions which point in the same direction. Among these is the National Bank with a capital stock of \$150,000, surplus fund of \$30,000, undivided profits \$108,500 and deposits \$168,000. The officers of the bank are: President, R. L. McCaughrin; cashier, T. S. Duncan; assistant cashier, T. J. McCrary. There is also a building and loan association which has already paid in twenty-two assessments on its 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The affairs of the concern are expected to be wound up in about one hundred months.

COLLEGES AND CHURCHES.

The other institutions of Newberry

that may be noted are its colleges, academies, opera house and churches. When it is considered that the population is only 3,125, it will be conceded that the record of the city in these respects is satisfactory and gratifying in the extreme. The census was taken carefully three months ago, and shows an increase of 579 within the past three years. The increase is largely due to the establishment of the cotton factory.

Of the literary institutions the Newberry College, under the direction of the Lutheran Synod, stands easily first. It is under the presidency of the Rev. George W. Holbrook, who is assisted by five professors. Last session there were in attendance sixty students with between forty and fifty in the preparatory department. Attached to the institution is the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Of the merits of the institution, which are widely known, it is scarcely necessary to speak at this time.

The Newberry Female Academy is another flourishing institution, the attendance at which last session numbered one hundred. The principal of the Academy is Prof. A. P. Pifer, under whom are three assistants. The attendance at the Academy is perhaps the fact that speaks its best encomium.

There is besides these institutions a male academy, which is taught by Mr. James P. Kinard, a graduate from the Citadel Academy in 1886. The condition of the academy is highly encouraging, the attendance last session having been forty students. The poorer classes are also well provided with the means of education in the free common schools, of which there are a number in the city.

The churches are the Lutheran, under the pastorate of the Rev. H. F. Shealey; the Baptist Church, pastor C. P. Scott; the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, pastor E. P. McClintock; the Episcopal, the Rev. Mr. Hancock; the Methodist, the Rev. J. L. Stokes, and the Presbyterian, the Rev. J. S. Cosby. There are colored churches of all the denominations just mentioned.

The opera house is a handsome building which cost \$50,000, and was completed in 1881. It is under the management of the city council, but as a theatre has not been a financial success. The lower part of the building is occupied by two stores, guard rooms, the mayor's office and the city council chamber. Near the opera house, which fronts on the public square, is a well kept and well filled city market, which furnishes to the city an annual revenue of \$600.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The government of the city is controlled by the Mayor Geo. B. Cromer, and Aldermen B. H. Cline, G. McWhirter, Eduard Scholtz and B. F. Goggans. All of these, it is worthy of remark, are young men who are now serving their second term of office. The taxable property of Newberry, real and personal, amounts to about \$1,300,000, on which there is levied a tax (general) of two mills; one mill to pay interest on Opera-House bonds; and one mill as a fire department tax. Besides this revenue, the seven barrooms of the city pay an aggregate tax of \$2,800. The volunteer fire department is equipped with a steam engine, hand engine and a hook and ladder company, the outfit costing \$10,000. The department is thoroughly organized and efficient.

The police department is composed of Chief John H. Chappell and four privates, a number quite sufficient to preserve the order of the municipality. The chief receives a salary of \$50 per month and the privates \$40 each per month.

The street department is under the charge of Mr. W. T. Jackson, whose salary is \$45 a month. The work of this department is evidently very thorough. According to the report of the board of health the annual death rate for the year ending November, 1886, was as follows: White and colored per 1,000, 18.1. White population (1,700) per 1,000, 14.4; colored population (1,500) per 1,000, 20. The health of the city is very largely due to its topography, there being nothing necessary but surface drainage, which finds a natural and easy outlet in a water course on two sides of the city. There is in charge of the police sanitation of the city board of health, of which Dr. James McIntosh is the chairman.

The business houses of Newberry are of a very superior character, and especially those on the public square and Caldwell and Adams streets. These are invariably of brick, and are as attractive and showy as similar buildings in cities where a much

larger amount of business is done. The aggregate of this business will doubtless reach this year about \$800,000 or \$900,000.

The city is well lighted with oil lamps.

THE PRESS.

A light of quite another kind is furnished by Newberry's two progressive journals, the HERALD AND NEWS, edited by Messrs. E. H. Aull and W. P. Houseal, and the OBSERVER, the proprietors of which are Messrs. W. H. Wallace and J. H. M. Kinard. The editors of both of these live newspapers told the correspondent confidentially that their papers were good investments and in other words that they were paying institutions. If they are not, they should be, if for no other reason than the characteristic courtesy of the gentlemen of the Newberry press.

A visit to Newberry would scarcely be complete without a call at the Innisfallen Dairy Farm in the suburbs. The establishment is being run under lease by Mr. I. W. Walter, a former Charlestonian. The dairy has been in existence only about two years, and has not yet become self-supporting from the dairy farm products. This is expected to be achieved, however, during the next season. The revenue of the dairy is almost exclusively derived from the sale of milk to the citizens of Newberry, the butter feature being yet undeveloped. The proprietor will eventually be maintaining his stock from ensilage, having just completed his silos for the standing crop. Mr. Walter's enterprise is one which is being regarded with much interest by the neighboring farming community.

The hotels of Newberry are both numerous and excellent. The "Newberry Hotel," under the management of Mr. Jones, is now one of the favorite stopping places for transient travelers. This is the result of the splendid appointments of the hotel, its good table and the unvarying courtesies and attention of its proprietor.

As already stated, Newberry is a difficult place to leave. Going away from the city, however, it is almost impossible, with a knowledge of what it contains of material and energy, to escape the conviction that it has received of late years an impulse that it will end only in the achievement of greater and better things. The people are wide awake to the emergencies of the hour; the field of action is wide enough and broad enough to permit of the most golden prophecies, and with the assurance of a speedy verification.

M. F. T.

The Oldest Episcopal Rector Dies.

Baltimore American, July 25.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Piggot, the oldest Protestant Episcopal minister in the United States, died at his residence, at Sykesville, on Saturday night at 11.15 o'clock. He was born in New York, May 20, 1795, and was at the time of his death in his ninety-third year. He was ordained by Bishop White, November 30th, 1-23. He had several charges in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was called to Sykesville in 1869 as rector of Holy Trinity Church, which embraces parts of Baltimore, Howard and Carroll Counties. He attended to the duties of his district up to within four years of his death. He retained to a wonderful degree all his faculties. He was an artist and engraver of no mean ability, and some of his engravings have been much admired.

The Obstinate Juror.

San Francisco Bulletin.

A Tacoma (Washington Territory) jury failed to agree upon a case of deadly assault, and eleven members signed a paper stating that "the eleven do not consider the one obstinate a qualified juror. That he is essentially lacking in certain qualifications necessary to constitute a good juror. We would, therefore, ask that in making up the jury list in future for this county his name be left off."

Selling a Wife in Indiana.

VINCENNES, IND., July 29.—A peculiar case came up in the Mayor's Court yesterday. Charles Bohn had J. H. Bunch arrested for taking away Bohn's wife and living with her. Bunch is a blind pensioner and had quite a sum of money. Mrs. Bohn had a strong liking for the blind man and she left her husband, but it now appears that Bohn really sold his wife to Bunch for \$300 and held Bunch's note therefor. The sale was effected, but the note was never paid, hence the difficulty.

A SUBJECT OF INTEREST.

The Facts about Mississippi Agricultural College Put in a Nutshell.

Rev. Dr. Grier, in A. R. Presbyterian.

My visit had to do mainly with this institution. It is attracting an unusual amount of attention just now in South Carolina and other Southern States. This and all other agricultural colleges in the South are the creation of the general government, not directly, but indirectly. The proceeds of certain government lands were appropriated to the endowment of colleges in the respective States, in which institutions agriculture should be mainly taught. It has been a serious question in the minds of many thoughtful persons, whether an institution devoted to this one interest of agriculture could succeed. All the experiments of a union of the literary and the agricultural have proven comparative failures, and many were ready to say that an agricultural school is a humbug. It was in the face of such doubts that the college at Starkville was established. The first step was to separate it entirely from the State University, at Oxford—having a different faculty, a different board of trustees and a different location. The college has now been in operation for seven years. The attendance has steadily grown, until, for the past two years, the faculty have been compelled to reject a large number of applicants, the rejections amounting last year to 215. The patrons of the college are the farmers of the State. It has cost the State, all told, about \$379,000. This covers the cost of the farm, buildings, and the annual appropriations. The farm consists of 2,200 acres. When it was purchased much of it was regarded as poor land. Now, the entire place is in excellent condition. We were shown a field which had been thrown out, at the time of the purchase, as worthless. Some parts of that field will produce this year, it is thought, fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This restoration has been without the use of commercial fertilizers. The buildings are large, tasteful, and substantially built of brick. Nearly all the students board in the college buildings at a cost of \$7.70 per month. The maximum expenditure for each student is put at \$100. This includes everything. The work of the farm is done by the students. They are required to work three hours a day. If they work longer than that they are paid extra for it. In this way many of the students pay, in part, their expenses. The president stated that the actual cost to some of the young men the past year was not more than \$50, because of extra labor performed.

The crops grown on the farm are corn, peas, oats and grasses. There is no cotton planted, if we remember correctly. Much attention is paid to the grasses and dairying. The herd of cattle numbers 276, most of them Holsteins. The butter product of so large a herd is quite remunerative. The creamery of the college is the first ever built in the Gulf States and has worked a revolution in dairy husbandry. There are now, we think, six creameries in the State of Mississippi, all of them the offspring of the agricultural college.

Gen. S. D. Lee, the president, is the ruling spirit of the institution—a fine Christian gentleman. His whole heart is in his work and he is justly proud of the success of the college. So far as we could judge, and we were careful to inquire into the workings of the college, it is doing just what it proposes to do—to give a thorough and practical training in agriculture.

MONEY IN MELONS.

Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year Put in the Pockets of Farmers Around Blackville by their Watermelons.

Special to News and Courier.

BLACKVILLE, July 23.—A few years ago the man who would have ventured to suggest to the farmers along the railroads in this county that more money, per acre, could be made planting watermelons than could be realized from the old staple would have been regarded as a crank. Many of them would have looked upon it as almost desecration to utilize the fine cotton lands that border the South Carolina Railway on both sides, from Midway to White Pond, for melon-growing. To one like myself, who has been deeply interested in the development of the magnificent agricultural resources of this county, and talked it and written of it on all proper occasions, and ascertained in that way how deeply the one idea of cotton-growing was fixed in the minds of our planters,

it is almost incomprehensible to note the change that has come upon them in the section mentioned. It is, however, as refreshing and gratifying as it is hard to understand.

What an interest now is manifested in melon-growing. What an industry it has become. What life and animation it throws into business circles at this otherwise dull season of the year. For the last three weeks this town and those above us and below on the railroad have exhibited a scene of life and activity that is not equalled, in some respects, in the busy cotton months. Buyers and solicitors for commission houses from all parts of the North, East and Northwest have filled up our towns and go from place to place by every train, and actively compete with each other in their endeavors to secure as many carloads as possible. The telegraph operator is kept busy sending and receiving dispatches as to the state of the market from all points. The South Carolina Railway is kept busy moving the crop. Buying and selling is active every afternoon when the cars, which have been loaded all along the line, have been massed here. The farmers, merchants and buyers from abroad are all alike filled with the desire of big profits and a fragment of the spirit of Wall street seems to have been turned loose here. The result this season has been greatly beneficial to our section. The planters have realized good prices, and all who have handled the crop are satisfied with the profits realized. The crop is easily made, rapidly marketed, and the universal verdict is that the profits far exceed, per acre the best cotton crop.

But the beauty of it is that it does not interfere with the cotton crop in any way. It is so easily made that the cotton crop need not be decreased to any great extent. It is marketed at a time when planters have little else to do, and brings cash into circulation at a time money is greatly needed. Some of the small farmers tell me that they have already in pocket as much money as their cotton crop will realize, at one fifth of the cost, and at the same time expect to make as much cotton as they usually make. It is safe to say that the water-melon industry has passed the experimental stage in this section. It did not prove near so remunerative at first, owing to the fact that the movement was new and our planters inexperienced and did not understand how to market the crop to the best advantage, and consequently glutted some markets while others went unsupplied. The arrangements for freights had not been systematized and in many instances consigners were swindled by unscrupulous parties, who sold melons in many of the markets. But these matters have all been overcome and this season's crop has been well handled and prices have been very satisfactory all the time. It is estimated that the crop of this season, which has now been mostly marketed, will put at least fifty thousand dollars in the pockets of our people in this section of our country.

But while the money realized from melon-growing is very gratifying in itself, yet the result of the experiment is much more far-reaching. The most encouraging feature connected with it is that our farmers have made a break from exclusive cotton planting as a money crop. Other agricultural experiments are now sure to be made which will lead to a development of the wonderful and untold agricultural resources of our State. With soil, climate and every natural advantage for successful agriculture there is absolutely no reason why our State should not be the garden spot of our great country. Break our people away from the erroneous idea that cotton is the only money crop we have, and the work will be fairly begun. Why may not the watermelon culture in Barnwell County prove the turning point? Equally as great results have had their origin in a smaller cause.

A Fatal Duel Between Two Colored Men.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A special from New Orleans says:

A fatal duel was fought yesterday evening on the banks of the Yazoo River, opposite Greenwood, Miss., between George Evans and Bud Harris, both well-known colored men. The men selected double-barrelled shotguns loaded with buckshot. Only two paces apart they stood, the muzzles of the guns almost touching. When the word was given to fire both responded almost at the same moment. Evans fell dead, his breast torn to pieces, and Harris was fatally wounded.

THE POOR BOY'S CHANCE.

He Makes It Himself—The Gates of Success Wide Open in This Country.

Atlanta Constitution.

Commenting on President Cleveland's recent visit to Clinton, the Springfield Republican says:

"An American president rambling among the scenes of his boyhood is always significant of one tremendous fact in our national life—and that is the essential democracy of our institutions and the practical equality of all men in this country in their political capacity. Dr. McGlynn and Henry George and Mr. Powderly and all other agitators may talk about the slavery of the American workingman, and the vast difference between the poor laborer and Jay Gould—but after all the fact is and cannot be denied that the poor man's son is more likely to rise to the highest seat of power in the nation than the son of any man of wealth. Nor does this favor rise from any demagogic hostility to the son favored by wealth."

There is a great deal of truth in these words. They state the situation fairly. In no country on earth has a poor boy so much to hope for and to aspire to as he has in the United States. Not only in politics but in every profession and every business the gate is wide open for him on the road that leads to the highest honors.

The humble origin of nearly all the presidents of the United States is familiar to all. It is a remarkable fact that the strongest characters among them, were those whose boyhood and youth were passed in poverty and hardship.

The poor boy has been as pre-eminently in business as in politics. A big majority of the millionaires in the United States to-day were born either in poverty or in moderate circumstances. The foundations of the greatest fortunes in this country were laid by poor men of this or the past generation. Most of our boasted "old families" are poor. The learned professions tell the same old story. Most of their leaders are men who fought their way up from the common level of American citizenship, men who did not have the advantage of an honored family name, or the aid of powerful family connections.

There are people in the United States who boast of their ancestry, and we sometimes hear of "the aristocracy." This sort of talk is the source of comfort and pleasure to those who indulge in it, and as it does nobody any harm, there is no reason for objecting to it. But the fact remains and grows clearer every day, that the common people rule this country. They control its politics and direct its thought. In their humble homes, in their unpretentious lives, in their hard brawn and their brave, simple hearts lie the hopes of the republic and the genius of its future greatness.

We sometimes hear people say, "Give a poor boy a chance." That is a good sentiment, but it is the glory of our history that in every generation there have been found poor boys who made chances for themselves, who became great and good men and left names which their country holds in honored memory.

WONDERFUL WICHITA.

Remarkable Growth of a Kansas Town—An Example of Blowing Your own Horn.

Atlanta Constitution.

Before you cook your rabbit you must catch him. A town that expects to prosper in this country must so spread its nets as to catch live men—energetic men, progressive men. A town with any natural advantages at all will succeed if its citizens are energetic and enterprising. For a community of live men will not sit down and whittle while pine and allow the town and its interests to stand still. A town may have natural commercial advantages in the world, and yet not prosper if its citizens are so constituted as to be willing to look after only their own individual affairs.

Wichita, a Kansas town, is an example of what can be accomplished by the energy, the enterprise and the united public spirit of its citizens. Wichita has grown in a year or two from a comparatively insignificant little town to a great trade and railroad center. There has been an increase of over one thousand per cent in the value of real estate, and an increase of over 20,000 in population. Lots in the town sell for more than \$2,000 a front foot. What is the secret of this wonderful progress? Let a business man of Wichita tell the story:

"We organized. We held almost nightly meetings, and among the first things we agreed upon was to hang

together and stay by each other through thick and thin.

"We advertised by hundreds of thousands of circulars. We set forth all our advantages in such a manner that strangers who were led by our circulars to give us a call were not deceived, but, on the contrary, agreed that we had not put it as strong as we might.

"Every town in the east of notoriety was not only served with our circulars, but our newspapers. And the newspaper advertising did double duty. Our people made it a rule to ask all their friends to advertise.

"We then subscribed for a large number of copies, loaded with local advertising and great advantages, and we found by conversing with parties who finally came here prospecting that the full advertising columns of our papers which they had seen did more than all else to impress them with the growth and importance of the place.

"We found then we could not overdo this thing—that the more we paid out for these purposes the more were our profits. Every new comer was a customer to most of our stores, and while their advertising paid to them rich returns, it served the double purpose to impress the eastern man who had an eye to business with the fact that Wichita was a rising town, and thus we have gone on until we have added population since I came here of over 20,000, and property has increased in business places more than a thousand fold, and in the country round about us the appreciation has been over 400 per cent.

"I know as well as you can know printer's ink is the best capital to boom a town. Had we not used it unsparringly Wichita would not have been larger than Carthage. As is, we will soon outrank any town in State."

This is characteristic; there is a familiar twang about it that reminds us of a home, sweet home, as it were. In other words, the Wichita man talks like an Atlanta man, and the wonderful growth of the Kansas town is paralleled by the extraordinary growth of Atlanta during the past fifteen years.

The moral of this is obvious. There is not a town in Georgia, nor in the South, that cannot achieve a reasonable degree of prosperity by blowing its own horn.

MUSTN'T WEAR BUSTLES.

A Lively Row Developing Near Clarksville Over the Matter.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., July 27.—The Soque woollen mill has forbidden any of their female employees to wear bustles while at work in the factory, for the reason that there is danger of their dresses being caught in the looms. On yesterday morning a young girl went to her work with a bustle on. Her boss scolded her, and it is said, spoke very roughly to her and put her out of the house. While passing the house of the girl's father, the boss was hailed by her brother and another man. He refused to talk to them about the case, and they knocked him down twice, one with a rock, and as he was getting up he was socked back with a stick. The men left at once and have not been heard from.

THE FATE OF A NEBRASKA TOWN.

David City Crushed by a Cyclope Goliath.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 29.—Meagre particulars have been received of a disastrous tornado that passed over the town of David City at 6 o'clock this evening.

One man was killed and over half the buildings in town demolished, including the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri depots. A large brick school house, the Methodist and Congregational churches and several stores and many dwelling houses wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$200,000.

Coercing a County.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29.—United States Marshal Gross returned from Taylor County to-night, where he went with a mandate from the Federal Court to collect the railroad tax.

The marshal, although boycotted by the people of that county, succeeded in making several hundred levies. He reports it as tough work. The citizens put every obstacle in the way and refused to pay.

One man, who was about to pay his taxes, it was rumored, was lynched and others have been threatened. The goods have not been sold yet, and doubtless will have to be shipped out of the county before purchasers can be found.