

THE SCOUT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY MEROY & TOWNS, PUBLISHERS.

MURPHY, - NORTH CAROLINA.

Advertising rates made known upon application. All advertisements payable quarterly unless otherwise stipulated.

Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe two-thirds are Germans.

The near future promises to witness an unprecedented amount of railroad building in the heart of Africa.

The five States of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri produce fully one-half of the corn crop of the United States.

The New York Commercial Advertiser sententious observes: "In France men who attempt to corner the people's food supply are convicted of a felony and are treated as criminals."

A straw which, in the opinion of the Boston Transcript, may show the direction of the wind has been seen by a recent American tourist in England. He writes home that he was struck by the activity displayed in enlisting volunteers for the army. But perhaps he was not competent to judge how much above the normal the activity was.

M. Max Leclercq has published in Paris a volume of his observations during a tour of this country. He devotes a chapter to Brother Jonathan's sister, whom he describes as a transatlantic butterfly evolved from the British chrysalis, and says of her: "The American girl, without losing the characteristic marks of her ethnic family, has become more of a woman, and under a new sky expands in all the purity of the female form."

Remarks the San Francisco Chronicle: Gorging on watermelons by day and dancing half the night is not a good method of getting rid of malarial fever, yet this was the system employed by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Oklahoma. The result has been the gathering of a large number of the braves to the happy hunting grounds. The incident is noteworthy as showing the level of intelligence among the best Indians of the plains, and their dense ignorance of the simplest laws of health.

Lawyers will be interested in knowing that Judge Walton, of Corsicana, Texas, has just decided that they cannot be taxed for pursuing their calling. Judge Walton said that a lawyer's occupation was an office, with its privileges and responsibilities, and lasted during good behavior. It was unlike all other occupations, because an officer of the court and a part of the court, and his occupation was no more taxable than that of judge, justice of the peace, sheriff or any one else holding a judicial office.

The discovery in California of an apparently large supply of oil less than 300 feet from the surface may, predicts the New York Sun, have a considerable effect upon a great industry. If it should turn out that the supply is sufficient to warrant the erection of pipe lines and refineries, it might greatly extend the market for our petroleum products in Eastern countries. That it will have any serious effect upon the price of the refined production is not likely. But it will have a decided effect in increasing the wealth of the Pacific coast and in adding a new element of variety to the industries which its people already possess.

Do you know there are 6711 banks in the United States, and that by the report of this year these banks have on deposit \$4,460,160,262? Of this great amount the banks of the State of New York hold more than one-third. The bank with the largest deposit in this country is the Bowers Savings Bank, of New York, which reports \$47,914,754. There are thirty banks in New York City with deposits exceeding ten million dollars. The total amount of wealth deposited in the banks of New York State is over a billion and a half of dollars, or about twenty-five dollars per capita for all the people of the United States. These figures are from the Financier, and are perhaps correct, but it does seem as if they are that we ought to have more money down this way.

What it is, muses the American Dairyman, that binds together the dog and the man with links of hardened steel, that no laws, no arguments, and that sometimes not even the shotgun can sever? Many men will die rather than give up the dog. In the dairy the dog is a permanent and an abiding nuisance. He carries gnats and fleas wherever he goes. He is a constant source of anxiety to the cows, and especially to those with young calves. It may be that he is old and dull and stupid, but the cow cannot reason about this. Her nature tells her that the dog is her natural enemy, only man recognizes him as a friend. If you propose to put him to some use, as churning, he soon learns the day or the preparations and off he goes to visit a neighbor. The man who insists upon keeping dogs on the farm should have no sheep, no calves, no cows, no friends, because the dog is a constant challenge to each and all of these.

THEY WILL BE DONE.

Not in dumb resignation, We lift our hands on high; Not like the nerveless fatalist Content to trust and die. Our faith springs like the eagle Who soars to meet the sun, And cries exulting unto Thee, O Lord, Thy will be done!

WHAT "REDDY" DID.

BY KATHARINE HARTMAN.

When Charlie Havens left the fifth grade of School No. 7 he had completed his education, for that spring he went into the mechanical department of a daily newspaper to wash rollers, and be the general knockabout of a half-dozen or so superiors. The pressmen didn't like him; they threw paste and waste at him, and made his life a burce. Generally for the red-headed necked-face youngster whom they at once dubbed "Reddy."

Mr. Williamson, the foreman; could see no earthly good in the boy, and the rest of the men followed suit, so Charlie had a pretty hard time of it all around. There was no use going to Williamson with his griefs, he would get big sympathy from him, and the people in the counting room, they belonged to another world altogether than the one bounded by the windowless walls of the press room.

Twice Charlie had found it necessary to pound a couple of the newboys who had been more than ordinarily impatient, and as many times the policemen, who were kept in the alley to preserve order among the young Arabs, had arrested him, just out of pure malice, it seemed to Charlie. On these occasions the business manager had been notified that one of his "men" was in durance vile, and as many times the business manager had paid his fine, though he had never seen the boy.

The business manager did not come into the press-room very often, and when he did, of course the foreman did the honors. He would come over to see how that last car load of paper was running, if the ink that new firm had sent was spreading well, or if it filled in, and then, according to what the pressman's convictions or prejudices were, he went by to his desk and dictated letters to the parties that they might send another car along, or that the ink last received was all dirt and grit and could not be used, and would be held here in storage until further orders.

One day, however, the business manager stumbled upon Charlie. The business manager was out of humor, which was unfortunate for the boy, for as he first met him, so would the business manager treat him to the end of the chapter. "Well, what are you doing here?" "Belong here." "What do you do?" "Everything."

Now the business manager had not been out of temper he would have smiled at the thought of that almost demented object doing everything, but as it was he frowned.

"What's your name?" "Charlie Havens."

"Are you the boy that's always fighting?" "I fight when I have to."

"Well, don't let me hear any more of it. The next time I hear about your fighting I'll discharge you," and the business manager looked very much in earnest.

Charlie's face was as red as the crop of hair above it, and he only said: "Yes, sir," and moved away to some of his duties. He was decidedly awed by this big man, with his hands in his pockets, his immaculate white vest with the slender gold chain of his watch across the front, he was awed and at the same time he felt rebellious, and as if he was very much put upon. So he was not to be allowed to defend himself at all, he must just take the kicks and cuffs; but never mind, when he grew up and became a business manager, he would show them how to treat boys who worked hard and tried to do the very best they could.

Things went along pretty well with Charlie for a time, until one night as he was going out of the press room into the dark alley, one of the boys, a boot-black, skulked around the corner, gave his box full a dozen swift swings, and his Charlie a terrible blow on the back of his head. He felt a peculiar stinging shock, then all was dark, and when he came to himself he was lying on the sofa in the proprietor's private office, and the doctor from the drug store across the street was holding something to his nose that smelled like the stuff his mother put in her wash water. Then he felt that his head was numb, and he remembered what had happened.

The doctor was saying "He'll be all right now. It isn't anything serious. Just an ugly cut." And in a few minutes Charlie could sit up and tell how it happened.

The proprietor was there. "I'll have that boy hunted up and jailed," he said; and that healed Charlie's wound very fast.

Charlie rode home that night in the proprietor's own coupe, with the colored coachman sitting up in front, with a high hat, and a coat which touched the floor when he walked. Charlie was ordered to lay off work for a day or two, but he was in his place in the press-room the next morning at work just like the same as ever.

Everything went well until one Sunday morning, when Mr. Williamson, tired and sleepy from being up all night, threw himself down on the bench in the corner of the mailing-room, a bundle of papers under his head, and went to sleep. While he was sleeping some one poured a funnell of press ink down his neck, over the white shirt that he was to wear to early church that morning, spilling beyond all hope nearly his entire suit of clothes.

On Monday morning a boy from the counting-room came over to the press-room with the message, "The business manager wants to see Reddy," and Charlie was marched into the office.

As he turned to go he said to the man: "This boy was a brave lad; he came here and worked in order to let his brother come to school. His mother is widow and poor, and Charlie was willing to give up all hope of a future, other than that of a mechanic; for her sake and the sake of the brother. I have known this from the first; I have watched him fight his way; I have seen how he had to content himself with many things. I have let it go on, knowing it would make him stronger; for the battle he would have to fight with the world in after years, and as he bore himself, so in like manner did I intend to reward him when the time came that I could help him. He has to-day done me a service that can never be repaid; he has given his life to protect me from loss. There are few who would have done it. It is appreciated."

He said no more; he could not. What more was there to say? A life had been offered and taken, thousands of dollars' worth of property had been saved. The world lost one of the few it cannot afford to spare, but the great wheels go around just the same; the belts and the machinery of the great present are heard as regularly as if that narrow grave in Forest Lawn had never been. - Harper's Weekly.

The discoverer of valuable pearls in Tennessee was purely accidental. Two young men of Murfreesboro went on an outing to Stone's River. They opened a mussel and found a beautiful pearl, which they took to town with them, or at least so they concluded to send it to Tiffany to see whether it possessed any value. They were astonished and the whole town was thrown into a state of excitement when they received a few days later a check for \$80.

A fur almost rivaling a gold excitement on the Pacific slope broke out, and men, women and children turned out to wade in the shallows of Stone's River and hunt the precious stones. But this excitement did not last long. It resulted in the death of 1,000,000 mussels, but the discovery of a few very salable pearls; it was found that it took a patient man and a philosopher to hunt pearls successfully. They are grown within the ruffled folds of the ordinary mussel that is found in great abundance in all Tennessee streams. The pearls are of all shapes, the most valuable being round or oval, and possess a delicate luster that is not often seen in any other precious stone.

In a country districts many people live in along the streams hunt pearls in summer, and there are a few professional pearl hunters who do little else, winter or summer, and earn all the way from \$200 to \$600. Of course, a man "stands to win" a great deal more, and each pearl is waiting for the time when he will find the big lustrous stone that will make him rich. A great many large pearls are found in the size of an English pea—but they usually lack the luster that gives them value, and consequently it is generally the medium-sized pearl that brings the most money.

The pearls are usually sent to Tiffany's in New York, where, according as directed, he either sends the money or the pearls to the owner, which is generally accepted. They range in price from a few cents to \$70 or \$80, a few bringing over \$100. The average pearl ranges in price from \$2 or \$3 to \$20. There are a great many pearls found that are worthless from their shape, color and imperfect formation. - Nashville American.

Horses' Color and Chances of Victory. Among the cherished superstitions of sportsmen is the belief that the color of horses has much to do with their chances of victory in races and exhibitions of power. Whence came the superstition it is difficult to say. It has existed, however, for centuries, not only among Europeans, but among Arabs, those "Kings of the Desert," whose knowledge of the horse is proverbial. In an ancient Arabian manuscript, according to "L'Echo de Paris," recently discovered is a passage proving that the belief in the relations between horses' color, power and speed has long existed in Arabia.

A great sheik of the Sahara, so runs the tale, Ben Dyab by name, was one day pursued by Saracenic raiders, his most dear friend, in the night Ben Dyab turned suddenly to his son.

"Tell me," he commanded, "what horses are at the head of our enemies?" "The whites, father," replied the son.

"That is well, come Ben Dyab to do its work. The power of the white horses will disappear before my rays, as butter melts when they fall upon it. A week after a time, the sheik spoke again: "My son, what horses are now nearest our heels?"

"The blacks, father," came the boy's answer. "Excellent," cried the old man. "The stony ground will overcome the powers of the black animals. Even the Scythians become tired at the sight when they are leading them."

On went the sheik, and then Ben Dyab turned to his companion. "Which ones are near ahead?" "The browns, father," came the boy's answer. "Then," cried the sheik, "we must fly faster, or we are lost. There is no time to lose. These horses can overtake us." - New York Tribune.

Characteristics of the Antarctic Sea. The Antarctic seas are well known to whalers for their steep gales of north and north-east winds, and the difficulty of navigating these ice-bearing seas so frequently obscuring dangers; and the almost constant precipitation of rain and snow adds to increase the miserable surroundings of those ill-fated mortals whose lot it marks them out to battle with the elements so far from the Antarctic zone. It is noticeable by contrast the extreme coldness and loneliness of these dreary wastes, nature has bestowed on it a brilliant burning mountain over 20,000 feet in height, which has been named Mount Erebus. It is situated at 78 degrees south latitude, near the supposed location of the southern magnetic pole. A peculiarity of the Antarctic zone is the fact that the vegetable kingdom has no representative, not even a lichen or a piece of seaweed growing in the rocks, and no land animals have been observed. The Antarctic regions are remarkable for the uniformity of their low temperature. - New York Commercial Advertiser.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Items of Interest to Alliance-men Everywhere.

A Raleigh dispatch says: President Polk, of the alliance, left Monday for Washington city, and will be busy, he says, with alliance work, getting everything in readiness for the meeting of the national alliance, at Indianapolis, November 17th.

The Alliance Advocate (Rison, Ark.) says: "If the Farmers' Alliance had collapsed as often as its newspaper opponents have given out news to that effect, it would long ago have been forgotten; but, instead of being forgotten, it is being remembered in a very lively way, and the remembrance promises to become even livelier as the presidential contest approaches."

The action of the Georgia legislature in adopting the Ocala resolution does not commit that body or the Democratic party to the doctrines of the Ocala platform. It simply calls upon the senators and representatives of Georgia in congress to "secure legislation" which will correct the evils complained of by the Alliance at its Ocala convention, and is not an endorsement of any specific plan of relief.

As an educational organization the Alliance surpasses that of any other country ever known. Men who were totally ignorant on public questions are now enlightening their minds with it. Should such an organization be abused for the good it has done in the way of disseminating information and allaying prejudice and bickering? It should receive the encouragement and support of all fair-minded, liberal and honest men in every section of the country. - Ex.

The matter is settled now beyond a doubt, and the Kansas Farmers' Alliance will become a part of the National Union Company. Kansas City will be the distributing point, and all goods will be purchased direct from the manufacturers. The National Union Company is an outgrowth of the Ocala platform. President Biddle was elected to succeed McGrath in the presidency. Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted expressing unqualified confidence in the retiring president, McGrath.

The Alliances in North and South Dakota are doing well. The order has done great good in these states, as thousands outside the membership bear willing testimony. These two states have been fortunate in their selection of officers, and have reaped the benefit of an able press. There is a unity of feeling and action throughout the order. Taken as a whole the order in these states is a source of gratification to all who believe in the final triumph of the principles of the Alliance. Many staunch supporters of the order have been developed in these states, and the order is being vigorously carried on. The Dakotas are able and willing to stand in the front ranks, and bear the heat and burden of the conflict.

The Alliance in Alabama is progressing finely. The character of the opposition has been such as to make unity and persistence necessary to success. The brethren have realized this fact, and right nobly have they come up to the mark. The order in this state has always enjoyed the benefits which come from excellent State officers, supported by an able and fearless press. President Adams is all that could be asked, and the State organ, the Alliance Herald, is one of the best Alliance papers published. In fact the brethren of Alabama are having an era of prosperity, and they have earned it. With every one working in harmony, and an intelligent press, nothing short of this condition could we be expected.

The Living Trust (Georgiana, Ala.) says: "One of the chief treasures that will be afforded by the sub-treasury flexible currency, will consist in its ability to defeat a contraction of the regular circulating medium, by those who would profit by it, in a fictitious addition to the purchasing power of the already existing dollar. Without this the money kings could not, at the right time, call in all the money they could control, lock it up, and in this way throw down prices and fix their own rates on money. With the sub-treasury in force they would be powerless to do this, and would not attempt it. Hence the general circulating medium would remain out in the ordinary avenues of trade, and the periodical stringency would not be felt whenever Wall Street saw proper to tighten the purse strings of the nation. It would forever break the grip of Wall street on the financial situation, and, knowing this, they employ every possible agency, fair, foul and malicious, to accomplish its defeat."

The Torch of Liberty, (Mound City, Mo.) says: "If the government will give the people \$50 per capita of actual circulating fiat money—money that has no value shall be receivable for all port duties and the interest and principal of the government debt—of gold, silver and treasury paper money, and pass and enforce a law that will forever prevent gamblers and speculators 'cornering' holding, and thereby raising the price of farm products, there will be no use of, or demand for, the sub-treasury warehouse plan. But neither of the old parties are willing to do that. Wall street, the English money power that ships and controls our elevator system, railroads, and millions of capital in other syndicates and monopolies in this country, will not permit them to do it. This vicious foreign power has purchased every congress we have had for thirty years, and even honest old Abe Lincoln was not able to prevail against it amidst the scenes of a civil war."

The Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) discusses the Alliance and the parties follows: "The danger of allianceeering has been deceived in 1892. The farmers have long since out their wisdom teeth, and will demand of the party that secures their vote tangible evidence of its sincerity, and will no longer be deceived by empty promises. We propose, if we support the Democratic ticket, to have an honest and fair fight, and hostages in the shape of nominees for President and Vice-President on whom we can rely. This paper is not urging you to make a night in any party. We only urge you to keep your eye set on the Ocala platform, and in 1892 battle for its just and righteous demands at the ballot box. If we are living then, we'll be with you heart and soul. The old Democratic

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED.

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

The "Ocala Demand" is the name of a new Alliance paper published at Golfer, La. In his salutatory the editor quotes the Ocala demands and says: "We invite dispassionate discussion of the great principles of our creed and will treat all opponents with fairness and courtesy. We will hold it over the malignants' will as a professional 'mud slogger' in supreme contempt. We shall endeavor to direct the minds of our readers to the pursuit of objects worthy of the dignity of rational nature, and to awaken within them a desire for better opportunities. Believing that the old political organizations have served their day of usefulness, and that they have become entirely obnoxious to the wants of the people, the Ocala Demand will advocate the cause of our People's Party and urge upon all lovers of reform to rally to our flag. We will oppose the Louisiana lottery and all other monopolies in the country. We believe the Lafayette combine a nefarious effort to destroy the policy and power of the Farmers' Alliance in the State of Louisiana, and will urge the people to keep themselves aloof from such cunning devices of the enemy of our order. We ask the counsel and advice of all friends friendly to our cause, and we do not intend to exhaust our ability, to make the Ocala demand serve the purpose of its mission."

In the first issue of the Johnson County Union (Warrensburg, Mo.) a staunch Alliance paper appears the following: "We are now approaching one of these periods of reform, but a reform of different character from any which have preceded it. All previous reforms or revolutions have had for their object civil or religious changes. The one at hand is neither religious nor essentially political. Its leaders, through the press or the rostrum, are not fulminating denunciations against religious doctrines or civil institutions, but against a power which has never been disturbed by social convulsions in the past yet a power far more potent for evil or for good than government itself. It is the power of money which is to-day brought before the bar of civilization for trial. In religion we have reached a mutual tolerance, in government we are reaching a similar condition, but financially we have permitted a monster to roam at large devouring our homes, bearing our families and destroying our liberty. It is this monster that the masses are arising to bridle and tame. The central government and the masses to-day are: Shall man or the dollar rule this country? Again: Is man created to serve the dollar, or is the dollar made for the use of man? And secondary to these questions comes another, more important one: Shall we stand for the protection of the dollar, or for the promotion of the general welfare?"

Why is it that opposition to reform must use as a weapon malignity and false representation? Why not lay down some solid principles, and stand upon them boldly upon that and fight with whatever array of argument it can find based on truth. Why is it that they select the leaders of a party or a reform movement as a pliant theme? Why is the highest point of opposition. Send miles of all the false accusations and rumors that can be gathered from the parties who make it their business to defame public character and to manufacture false reports to pander to popular fears, or the hope of reward by getting a finger into the pie of the capitalist, exchequer, or to gain an entrance into favor hoping for the appointment to public office. Self aggrandizement instead of national or political betterment is the only aim of relief for the many. Why is it that self so often shakes the wavering balance? Is there no end to malignity, no voice that can cry out: "Thus far, no farther shall thou go?" Must his foul waters flood our land with evil? Must the pure and most patriotic of its mindering flush? No, the end is at hand, the dove has returned with the olive branch, and the green mountain of hope is in view. - Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.)

THE F. M. B. A. The general secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, has issued a circular during the past week. The circular is a very lengthy one, and covers the subject thoroughly. Among other things the secretary says: "The F. M. B. A., working in conjunction with the Alliance, has saved the farmers millions of dollars during the past year by the matter of buying and selling. In the grain trade alone, it is estimated that not less than a hundred million dollars have been saved to the farmers through the instrumentality of organization—dollars that otherwise would have gone to fill the already plethoric coffers of the middlemen and grain speculators. Much has been saved through our exchanges in the purchase of supplies; and arrangements on a grander scale and more perfect are now being completed for a still greater work in this direction. If any of our members or lodges have failed to share in these benefits, it is not the fault of the organization, but because they have not properly placed themselves in communication with their agencies, and made the necessary local arrangements. Adequate provision has not been made for the representation of lodges and county assemblies where there are, as yet, no state assemblies, but such provision will doubtless be made at the next General Assembly. Meanwhile such lodges and county assemblies will correspond directly with these headquarters, and all will be done to aid them that possibly can be. The General Assembly will meet in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 1st of Tuesday in November. The supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will also meet in the same city at the same time. This will be one of the most notable gatherings of modern times, and has ever known, and the world, especially our own, is ever now looking to it with bated breath. There is a general disposition on the part of all farm and labor organizations to work together in perfect harmony, which bodes well to the industrial interests of the nation."

End of the Itata Cas. A dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: The Itata case came to an end Tuesday. Judge Rose, of the United States court, rendered a decision granting a motion to dismiss the case against the defendants. The decision is a very lengthy one.

Mexican soldiers were marching a regiment along the Rio Grande by their side, many members of suspected revolutionists.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED.

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

The United States steamer Fern was in collision with the English steamer Iago near Norfolk, Va., Friday. Considerable damage was sustained by both vessels. The Fern will be docked for repairs.

A dispatch of Friday from Austin, Tex., says: Last Monday at Linden, Cass county, negro charges with the murder of a family of whites was taken from jail by a mob of whites and negroes and chained to a tree and burned to death. The governor wrote a scathing letter, denouncing the deed and issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of each member of the mob.

Three large stores at Macon, Ga., in what is known as the triangular block, burned Monday night. Loss, \$70,000; covered by insurance. Had \$100,000 in dry goods, also the heaviest losses, having thirty-five thousand dollar stock with \$18,000 insurance. Other losses, Oarhart & Co., shoes, \$15,000, insurance \$11,000. The buildings were owned by John Fannery of Savannah, and J. E. Park and W. B. Williams, of Macon.

Two cases of peculiar interest were argued in the supreme court at Raleigh, N. C., Monday. Both involved the state's right to impose a tax on purchases by merchants. In one of these it was contended that the imposition of the tax was an attempt to regulate interstate commerce, the goods having been bought outside of the state. In the other case, where the goods were bought in the state, it was contended that the state had no right to twice tax the goods.

A dispatch of Saturday from Mobile, Ala., says: In view of the inauguration of the grain export movement from the gulf port, the Commercial Club of Mobile, has just made a proposition to the shipping interests of the Missouri valley, that Mobile would establish terminal and elevator facilities adjacent to the city's traffic. This involves the construction of gulf anchorage, terminal railroads and many elevators, as well as the establishment of wharves and common steamship lines.

Commissioner of Agriculture H. J. Lane issued the November report of the crops of Alabama Saturday. It is deducted from the reports coming from seventy-two correspondents from all the counties in the state. The reports give general and detailed answers as to the condition, yield, etc., of the various crops planted in their respective counties from the total yield compared to an average crop of cotton, averages 84; corn averages 10 1/2. The report of cane, rice, potatoes, turkeys, peas, varies but little with same date last year.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Anniston, Ala., says: The arrival of the United States Electric Saturday afternoon, the cars are located in the Ball Play region, near the Coosa river, have been put in operation. They have been idle for nearly a year, but the rolling stock company needs a large quantity of timber in the building department, and the supply they had on hand when the collapse came a year ago has been exhausted. The force at the United States Rolling Stock Company's works is being constantly increased.

MORE CONVICTS LIBERATED. The Briscoeville Escapee Re-Enacted at Oliver Springs. Another dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., says: At 11 o'clock Monday morning 200 mounted men came in from the building department, and 200 convicts working in the mines at Oliver Springs. So quietly was it done that the people in the town knew nothing about what had happened until 6 o'clock in the morning, when they discovered that the stockade of the leasewee was not certainly secure. All of the short term prisoners were furnished with citizens' clothing, and with the exception of a few captured, all are now at large. This makes more than five hundred penitentiary convicts turned loose in that locality since Friday evening, and the general public are anxious that the force of guards at Oliver had been largely increased, and that an attack upon the stockades would be stoutly resisted. It does not appear, however, that there was any resistance at all, and no one was hurt.

MAY VISIT NASHVILLE. It is reported by some that the feeling against the state among the miners, which is growing so rapidly, will not be satisfied until the convict miners are driven out of every branch prison in the state. Indeed, a few prominent citizens have expressed a fear that the main cause of the feeling is not certainly security from attack. There is considerable uneasiness manifested as an attack on the prison, together with a preconceived notion of the convicts, would make very serious business, as the prison is crowded and the force of guards not large.

BRIGGS VINDICATED. The Ocala Demand has been missed. A New York dispatch says: The president, Charles B. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary for heresy, met Wednesday morning in the Scotch Presbyterian church, with a large attendance. Professor Briggs was present and pleaded his own case. One of the chief charges against him was that he disputes the exception of the Bible from error. The session ended by the presbytery dismissing the charge. Dr. Briggs read his statement, in which he objected to the charges as lacking specifications and vague. He said no man regarded more than he the interests of harmony in the church. He declared his belief in the Bible as the only rule of faith and belief. Dr. Van Dyke, in moving to dismiss the case, said he did so not in the interest of Dr. Briggs, who had said he wanted a trial, but in the interest of the purity and unity of the church, which all the presbytery had sworn to study.

Obituaries in Council. A dispatch from Paris, Texas, says: The "Obituary column" adjourned Thursday until November 8th. This was done on the suggestion of Chief Jones in order that the "Obituary" might be discontinued and see what can be done in regard to getting money for the leased district which was sold at the last session of the council. A good deal depends, in a political way, on the present administration getting the money.