

REIDSVILLE TIMES.

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF REIDSVILLE AND THE STATE AT LARGE.

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TEMPERANCE.

STRIKE FOR FREEDOM.

Oh slave of the cup, say how long will you
The yoke on your neck, the chain on your
And body and soul in the darkest eclipse?
Do you breathe the free air, is this a free
Where you kiss the red rod in the Bacchana's
Will you bring to the men who stand by the
When giving the stripes without stars on the
Will you go to the altar of freedom, and
Like the craven, bow to the merciless men
Will you chain you and sell you as a Duke of
When he, for pieces of silver, his Master
Will you be a slave on American soil,
And leave in saloons the hard earnings of
Will you blot out the stars on the flag of the
And be scourged by its stripes on the suppliant
knee?

Give your neck

Give your neck
No! Arise and be free in a land that is free
Let your spirit rise above the swine in the sea.
The spirits you drink are the spirits of wine!
Not changed from the water by wisdom divine!
But like demons of evil that entered the
Now let your motto be "Freedom is mine!"
—G. W. Bingham, in National Advocate.

MR. POWDERLY ON TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is strongly in favor of the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors in Pennsylvania. In a recent interview with a representative of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, Mr. Powderly is reported as saying: "I am in favor of the adoption of this constitutional amendment for the reason that the experience of a life-time has demonstrated that drunkenness is a curse. It is the cause of more poverty than anything else that can be named. It is alleged that poverty is the cause of drunkenness. That to a certain extent is true, but it is not the cause of a drunkard, and poverty can go no further in the direction of lowering the family and bringing more poverty to the innocent ones dependent on the drunkard. It is claimed that we have no right to interfere with the personal liberty of our neighbor. That is true, but we also have the right to protect our right to interfere with ours. For the one man whose liberties will be tampered with through prohibition, five others will be more secure in their liberties. It is claimed that the adoption of this amendment will throw vast numbers of people out of employment, and those who are now in the liquor trade will be thrown out of business. I grant that it may entail hardships for such persons; but those who are in the liquor traffic are conversant with the laws of business, and they should understand how it can be readjusted. "The thought does not strike those who sympathize so deeply with the liquor dealer that he should be allowed to continue to do that which does not throw thousands of workmen out of regular employment and force them to take to the streets. It is claimed that we have to endure greater hardships than those which may fall to the lot of the liquor dealer, for the latter class of men are better off in the possession of this property than those who are earning a livelihood. I grant that it may entail hardships for such persons; but those who are in the liquor traffic are conversant with the laws of business, and they should understand how it can be readjusted. "The thought does not strike those who sympathize so deeply with the liquor dealer that he should be allowed to continue to do that which does not throw thousands of workmen out of regular employment and force them to take to the streets. It is claimed that we have to endure greater hardships than those which may fall to the lot of the liquor dealer, for the latter class of men are better off in the possession of this property than those who are earning a livelihood. I grant that it may entail hardships for such persons; but those who are in the liquor traffic are conversant with the laws of business, and they should understand how it can be readjusted."

NORTH AND WEST.

NEWSY ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

Being a Condensation of the Principal Happenings in Different States.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York, has appointed Fire Commissioner Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, to the office of City Chamberlain, recently resigned by William M. IVINS. Mr. Croker was promptly sworn into office. The salary is \$25,000 a year.

The recent storm which raged in Baltimore with severity swept over the lower Chesapeake most disastrously to shipping. More than a dozen seamen lost their lives and forty vessels were wrecked.

The Louisville (Ky.) Bridge and Iron Company's works, the largest establishment of its kind in the South, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000. Two hundred men were thrown out of work.

SCARLET fever of a malignant type has broken out at Fairbury, Ill.

NEAR Yarrowburg Station, Texas, Rev. Hall Miller shot and killed an intoxicated man of evil reputation named Purchard, who had disturbed his meeting.

HAROLD M. SEWELL, removed by Secretary Bayard from the office of Consul-General in Samoa, has been appointed by Secretary Blaine the disbursing agent to the Samoan Commission at Berlin.

ADAM C. TANNER, of Canton, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the Appointment Division, Interior Department.

The President has made the following appointments: Frank Phimeley, to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont; George A. Knight, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas; and James McDowell, to be Register of the Land Office at Huron, Dak.

The Persian Government has ceded the districts of Kelat and Kederi to Russia.

OVER 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by the great fire at Surat, India. To add to the appalling distress cholera has broken out in the town.

The rumor that Stanley and Emir Pasha were marching in the direction of Zanibar was an Arabian invention.

A WINE store at Szil, Hungary, was surprised by thieves. The proprietor entered the robbers at their work and was seized and crushed to death in a wine press. They caught the blood in a cup and forced a passer-by to drink it.

KING JOHN, of Abyssinia, before his death appointed as his successor his nephew, Dejaz Mengistia.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill regulating the procedure of the trial of Boulanger by the Senate. War has been issued for the arrest of General Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort. Copies of them have been submitted to every police station in France.

The Indian pearl fisheries are a failure owing to the prevalence of cholera. The failure involves a loss to the government of about \$2,500,000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

PATTI charges more every year. MARY ANDERSON is improving very rapidly. JULIA MARLOWE, the tragedienne, is well.

CLARA MORRIS has recovered from her recent illness. SALVINI, the Italian tragedian, was born in Milan, Italy.

The Opera House at Derby, N. H., was recently burned.

COQUILLERIE, the French comedian, is a close student of history.

A SISTER of Evangelist Sam Small is singing in English opera.

IRVING's profit out of "Macbeth" in London is reckoned at \$250,000 a week.

LITTLE LORD FAUSTBERG is playing to crowded houses in San Francisco.

VICTORIAN SARDOU, the French dramatist, victories a visit to this country.

A CHINESE dramatic company will be one of the novelties in New York next season.

LYDIA THOMPSON, the burlesquer, is to make her permanent home in this country. EDWIN BOOTH has entirely recovered his health and resumed his tour with Mr. Barrett.

SARAH JEWETT will probably join the Madison Square (New York) Theatre forces next season.

NEWS WINNOWERS.

Important Happenings Gleaned From Late Dispatches.

Misson Hatfield, sometimes called Ellison Ellison, one of the participants in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, who is in the Pike County jail in Kentucky, has made a confession to State Attorney Ferguson. "I was present," he said, "and participated in the murder of the three McCoy brothers—Talbot, Farmer and Randolph, Jr. The brothers were taken from a school house in Logan County, Va., where they had been guarded for a day and night, and brought over to the Log Cabin, which separates West Virginia and Kentucky. "About fifty feet from the river Carpenter tied them to a post-paw bush and hung a lantern over their heads. A contest ensued between them: 'Boys, if you have any peace to make with your Maker you had better make it.' Talbot and Randolph began praying, but Farmer did not. However, before he had time to finish their prayers John Hatfield shot Farmer dead. Anse then gave the order to fire, and shot at the McCoy boys, killing Albert and then emptying the contents of his revolver into the dead body. Alexander Masser fired and killed Randolph McCoy. The others loved suit, and all the bodies were riddled with bullets. After the boys were killed Wallace Hatfield administered an oath to all us, binding us to take the life of the McCoy boys, and the name of any who were along."

Captain Hatfield said that he and Tom Wallace shot Jeff McCoy, because he was a convict from the State Prison, and also gave the particulars of the brutal murder of Allaphare and Calvin McCoy, in which he took part. Nine of the McCoy boys were killed Sunday night on January 1, 1888, crossed the river into Kentucky, under the command of Jim Vance. They surrounded the McCoy house, like a hurricane, and killed the girl as she stood in the door begging for her life. Cap and Jince Hatfield both asserted that they killed Calvin McCoy, and argued that it was so.

The World's Conference of Mormons. The World's Conference of Latter Day Saints, which has been held at St. Joseph, Mo., was the largest assembly of Mormon representatives ever held in this country. The preliminary proceedings were attended by over 50 delegates, and regular proceedings were held on the first day but formal gatherings discussed various matters. There are over 500 of them in the city, England having a stronger representation than any other foreign country except Canada. Australia had eight representatives, and the largest number of the affairs of the Mormon Church in Utah. The Statehood claims of the Territory will be put in shape for presentation to Congress at Washington, a committee of the Mormon Church Conference in session at Salt Lake arrived by mail and was the report of the church recorder shows that there are over 100 members of the church, a gain of 1485 in the last year. There were 1195 removals and expulsions. Elder G. T. Griffith reported that the mission in Virginia had met vigorous opposition, and had been threatened with personal violence on account of the erroneous belief that the Latter Day Saints were polygamists.

How Natives Harrassed Stanley.

Henry M. Stanley's letter to the Royal Geographical Society was read at a meeting of that body in London on the 12th inst. It was a repetition of what has already been published. He describes at length the various devices by which the natives endeavored to prevent the mission. One of them was to dig shallow pits across the path of the column and fill them with skewers, which were deftly covered with leaves.

The skimmers pierced the feet of Stanley's men, inflicting wounds that in many cases developed into gangrenous sores. This manner was seldom of further service.

Mr. Stanley calls the natives "cunning rogues," and says that for purposes of information they always pretended that the country was suffering from a famine. The "friendly" he says, withheld information, but he says that the natives were captured by the expedition imparted all they knew. Mr. Stanley believes that the lake he discovered in 1876 belongs to the Congo.

A Town in Ashes.

Almost the entire town of Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C., was consumed by fire. The only buildings which remain standing are the County Court House and jail and a few dwellings. Every store in the town and many dwellings were destroyed. The mission originated about 1 o'clock P. M., and in two hours the town was in ashes.

The wind was raging at a terrific rate and the flames swept over the town. The missionists and the people were powerless to resist the devouring sweep. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000. Much of the property was insured. The fire originated in the carriage factory of S. R. J. Morgan. Its origin is thought to have been accidental.

Hamburg's Horror.

The body of a boy named Steinhart was found at an early hour in the morning on a road near Hamburg, Germany. The boy's throat had been cut and his abdomen ripped open and his entrails removed. The body was evidently laid in the road throughout the night.

Immediately upon the discovery of the murder parties of hussars were sent out to scour the surrounding country. One of these parties surprised the murderer, but he succeeded in effecting his escape.

A Death Struggle in Mid-Stream.

Larry McDonald and John Schneider, two Government employees working on the River Improvement Commission, quarreled in a small office in the middle of the river opposite St. Louis, Mo.

McDonald proved the more powerful, and finally threw Schneider headlong into the river. McDonald rowed ashore, and allowed Schneider to drown.

A Tornado in the Northwest.

Word has been received at Regina of a tornado that struck a settlement on Long Lake, Northwest Territory. It mowed a path thirty yards wide through the bluffs, tearing trees up by the roots. Several houses and barns were blown down and legs were carried fifty yards. No casualties are reported. Prairie fires swept a large area of land north of Regina.

Coffee and its Effects.

The great virtue of coffee is that it stimulates and refreshes, these properties being due to caffeine. It also contains gum and sugar, fat, acids, casein and wood fibre. Like tea, it powerfully increases the respiration, but, unlike it, does not affect its depth. By its use the rate of the pulse is increased and the action of the skin diminished. It is a mental stimulus of a high order. Carried to excess it produces abnormal nervous tremors, debility, irritability of temper, trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of intoxication ending in delirium and great injury to the spinal functions. Unfortunately, there are many coffee tippers who depend upon it as a drunkard upon his dram. On the other hand, coffee is of sovereign efficacy in tiding over the nervous system of moribund.

ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM EACH STATE.

Farmer's Alliance Active—Notes of Accidents, Etc., Classified.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened at Greenville Thursday.

Judson Peoples, who was shot by John Clay at Barnwell on April 4, died Sunday. A coroner's jury was impeached, and the verdict was that he came to his death by a shot discharged from a pistol in the hands of John Clay.

It is stated that the syndicate has been formed with the view of purchasing all the undeveloped phosphate lands in South Carolina. Three or four tracts of about 300 acres each, have been sold recently to the combination at from \$60,000 to \$70,000 each. Lower South Carolina is said to contain thousands of acres of phosphate beds.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Charleston News and Courier company unanimously elected Major J. C. Hemphill manager, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. F. W. Dawson, who was murdered March 12. It is not probable that there will be any further change in the staff of the paper, at least for some time to come.

West Keeler, colored, one of the convicts received at the penitentiary from Greenville county, made a break for liberty while working on the canal and was shot by the guard. He has been convicted of larceny of live stock, and only had one year to serve. The bullet entered the left hip from the rear and made its exit through the right groin. The penitentiary physician entertains very little hope of his recovery.

The Governor has pardoned Randolph Cook, convicted at the September, 1888, term of court, for Marlborough county of cow stealing, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year. The pardon was strongly recommended by Senator McCall, Col. Knox Livingston and other prominent citizens of Marlborough county, and endorsed by the Judge and Solicitor, for the reason that there is ground for the belief that Cook was only guilty of receiving the stolen property, and has already been sufficiently punished.

At Leesville the marshal arrested a drunken Irishman and put him in the guard house for safe keeping. During the night the guard house was consumed by fire and the poor unfortunate was roasted alive. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is thought that when the man awoke and found himself confined he attempted to burn his way out. He is said to have been a sewing machine repairer, and his name is supposed to be John Doyle. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the above facts.

VIRGINIA.

A difficulty arose between Cockey Smarr and Bernard Donnelly at Alexandria, and they settled the matter with a pitched battle. Marquis of Queensberry rules. "Squire" Cotts of the town, the settler the sluggers by arresting them and fining them \$15.00 each.

Mrs. Maria Grasty, wife of Philip L. Grasty, a prominent merchant of Danville, took an overdose of chloral Wednesday night and was found on the floor in the middle of her room. The next morning, where she died during the night.

The sales of revenue stamps at the Danville Custom House for manufacturing tobacco in March were \$47,042.67, which is an increase over February sales of \$3,003.92. Sales for March, 1888, were \$28,793.20. The increase in March this year over the same month last year is \$18,249.56.

Further reports of damage by the recent storm show that the loss of oyster vessels on both bay and seaside is much larger than at first supposed, and the loss of life correspondingly greater. Three new bodies were washed ashore near Cape Charles, one of which was that of Capt. Chaddock, of Eastville.

The Virginia and Kentucky Railroad Co., D. S. Pierce of Wytheville, president, previously reported, will build a railroad to the Kentucky State line, a distance of 200 miles, by Stuart, Wytheville and Fawcett C. H. Six tunnels will be constructed averaging 1,000 feet each. The survey will commence in May. J. C. Wrenshall, of Danville, is chief engineer.

A fatal wreck occurred on the York River branch of the Richmond and Yorkville railroad, about two miles above West Point. The heavy rains of Saturday washed out a culvert and a part of the dam between the tank pond and the river, and an engine and seven freight cars plunged into the washout. Two men, a colored brakeman and the fireman, a young man named Durvin, were buried under the cars and killed. The engineer, named Lynch, was terribly scalded, but managed to crawl out.

FLORIDA.

It is reported that a cigar factory employing 200 hands will be removed from New York to Tampa.

elect in November, 1890, and there will be thirty days interim between the end of Senator Call's and the regular session of the Legislature elected in 1890.

The St. John's and Indian River Canal and Steamboat Company has been organized to build a canal from the St. John's river, at or near Lake Harty, to the Indian river near Aurantia. The distance is about eleven miles, and the estimated cost is about \$1,000,000.

There is considerable interest in the State over the proposition to elect Senator Call's successor by the Legislature now assembled. Senator Call's term expires on March 4, 1891. While the present Legislature is in the last to meet before then, another Legislature will be

TENNESSEE.

John L. Hudburg has been appointed postmaster at Knoxville by President Harrison.

Saturday a negro man stopped with a well known negro farmer of De Kalb county and stayed until Monday morning. The farmer saw that his neck was badly skinned and swollen and the negro on being questioned closely confessed that he was Mack Francis, who had been hanged Friday at Lebanon, Tenn. His heart had continued to beat for twenty minutes after hanging when physicians pronounced him dead. Relatives took charge of the body and, it is said, resuscitated him.

A girl aged 18 years committed suicide at Nashville under distressing circumstances. She had been seduced from evil ways by the Woman's Christian Union. She was impregnated by a man named Hodge to leave a pleasant home in which she had been placed. Hodge seemed to have a wonderful influence over her, and so, saying that she would rather die than live the life he wanted her to lead, she fired a pistol shot into her heart. The affair created a genuine sensation.

Senator Jesse W. Sparks superintended a bonfire on the capitol grounds at Nashville. The Senator had his coat off and stirred up a mass of burning papers with a tea foot pole. Thirty-one million dollars worth of bonds and two hundred thousand dollars of old Torbett issue were arising up in the smoke before the eyes of an interested little group. The bonds were of the denomination of fifty dollars, five hundred and one thousand dollars. They had been printed in compliance with the famous one hundred and three act, to settle the State debt, but the act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court, and since then the bonds have been packed in the basement of the capitol in sixteen large boxes. Twenty-eight plates from which they were printed were also mutilated and sold. This was done by orders of the Legislature.

GEORGIA.

The Farmer's Alliance will build a cotton seed oil mill at Madison.

The Americus and Montgomery Railroad Company will extend their line to Savannah if \$50,000 is subscribed by the citizens. The offer will be accepted.

Atlanta's street railways have been consolidated and are now owned by a stock company of ten of the richest citizens.

Gen. James Longstreet's mansion at Gainesville has destroyed by fire Tuesday. All his war relics and souvenirs were consumed.

OTHER STATES.

The Farmers' Alliance of Alabama proposes to join hands with the Alliance of Georgia in its fight against the jute bagging trust. They will use cotton cloth as a covering for their cotton.

The Meade County Natural Gas Co. has been incorporated in Kentucky. The authorized capital stock is \$1,000,000. Several more gas companies have also been formed with \$1,000,000 capital.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The negro exodus is more active than heretofore. Every train carries hundreds away.

The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, representing seventy thousand members, will boycott the Cotton Bagging Trust.

Lane & Malnate, of Washington D. C., were the lowest bidders for the masonry work on the area walls of the postoffice at Charlotte. Their bid was \$15,990, which was accepted.

Joseph A. Creech, of Raleigh, writes to Mayor Grant, of New York, saying he has a fortune of considerable amount awaiting any relative of one H. Nott, deceased, and who is supposed to have been in business in that city in 1834.

In Swain county a white man named Spinks was injured. He was rolling logs on a flat car when the tackle gave way and the hook was thrown violently against his face, tearing away one side of it, and fracturing his skull, from which death instantly resulted.

The inspection of truck farms in Newbern section shows that peas and potatoes are not damaged so much by cold as by wind. But few peas are seriously damaged, but on light lands beans have been literally uncovered and left bare in some instances. Seed are actually scattered about the ground.

The signal service telegraph cable crossing Bregan Inlet, was swept away during the recent storm. Telegraphic communications with Cape Hatteras is thus cut off till a new cable shall have been laid. The schooner Lottie, Capt. Sharp, is ashore near Kitty Hawk, and will probably be a total loss. The crew was saved.

There is quite a lively rivalry war in progress in Durham. It grows out of a long standing enmity between the Richmond and Danville and the Seaboard road. The Richmond and Danville have a line right through town. The authorities gave the right of way to the Durham and Northern railway, which is run by the Seaboard system. This created feeling on part of the friends of the Richmond and Danville. A large force began the work of laying the track of the Durham and Northern road through the town alongside of the track of the Richmond and Danville road. They had laid the track a distance of four squares when they were arrested by deputy sheriffs, and notice was given that an injunction had been applied for.

Feeding Terrapin.

Colonel Tilghman and Mr. M. T. Goldsborough are largely engaged in the propagation of terrapin, and have about 3000 confined in a pond, where they are fed and prepared for market. In winter they are dormant, and do not eat at all, but in summer time they seem to have ravenous appetites. The principal food given them is hard crabs, and it takes about 500 to 600 crabs a day to feed them. The crabs are put into large hoppers alive and hauled to place in passing through the machinery. They are then thrown into the pond for the terrapin, which are so eager to get at the food that they climb up over the backs of each other.—Baltimore Sun.

Monster Fish.

There was shipped one day recently, from the Savannah River to a Baltimore dealer, a fish weighing 400 pounds. The eye of this monster was nearly three inches in diameter, and the head was twenty-three inches long. From head to tail the total length was six feet and ten inches. The meat was white and had a promising look, but the dealers sent him to the Smithsonian Institute. He was taken with a lot of shad and is known in his region as a feath fish.—Commercial Advertiser.

COTTON CULTURE.

MISTAKES IN FERTILIZING.

Where Farmers Err in the Use of Phosphates.—Pork at 3 Cents.

The ordinary yield of cotton is not sufficient to pay the grower his expenses and the common wages of a laborer. The census reports give the average yield per acre in Georgia as 137 pounds; South Carolina, 140 pounds; Alabama, 130 pounds; and the highest in Louisiana, 220 pounds. As a bale of 450 pounds per acre is not uncommon with good farmers, and the best culture produces 1,000 pounds, it is evident that the lowest yield must be much below the average. Indeed, many fields produce no more than fifty pounds per acre, and some wretched patches may be found, without going far to find them, upon which as little as fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre only is grown. What a waste of labor and of land, and of possible wealth to the community!

Cotton is a crop that exhausts the land and requires a rich soil or a well manured one to yield its best, and its best, as yet, no one knows; but 1,500 pounds of lint per acre has been grown by a well known farmer in Georgia. It requires nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but it gets only the latter, which alone is useless for the crop as food could be to a man without water. Plants must have every element they require, or they cannot grow, and the rule among the cotton planters is to use "phosphate" only. This results in a starved crop and loss of labor. It has been found that stable or yard manure, or such compost in which this forms a part, is the best food for the cotton plant, and the best place to put the food is in the rows where the seed is planted. A good compost is made of pen or yard manure, black soil from the woods, or a swamp, or from ditches, with cotton seed and phosphate. Only the cheapest fertilizers can be used for this crop, on account of its low price, and the cheapest is made at home. Southern farmers waste millions of dollars worth of manure every year by turning their cattle out in the woods and leaving their hogs to run on the roads. Pork could be made in the South for three cents a pound by feeding corn, sweet potatoes, peas and bran, but millions of pounds are purchased at ten to fifteen cents a pound. And all the manure which the hogs would make if kept up and fed would be worth as much for the cotton crop as all the "phosphate" which is bought.

To produce profitable crops of cotton a thorough change is needed. Long ago Southern farmers were told of the benefits of diversified crops; of growing clover, grass, peas and other fodder crops and breeding stock and making manure; and now we urge a better culture of the leading Southern crop, not that twice as much cotton may be grown on one-third of the land, but that the cost for the culture, and the clover, and then the clover turned under for cotton. A rotation of crops is indispensable for profitable culture of the soil, and under this system an excellent rotation would come in. One enthusiastic and progressive farmer in the South says he is not going to stop until he grows five bales of cotton to the acre. He has grown three bales and we dare say he will not stop trying for more, even then.

Meat Sneakers.

A meat sneaking gang, the members of which literally, and without the least touch of exaggeration, on the "fat of the land," has just been discovered in Paris. Last week a man was observed lurking a considerable time before a well-stocked butcher's shop, his eyes riveted on a hamper full of mutton, and which was duly dangling from a hook.

The suspicious person walked up and down before the shop, and sometimes crossed to the other side of the road, returning, however, continually "to his mutton," which he at last jerked off its hook by a fine trick of legerdemain and plunged into a canvas bag. The operation, although neatly and quickly performed, had been seen by two policemen, who thought they had met the "mutton thief" before. At the station the man gave his address in the rue des Morillons, whither repaired the two detectives and inquired for the thief.

When the door of the room to which they went was half opened by a woman, the officers walked in and were temporarily overwhelmed by the spectacle which was presented to their gaze. The place was long and narrow. On a table in the centre was a vast heap of provisions, consisting of beef, mutton, pork, poultry and pates de foie gras. There were game, huge puddings stuffed with Perigord truffles, necks of lambs and fine turkeys, all waiting to be roasted.

After further examination the detectives discovered other stolen articles of a miscellaneous character, which showed that the occupants of the room were members of a big thieving gang, of which the "mutton-sneak" was a duly qualified member. He and the woman, an old man and two boys were captured in the tenement. The old man was the trainer of the youths and had hooks put up in one part of the room from which he taught his apprentices to abstract joints of meat or poultry.—London Telegraph.

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THE REIGN OF LIQUOR.

Which has Opened Up in the Capital of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., did not have a fire Wednesday night, but strangers who did not understand the situation thought that Hades was to pay. The trouble, or rather the occasion, for there was no trouble, was the opening of the first saloon after the two years reign of prohibition. It was known that the city authorities would grant license to the Lawrence house, and a crowd gathered in front of the saloon, pressing and squeezing another in the manner of voters, waiting for the polls to open. All sorts, kinds, and conditions of the city's population were anxiously waiting to

TAKE SUGAR IN THEIR'S. Finally the proprietor telephoned from the city hall: "It is all right, Pete, let her go." The doors swung open and scores of men who hadn't had a drink on the square, open and above board style, for two long, dreary and desolate years, faced the counter and named their pizen "with the alacrity of men who held winning lottery tickets."

Like a prairie on fire, and the thirsty dropped work and speedily betook themselves to the spot where the lager flowed and the red liquor bubbled. The colored people especially regarded it as a new emancipation and the dawning of a new era, and were on hand to the extent that their cash would allow. Nearly everything was full and the only apparent danger was that the saloon keepers, who had just

PAID \$2,000 LICENSE.

Will start gunning for the blind tigers which have "on the quiet" disposed the vilest liquor extant since the town has been dry. Four licenses at \$2,000 were granted, the amount equally divided between the state and the city.

IT STILL CONTINUES.

The Industrial Development Throughout the South Still in Progress.

Among other enterprises reported by the *Manufacturer's Record* for the week are a \$300,000 coal and coke company at Birmingham; rolling mill and pottery works at Fort Payne; the purchase of 300,000 acres of Alabama coal lands by English capitalists; \$1,000,000 coal and mining company in Arkansas; six cotton seed oil mills, three of them to be very large, one at Baton Rouge, La., one at Charlotte, N. C., and one at Houston, Texas; a \$1,500,000 furniture factory company at Asheville, N. C.; a \$15,000 furniture company at Leoni, N. C.; a 5,000 spindle cotton mill at Concord, N. C.; where a \$300,000 cotton factory and a \$1,000,000 cotton bag factory at Laurens, S. C. In every part of the South this remarkable activity is seen, and every day adds to the list of enterprises which are destined to add so immeasurably to the wealth of this whole section.

"I predict for the New South an era of prosperity which shall eclipse any which has ever been achieved in any other section of our great country as remarkable for its success in that line," says Hon. Henry B. Plow, Secretary of State of Massachusetts.

The potato crop of this country is estimated at 210,000,000 bushels, the largest ever harvested.

Electrical experts say that the next census is to be tabulated by electricity.

A French cook in New York has devised a new dish—perfumed eggs.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE No. 9. Taking effect 3.45 a. m.,