

DECEMBER DOINGS.

The Latest News From a Trio of States.

Interesting News Items From Many Points in Our Own and Neighboring States.

VIRGINIA.

Stanton is to have an electric street car line.

The Grand Lodge of Masons meets in Richmond Dec. 15.

A man in Tucker county is looking for \$25,000 in gold he says he threw in the Cheat river years ago.

Rev. H. M. Wharton, of Baltimore, has been conducting an enthusiastic revival at Lynchburg.

Rockbridge county has applied to the Legislature for authority to issue \$60,000 bonds to build a courthouse at Lexington.

Baltimore parties have secured contracts from the Norfolk & Western Railroad Co. for 26 bridges between Radford and Oda, about 50 miles.

Apps Crews and Ed Lewis, two colored men had a quarrel at Roanoke. Crews shot Lewis in the left breast, and he died two hours later. The murderer was captured.

A corps of engineers have commenced surveying a line of railroad from Lexington to Glasgow, a distance of 15 miles. This line is believed to be part of the projected Pittsburgh & Virginia railroad, of which Hon. Fitzhugh Lee is president.

Col. John S. Mosby, the Confederate cavalryman, is vigorous and in good health. His hair is white, but his build and weight are not more than medium. He does not wear a beard, but his slouch hat indicates the Southerner.

Lee Helm, who has been in Warrenton jail for two weeks, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kines and her children in Fauquier county, was taken to Alexandria for safe keeping, violence being feared if he remained in Warrenton. To a Gazette reporter he confessed having committed the murder to secure some money, and the next morning set fire to the house to conceal his crime.

A report has been published that work will shortly be commenced on the building of five new steamships at the Newport News ship yard. The report is doubtless true, as the two ships now building will soon be launched, and the yard is being extensively enlarged to make room for additional shipways.

This is destined to be one of the most important ship yards in the world, as it is now, so good authorities claim, the most perfect and the best equipped.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington has a newly formed chess club.

The colored people of Statesville have organized a building and loan association.

Gov. Holt and private secretary, Telfair spent Thanksgiving at Haw River, where the Governor has a most charming home.

The Kalamazoo Kirmess at Charlotte, for the benefit of the Queen City Guards last week, passed off with great eclat and financial success.

The city of Greensboro offer for sale the \$30,000 of bonds issued for the Girls' Normal School.

A \$20,000 building will be erected in the suburbs of Concord for the White Hall Presbyterian Seminary.

Michigan capitalists have invested in Alabama county coal mines and commenced developing them.

The city council of Newberne has granted a franchise to build and equip an electrical street railroad to William C. Clarke, of Wakefield, R. I.

Redell county will hold an election to consider the subscription of \$60,000 to the capital stock of the Statesville Air Line Railroad Co. This company proposes building a railroad from Spartanburg, S. C. via Statesville to Mt. Airy.

M. G. Goodman, a German Jew, aged 44, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree in Okaldale cemetery, Wilmington, two months ago from Germany, bringing with him his wife and four children. Homelessness is the only cause assigned for the act.

George H. Wyde, the bigamist, who escaped while en route to Greensboro, was recaptured about five miles from Durham while engaged in trying to get his shackles off, and was handed over to the sheriff of Durham. When told that his wife was very sick he promptly asked, "Which one?"

There will be a meeting at Charlotte during the Christmas holiday, of the public graded school teachers of the State, and representatives of the faculties of the State University and the State Normal College for women. State Superintendent Finger and President Winston will be present. The object of the meeting is to promote public education in the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The colored folks made their state fair at Columbia quite a success.

Some snow fell last week between Greenville and Paris Mountain.

A cane mill has been built at Darlington with a daily capacity of 123 gallons.

The Columbia Land & Investment Co. has purchased the "old race course" property of 110 acres for \$11,000, and will lay it off into building lots.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting in reference to the proper reorganization of South Carolina at the World's Fair appointed as a committee of five to memorialize the Legislature to make a proper appropriation. Gen. M. C. Butler, chairman; J. A. Enslow, W. M. Rodgers, E. M. Rucker and D. K. Norris.

For the first time in years the South Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is meeting this week in Darlington, Bishop Granberry, from Virginia, presiding. It is the 106th session.

Sumter is about to have a big law suit brought by the heirs of Gen. Sumpter to recover valuable city property on which stands the court house, city hall and

many storehouses, the ground of which was deeded to Sumpter county for 99 years, which expires in 1892.

Acting on Gen. Farley's suggestions the military officers of the state assembled in Columbia Friday night, and adopted his idea of establishing a military insurance feature with the aid of the legislature.

Prof. John G. Clinckscale, who has been doing institute work in various parts of the State during the summer and fall, has been appointed to the position of clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Education to fill the vacancy made by the removal of W. J. Thackston from the State.

Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, Mass., are preparing plans for a \$500,000 cotton mill to be erected by the Columbia Water Power Co.; said mill to be called the Arctes Blood Mill, have about 25,000 spindles with full outfit of looms, and use a water-power of about 1,500 horse-power.

OTHER STATES.

G. W. Morgan, of Marion, Ala., was killed accidentally while examining an old pistol.

The exchanges of Memphis held a meeting and passed resolutions requesting the county court to appropriate \$20,000 toward a fund for the proper representation of the S state of Tennessee at the world's fair.

It is learned that the Piedmont Exposition Company lost about \$2,200 on the Exposition which has just closed in Atlanta, Ga. The officials claim that the \$30,000 paid for the King Solomon show is what broke the camel's back.

The deeds of property in Odessa, Tex., provided against the sale of the land, and that the property should revert to the town company in case of a violation of the clause, but in one deed the clause was omitted and the purchaser of the lot is selling so much liquor that only an injunction can stop him.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith leaves his university chair in the Tennessee mountains to mix now and then with his old friends at Nashville. He has become a patriarch in appearance, with gray hair and a long, flowing white beard. But there is a sign of physical breaking in him, for his eyes are bright and he walks with a firm step and erect carriage. No other man in Tennessee is more generally honored.

The school for the boys of the Apache tribe, at Mount Vernon barracks in Alabama, is a success. The Apache boys there are taught to speak the English language and give the ways of savagery; they wear white duck trousers and coats; they even surrender the glory of their tribe, which is their black hair, and some of them are said to be anxious to "make money."

THE NOTICE ON THE DOOR.

Which The Depositors Stand Around And Read.

The following notice was posted on the doors of the First National Bank at Wilmington, N. C., last Wednesday morning:

"In consequence of the stringency in financial affairs and their inability to furnish the demands, the directors of this bank have decided in the interest of all concerned to suspend business until further notice."

The officers are in the bank, every entrance to which is closed, and it is impossible now to get any statement as to the condition of affairs. The capital stock is \$500,000. The last published statement shows a deposit of \$485,000.

An employee of the bank who is familiar with its affairs expressed his opinion to an Associated Press reporter that the depositors would suffer no loss. Large crowds gathered around the bank discussing the situation, but the excitement is of a subdued character and everything is comparatively quiet. The Bank of New Hanover and the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company are not affected by the suspension.

The board of directors have given to the press the following official statement concerning the suspended First National Bank. The causes which led to suspension have existed a long while. Its capital was impaired by heavy losses several years ago, as is generally understood from the fact that no dividends have been declared since 1887. The directors hoped that by careful management the earnings of the bank would be sufficient in a few years to cover these old losses, but slow collections in consequence of a general stringency prevailing in our section this fall, have compelled them to abandon this hope and close the bank to protect depositors, as well as stockholders, against further risk. Notwithstanding the shrinkage in many securities on account of the general depression of business, it is hoped that the resources of the bank, under prudent handling, will yield more than enough to pay the depositors in full.

BURNED TO DEATH.

And the Crime Was the Result of a Conspiracy.

RALEIGH, N. C., (Special).—News from Wilkes county states that a terrible crime was committed there. An abandoned woman, twenty years old, named Cynthia Hoffman, came out with Columbus Dancy, her brother-in-law. They fell asleep, and when she awakened her clothes were on fire.

She ran several hundred yards to a house, but was horribly burned and died Tuesday night.

The coroner held an inquest, and the verdict was that the woman came to her death at the hands of assassins, a conspiracy having been formed to kill her by Columbus Dancy and Rhett Dancy. It appeared in evidence that these men had threatened to kill her. Lum got her out that night. She caught on fire some distance from the fire, the verdict being that she was burned by the fire, and Lum would not attempt to put out the fire after it caught her dress.

The colony of Sierra Leone is 103 years old, yet there is no machinery there except the sewing machines. The population is upwards of 50,000, and not a saw-mill nor any other kind of mill in operation.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

A Guilford Man On "Something Better"

Than Any Substitute Offered for the Sub-Treasury Plan for Obtaining Loans Upon Land.

Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States, that whenever an corporation, duly chartered by the State in which the corporation is to have its principal place of business, shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States its bond or bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest for a sum not less than \$50,000, secured by mortgages upon land, said mortgages not exceeding one-half the value of the land covered by the same as assessed for taxes; said bond or bonds being duly authenticated and deposited as aforesaid together with the mortgages securing the same as collaterals. Then and in that event the Treasurer of the United States shall issue, to the corporation so complying, interconvertible bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest payable semi-annually in the currency of the United States. Provided that said bonds at the option of the owner thereof when presented at the Treasury of the United States shall be exchanged at par for United States Treasury notes, which shall be legal tender and receivable for dues, public or private, except for those upon imports into the United States. Provided however in no case shall the Treasurer of the United States issue bonds as aforesaid to any corporation presenting securities as collaterals which are based upon land which is owned by any person or persons not citizens of the United States nor upon land in excess of 1,000 acres the property of one individual or corporation.

In presenting the foregoing plan for distributing money from the Treasury of the United States among the masses, the writer would modestly claim for it superiority over any substitute he has seen offered for the Sub-Treasury plan. A serious objection to the plan proposed by Senator Norwood and others, "to make the distribution through the agency of the States," arises from the fact that the funds would be used for partisan ends even if distributed through a system of State banks.

Any financial measure to be acceptable should be constitutional, equitable and practicable. Granting for the sake of argument (what the writer does not believe) "that the United States Government is prohibited by the Constitution from making loans direct to individuals," no man could bring that as an objection to the plan suggested. The practicability of the government basing its credit upon a few acres of land scattered here and there may be called in question, but if the number of acres be increased to thousands and the same be bonded for 99 per cent. of their value as assessed for taxes, can any sane man deny to land so situated its recognition as available capital, or is there a statesman living, with the congressional precedents before him, who will say that lands so circumstanced is not an acceptable basis for government loans? The plan is equitable, not disturbing or encroaching upon the rights of others, and is no more "class legislation" nor "materialism" than that recommended by the National Bankers' Association of depositing corporation bonds of cities and railroads with the Treasurer of the United States as security, upon which the government shall loan its credit to the corporation depositing them, in order to float their bank paper currency, but is a great deal safer, because cities may be burned down or pass under the municipal control of factions who may loot their treasuries and destroy the value of their real estate, thus rendering the bonds worthless, but land can neither be burned up or made away with, which constitutes it the very safest basis for securing loans.

As to the practicability and availability of the plan the writer would submit that no sensible man doubts the safety of land security, but objects to it because of its want of availability, being properly hedged about by the statutory enactments of the States in which it lies, it is a security which cannot be readily realized upon, hence with the trading world it is in disrepute as such. This objectionable feature is at once eliminated by the foregoing plan. As an illustration, say individuals A, B, C, D, E, and others desire to organize a stock company for banking, merchandising, manufacturing or engaging in any other industrial enterprise, with a capital of \$100,000. Now A, B, C, D, E, and others consist in money and they subscribe to amount of \$50,000 and pay in the cash, but C, D, E, and others' wealth consists in land which is worth \$50,000. A, B, C, D, E, and others sell to the company one-half the value as assessed for taxation, upon which basis they severally mortgage their land to the company in payment for their respective subscriptions and like A, B, C, D, E, receive their certificates of stock. The company desiring to convert all of its assets into money executes its bond for an amount equal to the sum of said mortgages and deposits the bond and mortgages as collateral security with the Treasurer of the United States and receives in lieu thereof United States interconvertible bonds which are exchanged for Treasury notes thus making the entire capital of the company available, and C, D, E, and F, capitalize their lands into dividend-bearing assets. The plan is self-adjusting or inflexible, for whenever a corporation at a certain season of the year did not need its funds it would be possessed of two ways of relieving itself of the redundancy, either by loaning the surplus at a low rate of interest to its stockholders upon their certificates of stock as collaterals (many of them being farmers would be likely to need money to carry on their farming operations about the time of the year a surplus began to accumulate). Or if no other safe investment was open to the company it could return the surplus to the Treasurer of the United States and receive an interconvertible bond which stops the payment of interest. The interconvertible bond bearing the same interest (3 per cent.) as the corporation bonds put out by the company. This plan would afford protection to the people against trusts or monopolies, which owe their existence to the scarcity of available funds or the part of producers and consumers by enabling them to organize co-operative associations for manufacturing or exporting their farm products and

thus fight trust with trust with its different end in view. Private trusts ignoring the laws of supply and demand are operated by a few individuals solely to enrich themselves. Co-operative associations should exist for the purpose of making an equitable distribution of benefits between the producer, consumer and manufacturer.

Courting for it the fullest discussion, the writer modestly submits his plan to stand or fall upon its merits.

Guilford College, N. C. J. B. SMITH.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR RELIEF.

Mr. Editor:—The cotton crop is being gathered, and the prices are so small that the faces of the farmers are sad, disturbed looks. When one meets another for the first time after the harvest season, salutations is, how are your crops, and the common reply is, very good, but the starvation prices of cotton makes me sad, and if the good merchant that I advanced to me can't carry me over, I shall have to let him take my home, and the reply is, I am in your condition, and life is but little pleasure to me. I sometimes wish I had never been born.

I have worked so hard this year and so hopefully, for my crops responded so cheerfully for every stroke of labor that I gave it, and is there no remedy for us? and the reply is, none, unless the National Government, through the earnest solicitation of the Alliance, will come to our rescue. The reply is, that will not be done, for the majority of our representatives are directly opposed to our remedial plans. But, Mr. Editor, I, for one, believe the needed remedy can be gotten at our next National General Assembly within thirty days after its convention. The Alliance is a national organization and therefore has its adherents in every State in the grand Union, and suppose President Polk was to call a national convention of the Alliance and that convention was to select twenty of its members from each State, send them to Washington City and there let them organize themselves into a congress or convention, as one may please to term it, elect a president, select their committees, formulate their plans, draft their resolutions, get themselves in working condition, and then say, North, what is needed for your reform; it is this, let the answer be, the East the same, and when it comes to our southern just afford us the opportunity of holding our cotton for two or four years and ask a repeal. Extreme or severe cases needs strong remedies, and if it can't be accomplished without it, demand the passage of a stay law for two years with the proviso that the interest of the individual indebtedness shall be paid. The creditor might say, "why that would ruin me." I think not. Let the debtor deposit his cotton with him as his collateral security and the security could be extended from one to another in such a manner that the wheels of business would not be clogged in the least; and if the government would inflate the currency to a liberal and legitimate limit, the wheels of prosperity would begin to roll and before the expiration of the first twelve months cotton would command satisfactory prices and other products the same, and we would then have a prosperous and happy nation. We all know that the price of cotton is not regulated by supply and demand, for there is one billion five hundred and twenty-five million of people in this world, and only four billions of pounds of cotton made per year, which is but a few pounds per capita, saying nothing of what is manufactured into ropes, canvas, cotton bagging and many other modes of manufacture. So you see, Mr. Editor, that it cannot be supply and demand.

FARMER.

President L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, lost his whiskers in Louisiana. He tells how he escaped without further damage in an interview in the Atlanta Constitution.

After a long drive through some of the laurel swamps we reached a little village. I was tired and weary, and felt ill at ease. Seeing the familiar striped sign of a barber shop, I entered, threw myself into a chair, directing the barber to give me a shave, and to trim my whiskers. Under the shining towel of his hand I became drowsy and fell asleep. You may imagine my surprise when I awoke from the chair, and looking into the mirror, saw a perfect reproduction of my friend, ex-Governor Boynton, of Griffin. I put my hand to my chin, but it was no illusion—it was as bare as ever it was in my callow days. There was nothing to do but to retire in disgust and trust to time for a reparation of the damage. I am afraid to go home, however, until some sign of a beard reappears.

Alliances are warned not to trust the bad men who have joined the Alliance for selfish purposes. We take this occasion to warn them against the bad men who would like to join the Alliance, but who cannot. Beware of them.

A poor man in Missouri stole two or three hams. He went to the penitentiary for five years. The Treasurer of the State stole \$36,000 from the State Treasury. He went to the penitentiary for two years. Moral: If you want a short sentence, steal a large amount.

In the lumber season just closed in Minnesota the "cut" for the year was 47,713,252 feet, 207,221,000 shingles, and 97,697,600 lath. This beats the record of last year by 108,138,890 feet of lumber, 45,063,500 shingles, and 17,406,253 lath.

Too Much Roast Beef. The entire plant of the Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Company was consumed by fire, in the night. Loss, \$200,000; insurance \$51,000.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC DEFENCES.

The Need of Protecting the Coast Line From Cape Hatteras To Key West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—One of the most noticeable recommendations in the report of Gen. O. O. Howard, as commander of the Department of the Atlantic, is that Tybee Roads and Port Royal Sound should be defended by works on Hilton Head and Tybee, Perry, and St. Helena islands. With these would be joined, of course, submarine mines, and the navy in due time might furnish torpedo boats.

Important steps have been taken for the protection of the Atlantic coast from Portland down to Norfolk, and new batteries at some of the more important points have been begun for the reception of guns and mortars now under construction. But from Port Monroe to Key West the seaboard is at present defenceless. There is not even a coast garrison between the former point and Fernandina, so that in this respect the condition of the coast is worse than before the civil war.

If we look at the Bermudas, where England has a strongly fortified naval station and rendezvous, we find that the distance thence to Wilmington is 674 miles; to Charleston, 772 miles; to Savannah, 884 miles; to St. Augustine, 869 miles. North of Wilmington the distance from the Bermudas to the coast of North Carolina even diminishes. Keeping in view the high speed now given to our vessels, it is evident that a hostile squadron, secretly assembling at the Bermudas, which are connected by telegraph with Halifax, but by no direct cable with the United States, could appear off our South Atlantic ports after a comparatively short run. Coaling at the Bermudas, it would have an ample supply left for operations on our coast.

It must be kept in mind that we really are not separated by the broad ocean from the nearest possible European enemy, but only by a few hundred miles intervening between our ports and such stations as Halifax and the Bermudas, or the various West India islands in foreign possession. The recommendation of Gen. Howard in regard to fortifying the coasts of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida is therefore based on palpable facts. Tybee island is at the mouth of the Savannah, and works there would protect the river and the city. Broad River and Port Royal Sound, a little to the north, always regarded as waters of importance, as shown by the Hilton Head expedition early in the civil war, become additionally so from the new dry dock now under construction there, while the naval station is sure to grow in value from its situation.

The Fortifications Board of 1885 picked out on this coast, between Port Monroe and the Gulf, for defence by permanent works, Key West, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, and Cumberland Sound, in that order of relative importance. Gen. Howard is said to have been struck by the expediency of manning Fort Jefferson at the Dry Tortugas and Fort Taylor at Key West, not only in charge of sergeants as property keepers. Long ago sites for two martello towers at Key West were selected. The fortifications proposed for Key West are a turret containing two 16-inch guns, ten 12-inch guns in barbette batteries, thirty-two 12-inch mortars, six torpedo boats, and a quantity of submarine mines. The total appropriation estimated for this point was \$3,406,500 for Charleston, \$2,244,500; for Savannah, \$2,344,000; for Wilmington, \$1,942,000; for Cumberland Sound, \$336,000. It should be said, however, that some of these ports on the Southern coast be partly defended against a hostile squadron by the interposition of obstructions in the channels, so that in this respect their wants are not so urgent as those of more important harbors on the North Atlantic coast.

An interesting proposal is that which is to be made by a South Carolina Congressman at the coming session for placing a garrison in Charleston harbor at Fort Moultrie. The proposition is a reminder that for many years this important harbor, the scene of great military and naval operations both in the Revolutionary and civil war, has been without the services of a single company of artillerymen. No doubt this lack will be supplied when there are modern guns to spare for it if not sooner, since Charleston is placed first in order of importance by the Fortifications Board among the points south of Fort Monroe until Key West is reached.

DISPLEASED WITH THE TERMS. The London Stock Exchange Repudiates the Virginia Debt Settlement.

New York City.—A special cable from London says: "The Virginia settlement is repudiated by the Stock Exchange, and it is believed that the bondholders will not convert their holdings."

On the same subject another London cable says: "The dealers in Virginia funded bonds are on a considerably restricted scale at present, pending the arrival by the end of full details of the proposed compromise. Most holders of certificates here are urging the bankers to insist upon better terms. They refuse to believe that the advisory committee could have given the Olcott committee plenary power to sign away the rights of the bondholders."

Confeds. in the North. The number of Ex-Confederates in the Northern States is so great that Gen. Gordon, the commander of the United Confederate Veterans, has deemed it advisable to organize the Order in two divisions. One division is to have its headquarters in New York, the other in Chicago, with subordinate camps wherever it may appear advisable. The existing organizations will thus be consolidated into the divisions, according to Gen. Gordon's order, with the camps affiliated to either the one or the other division, according to their locality. The object of the organization is purely benevolent. It is "to assist poor Ex-Confederate soldiers, and to have the care of the graves in cemeteries where Confederates are buried." The last is not the least of the duties of the organization, for large numbers of Confederate prisoners died on Johnston's Island, at Camp Mitchell, at Fort Delaware and other places North and West.

A Fight Between Goats. At Which an Accident Occurred in Which 12 Persons Were Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., (Special).—J. R. Coleman, an American, engaged in business in Guaymas, Mex., brings particulars of an accident which took place in that city, resulting in the killing of twelve people and serious injury to nine others. Several hundred people had assembled in the ball fighting arena to witness a fight between two goats, when part of the amphitheatre gave way. Heavy timbers fell on the crowd, crushing men and women.

A RUSH AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Great Destruction of Sheets, Eye-Glasses, and Feminine Apparel.

WELLESLEY, MASS., (Special).—There was a "rush" at Wellesley Female College between the freshmen and sophomores which furnished plenty of excitement while it lasted, and caused a boom in the hairpin trade at the local dry goods stores.

As soon as the freshmen had elected their Chairman, Miss Helen James, the President of the sophomores, as is the custom, tapped at the door and presented a huge bunch of white flowers to the class. Upon her exit a few members of the sophomore class serenaded the freshmen. Meanwhile the majority of the '94s had visited the rooms of the absent freshmen, whence, dressed in sheets and pillow-cases, they crept silently up the stairs and crouched behind the serenaders.

The music over, the freshmen, now grown suspicious, made a rush to close the door from the inside, which had been partly opened to hear the music. At the same time the sophomores tried to force their way in. A lively scramble ensued. Finally the sophomores got in. They were warmly welcomed by the freshmen, who, not knowing the sheets were their own, quickly destroyed them, wondering, perhaps, why the sophomores made so weak a defence.

Order was finally restored, but not until a great wreckage of gowns, eyeglasses, tortoise-shell hairpins, and sheets had been made.

THE "MANLY ART" IN COLUMBIA.

A. E. Gonzales Attacks a Newspaper Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., (Special).—Another personal encounter, following on the heels of last night's fights occurred today in the statehouse.

This time it was between A. E. Gonzales, general agent of the State, and M. F. Tighe, correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier.

Gonzales approached Tighe and, producing a copy of the News and Courier, read therefrom a portion of Tighe's account of the fights, which he denounced as a lie.

Upon repeating it, Tighe struck him. Gonzales responded by hitting Tighe under the left eye, cutting a gash, which bled profusely. The two men then clinched and rolled over on the floor, Gonzales being on top. Both men fought "gamely" for several minutes. Finally, when they had both got up, Tighe said: "You are my physical superior, but I'll fight you in any way a gentleman ought to fight, and I challenge you now."

Gonzales replied that Tighe could get all the fight he wanted out of him in any way he desired.

The row occurred just outside the door of the hall of the house of representatives, whilst that body was in session, and many members rushed out to the scene. Shortly thereafter Representative Burns brought the affair to the attention of the house, but action was postponed.

Made a Dash for Liberty.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., (Special).—Three county convicts, who made a dash for liberty, were fired upon by the guards and one killed. The entire force was working the public road, seven miles west of Asheville, under Superintendent White. White found it necessary during the afternoon, to visit the city, leaving the gang in charge of the guard—two young white men. They were armed with breach-loading shot-guns. Three of the gang—John Boston, Jim Sales, and Wilson Murthee, all negroes—were wheeling dirt to the road, where young Harbin, one of the guards, stood. Suddenly dropping their tools, the three convicts ran. Harbin, taken by surprise, was slow to fire. When he did John Boston dropped with a bullet through his brain.

Harbin attempted to fire again, but his gun snapped. His companion, running up, fired upon the remaining men, dangerously wounding Sales. Murthee escaped unhurt, it is thought. Boston is the negro who attempted to murder a colored woman here last summer, and Murthee, while in jail, the assailant of Superintendent White.

Lieut. Gotti Weds a Bonaparte.

A cablegram from Rome says: Lieut. Gotti, of the Italian army, was married to the Princess Marie Leonie Eugenie Bathilda Caroline Jeanne Julie Zenaide Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Napoleon. Charles Bonaparte and descendant of Lucien Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon. The wedding was honored by the presence of Italian royalty, and the officiating priest was Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, who is both a Prince of the Church and a temporal Prince and head of the branch of the Bonapartes to which the bride belongs. Prince Napoleon, Charles' father of the bride, is considered rich in Italy, though he would not cut much of a figure in London or New York. He made the bridegroom happy by the assurance of \$5,000 a year to take care of his wife with. There was a large gathering of Italian nobility. The presents included gifts from King Humbert and Queen Marguerite. It is the purpose of the King to bestow upon Lieut. Gotti a title of nobility, so as to bring him nearer in rank to his bride.

He Hunts With Cats.

Charles Walcott, a well known business gentleman of Indianapolis and a splendid rifle shot, has two cats which retrieve small game better than the best trained dog. One is a tiger striped, half Maltese cat, and the other is a cat of black, white and gray. Mr. Walcott also has a thoroughly trained retriever, and the cats and dog are inseparable companions.

Whenever Mr. Walcott makes his appearance with his rifle the cats set up a series of yowls, and when the rifle is sighted, for instance at a sparrow, the cats will crouch in eager expectation, lashing their sides with their tails and carefully watching every movement of the fated bird. If the bird lodges among the branches in its fall, like a flash the cats spring up the tree, and they will take great risks in reaching the limbs to which it clings.

Mr. Walcott is very fond of household pets. The first named cat came to him a stranger, and at that name she is known. The mother cat was accidentally taught to retrieve. Waite Mr. Walcott was in feeble health and confined to his premises he amused himself by shooting sparrows, which were given to Strasser to eat. In this way she came to follow him whenever she saw the gun. She will follow a wounded bird from tree to tree, and from house to house, for blocks away, and she seldom fails in retrieving it.

The other cat is one of her progeny, and he caught the retrieving contagion from her. Both are excellent hunters. Mr. Walcott is firmly of the belief that if cats are properly trained they will make better retrievers than the finest dogs.—New York Journal.

AMONG THE SEMINOLES.

The Pathetic Tale They Tell of the First White Missionary.

Down on the border of the vast wilderness of waving marsh and lagoon-encircled islands which form the Everglades of Florida is the Seminole Indian village of Tallahassee, half hidden in the green hammock. Here Chief Tom Tiger and his band pursue the even tenor of domestic life with their consorts and offspring—a somewhat lazy existence enlivened by some hunting and fishing, the only visible means of support.

Among themselves these Seminoles are extremely loquacious, but the stranger has small chance of hearing any of their stories and traditions unless introduced by some accepted "heap good white man."

So, although I had heard vaguely of a white saint who had been worshipped by the forefathers of Osceola three hundred years ago, I could not for a long time find any authority in the person of an Indian narrator.

At last the tale was told me by old Waukesseco, the patriarchal chief who was murdered a year ago. We were in a hunting camp on the St. Lucie river one balmy January night. The flaring lightwood fire threw out in weirdly trembling relief the dark background of palmetto and moss-draped magnolia trees, their tr