

The success of the French postal savings banks, which were established ten years ago, is shown by the report for 1890. At the close of that year the total deposits were over \$20,000,000, the number of depositors numbering over 2,000,000.

The latest Anglo craze is the game called "Oof," invented by Miss Gertrude Willoughby, whose mother is of noble birth. The new invention is for two players, and, like chess, consists of a board and pieces. The game starts in the center of the board, and the player who gets his man in the square marked "Oof" is the winner. The name of the game is now the slang term in English fashionable circles for money.

There are great evidences of progress in the make-up of dairy schools at the present time, the American Dairyman is gratified to note. Minnesota is coming forward with a beauty, while many other States can boast of excellent work done in this line. This branch of the dairy, the school, we consider the most promising of any. If the young people can be made to take a live interest in these schools, there is no telling how high they will push the science in the future. The children of to-day are the men of to-morrow, and if we can put the knowledge we now possess in the heads of our children, then their children will be prepared to carry forward the science to its utmost limit.

Says the New York News "That the harsh hand, though sometimes cruel, proves most effective in dealing with grave crimes, is shown by the police records for 1891 of New Orleans, just published. The Italians of that city have always been regarded with prejudice, on the ground that they were disturbers of the peace and violators of the law. Since the lynching in the parish prison last year, however, the decrease of crime in the Italian colony has been remarkable, only twenty-eight persons of that nationality, out of a population of 10,000, having been arrested. During 1890 and prior to the lynching the number of Italians arrested was 454. This striking difference indicates the wholesome fear of punishment that exists in a community once famous for its turbulence. In the early days of San Francisco one witnessed similar results."

Occasionally, something turns up to prove, remarks the Boston Transcript, that some of our homelier methods in therapeutics, "old women's remedies," as the doctor's sneeringly call them, are found to be reasonably scientific after all. Lately, for instance, an expert, who has been experimenting in M. Pasteur's laboratory, has discovered that no living disease germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon, which seems to be no less effective in destroying microbes than is corrosive sublimate. Its scent will kill them. A decoction of cinnamon is recommended for influenza cases, typhoid fever and cholera. Perhaps some of us can remember when elderly ladies used to carry in their wonderful pockets, the capacity of which was enormous, bits of cinnamon or other pungent and fragrant spice, the odor of which would betray their coming many feet away. Whether it was carried as a preventive or merely for the satisfaction of having something to nibble was not revealed to us youngsters of those days. Peppermint candy was always a recognized stimulant against attacks of somnolence at sermon time at church.

A sugar-refining company in Chicago is making oil out of corn. It is said to be a soft yellow liquid that resembles linseed oil in appearance. The process of separating the oil from the corn was discovered by Dr. Arno Behr. It had been known for a long time that maize contained an oily property, but it remained for some time the idea to account. "There is no danger," says Dr. Behr, "of corn oil ever taking the place of linseed oil. In the first place it will always be too scarce. The amount of oil contained in corn is only about four per cent. of its total weight, and we find that we lose almost half of it in the process of extraction, so that we get a very small amount of oil after all. The assertion has been made that corn oil can be put to little use—that it cannot be employed in making either soap or paints. The great value of linseed oil for paints is that it dries readily and it has been asserted that corn oil will not dry. Now this is a mistake, and as a matter of fact corn oil can be used in making paint or varnish and also in soaps. It makes a splendid soft soap. That there are valuable uses to which it can be put is shown by the fact that there is a demand for it in foreign markets." As only one company has the secret of the process and employs it, after the corn has been converted into starch or glucose so that nothing shall be wasted, there is no danger, declares the New York Post, of a glut of corn oil.

## HARBINGERS OF SPRING.

News Notes as Fresh as the Crisp Air.

The Most Interesting Events Happening in Three States Chronicled Here.

### VIRGINIA.

A Boston expert will train the University baseball team. Jefferson Phillips will be hanged at Alexandria on March 25.

The Texas will be launched early in May from the Norfolk navy yard.

An anti-warfare association has been formed here, formed at Norfolk.

Chauncy M. Dewey delivered an address at the Hampton Institute last week. Senator Hill has been invited to speak at the University on Jefferson's birthday, April 13th.

Vice-President Morton has engaged rooms and is at the Princess Ann Hotel, Norfolk.

Plans for Clarke county's new jail at Berryville have been prepared. The cost is to be \$9,000.

A Methodist layman's union has been organized in Danville for the purpose of vigorous church work.

Rev. Baylus Cade, of Louisburg, N. C., has been called to the Venable Street Baptist church of Richmond and will accept.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. has executed a general mortgage at Richmond to secure the issue of \$70,000,000 4 1/2 per cent. gold bonds, lately reported as authorized. The Central Trust Co., of New York city, and Henry T. Wickham, of Hanover county are the trustees.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The newly completed Charlotte Gingham Mills are turning out cloth rapidly.

Many negro families are leaving the vicinity of Weldon for Chicago.

The new Zinzendorf hotel at Winston is a beauty. The plumbing alone cost \$35,000.

During the heavy wind storm last week a Baptist church at Garner, near Raleigh, was blown down and demolished.

Mayor Blanton and Col. J. G. Martin have put up the \$50,000 necessary to secure the encampment of the Third and Fourth regiments at Asheville.

An election has been ordered in Bertie county upon the question of voting the N. W. and C. R. R. Company a subscription.

The Supreme Court, after deciding that the branch roads are not exempt, intimates that the main line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad is subject to taxation.

Eighteen acres of land adjoining the Agricultural and Mechanical College grounds, and in front of the State fair grounds, at Raleigh, has been purchased for the school.

Mrs. A. W. Haywood, daughter of Gov. Holt, will perform the ceremony of christening the new U. S. cruiser, "Raleigh," to be launched at the Norfolk navy yard on the 31st. The Governor and staff will be present.

Judson College, at Hendersonville, was sold under mortgage Monday, and was bought by Jesse R. Starnes, of Asheville, for \$8,166, \$1 more than the amount of the mortgage.

James D. Bridges, the Shelby forger, has written a letter without any signature to Shelby citizens. He requests people of Shelby to hush talking about him, and says that he would pay all his debts in three years. The letter was mailed from Waltham, S. C.

The Lady managers for the World's Fair in North Carolina have assumed the task of raising a fund for a North Carolina building, and are laboring industriously for that end. It is proposed to have a building of Colonial design.

The Parriner brothers are in Charlotte, Charles shot and killed Talbot at Florence, S. C., in an altercation in which the latter accused him of ruining his daughter. The trial will take place at Florence in May.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Kershaw is to have an iron foundry by Rock Hill parties.

The Hotel Royal, at Florence, burned Thursday night, the loss being \$5,000.

A shoe factory plant at Yoccoa, Ga., has been purchased by Asheville parties and will be moved to Asheville.

The depot at Ft. Mill was broken into Thursday morning, the safe rolled out and blown to pieces. The burglars escaped with the contents.

A commission for a charter has been issued to the Mason Banking Company, of Oconee county. The capital stock of the company is to be \$50,000.

A commission was issued to the Mutual Home Building and Loan Association, of Rock Hill. The capital stock of the company is to be \$50,000.

The Board of Trade of Columbia has undertaken to see that an exhibit worthy of that State is made at the Chicago exposition.

The trustees of the South Carolina Industrial College, at Anderson, S. C., which offered \$75,000 and a site.

Rev. Dr. W. M. Grier, president of the Woman's World's Fair Central Club, of Columbia, has issued a circular to the women of the State, giving a great number of practical hints as to the manner of organizing World's Fair clubs and the manner of work.

Mrs. Clark Waring, the president of the Woman's World's Fair Central Club, of Columbia, has issued a circular to the women of the State, giving a great number of practical hints as to the manner of organizing World's Fair clubs and the manner of work.

A commission for a charter has been issued for the Carolina Midland and Alliance Ware House and Banking Company, of Sighting, Barnwell county. The new company proposes to do a general ware house and banking business. The capital stock is to be \$20,000.

## OUT OF DANGER.

Congressman Springer's Physicians Declare Him Convalescent.



WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Congressman Springer, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, has been near death's door, but is now considered practically out of danger. A final consultation of the three attending physicians was held a few days since, and at its conclusion Dr. John A. Vincent, his Illinois physician, who left Washington for home the same night, made the following statement:

"Last Sunday and Sunday night the condition of Mr. Springer was critical in the extreme, so much so that we considered him worse than at any time during his illness. Since then the improvement has been steady, till now his condition is such that we can see no reason why he should not go right along to complete convalescence. Up to this hour he has held everything gained. Pulse and temperature are normal. That distressing cough has left him. The erysipelas has almost entirely disappeared from his face. His appetite is fairly good. The delirium and coma have been entirely overcome. "But his prostration is so complete that he can scarcely speak above a whisper. The building up process must necessarily be slow, but with the excellent nursing and skill in treatment of Drs. Merrill and Verdi, recovery now seems assured."

## DR. BAKER ACQUITTED.

He Was Tried Twice for the Alleged Murder of His Wife.

ABINGDON, VA.—Dr. John A. P. Baker, who was charged with poisoning his wife, and convicted last August of murder in the first degree, was acquitted after a second trial. The large audience in the court room received the verdict with loud cheers.

Dr. Baker and Mrs. W. R. Gilmer were arrested last May for the murder of Mrs. Baker and an attempt to murder Mrs. Gilmer's husband. The two families lived on adjoining farms and were very friendly. Rumors of improper intimacy between the doctor and Mrs. Gilmer were followed by their confessions and withdrawal from the church to which they belonged. Mr. Gilmer forgave his wife, for their children's sake, and consented to live with her.

At her arrest Mrs. Gilmer confessed that Dr. Baker poisoned his wife by giving her small doses of strychnine and phosphoric acid, on the pretense of building up her nervous system, and that she agreed to get rid of her husband by administering poisons which the doctor was to prescribe as medicine. She said, however, that she weakened and failed to carry out her share of the compact. This story she repeated before the Grand Jury and on the witness stand at the first trial.

Dr. Baker's defence was that the arsenic found in Mrs. Baker's body was introduced by the embalming process after her death. He denied all of Mrs. Gilmer's statements, and after conviction obtained a new trial, which has just ended. It was claimed that letters introduced against him were forged, and that the animus of the prosecution was shown by a suit for damages of \$10,000 brought against Dr. Baker by Gilmer.

Mrs. Gilmer was tried three times as accessory to the murder of Mrs. Baker and was acquitted last December.

## GOUGED A BABY'S EYES OUT.

A Negro Boy, Five Years, Murders a Sleeping Child.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Addie Beacham left her seven-months-old baby sleeping in her house and in her absence a five-year-old negro boy named Budd Harris entered the house and jabbed a sharp piece of iron into the skull of the child, then gouged its eyes out and stabbed holes all over its face.

The boy murderer was found sitting at the front gate, a picture of innocence, digging holes in the ground with the weapon. He frankly confessed the deed. The coroner's jury refused to hold the boy responsible on account of his age.

## A Model Machine.

DURHAM, N. C.—J. D. Goodwin, the inventor, has a complete machine for granulating tobacco for smoking purposes, and cleaning it from stems and trash of all kinds.

One of these machines has been placed in the mammoth factory of W. Duke, Sons & Co., Durham Branch of the American Tobacco Company, and it works like a charm.

It possesses merit of a high order. One man feeds in the tobacco leaves and sweepings, and the machine does the rest—cleaning it from sticks, nails and all kinds of trash, throwing them out to one side, putting the stems in another place, and sending the pure granulated tobacco down a pipe to any place you desire. It is the most perfect piece of machinery we have seen working in a long time, and is destined to work a revolution among smoking tobacco manufacturers.

## From Arkansas to Liberia.

NEW YORK.—The bark Liberia sailed Thursday for Liberia with 50 of the colored emigrants from Arkansas, who are sent by the American colonization society. They seemed happy and confident that they were about to enter a land of plenty.

## HILL IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Senator Makes a Rousing Speech At Jackson.

He Defines and Eulogizes Pure States' Rights Before the Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, MISS.—Senator Hill spoke in the hall of the House of Representatives. Early in the afternoon the gallery had been filled with colored people, but they were cleared out by the police and room was made for the white men and wives of the members were admitted to the floor of the House. The House was called to order by Speaker Stone at 1:40 p. m., while at the other end of the capitol Lieutenant-Governor Evans called the Senate to order. Five minutes later the members of the Senate appeared at the door of the House and were formally received. The Lieutenant-Governor maintaining the platform beside the Speaker. A few minutes before 2 o'clock Governor Stone appeared, escorting Senator Hill. The whole assembly arose to meet them and the galleries and floor applauded loudly. The Governor escorted Senator Hill to the rostrum where he took a seat beside the Speaker.

When the assemblies had quitted Gov. Stone arose and introduced Senator Hill in a speech, replete with warm praise for his services to the Democratic party while Governor of New York.

After the applause had subsided Senator Hill spoke as follows:

"I am deeply sensible, gentlemen of the Legislature of Mississippi, how rare for the gathering of such a large and distinguished honor which, with open pride, I come here to receive at your hands and to acknowledge with gratitude. What statesman of our great republic, the most venerable, the most renowned among the living or the dead, in the flowering of his fame would not have travelled long for the gathering of such a laurel wreath with all its laurels. In this new world, where the people rule, shall we not brighten every tie that links our Democratic denominations, principalities and powers in the banded sovereignty of an imperishable union. I will trust your white-haired veterans, familiar with public cares; I will trust the young man, who for the first time reads his name and is burning to hurl his part in the service of the State, to know what thankfulness I shall ever feel, gentlemen of the State of Mississippi, to have been for an hour the focus of that reciprocal good will which I love to the favor and return to you on behalf of the State of New York."

There is good reason at all times for interchange of thought between the people of 44 States—banded together for life to insure one another liberty in the pursuit of happiness. But there is excellent reason at the present time for such interchange between men whose political philosophy and practical policies alike are summed up in preserving for our own benefit the faith and tradition, the great Democratic faith and tradition, which we have in such peril. Scarce ever until November two years ago and November next did popular elections put in issue such extreme danger, or so large deliverance. The ground upon which Democrats of the State of New York have their stand is the whole Democratic faith and tradition, all of some corner of it was never some splinter of it merely, but the whole. This is the ground upon which I would see the Democrats of the State of Mississippi, with all Democratic north, south, east and west, both of the regular organizations and the Farmers' Alliance unite and take their stand in the approaching contest. Other duties for another day. For him the victors of the Italians, the lynching of whom a year ago by infuriated citizens furnished a theme for world-wide discussion on account of international complication and threatened war by the Italian Government. The petition is very lengthy, relating the details of the killing of the eleven men, and asking \$20,000 for each of the victims. No. The create parties. It is the Democratic principle which created the Democratic party. In its union lies a greater strength than all its enemies combined, can ever finally subvert. It survives every disaster.

It is the great and most efficient organ of the people's power. The Democratic party is stronger than any man or set of men. No man is ever to get his success, for its strength is with the people. It is more powerful than any class, however numerous. Therefore it is large, tolerant, liberal, progressive. It invites to its membership, to its control, all of those who will uphold the Democratic faith and apply them to the people's needs.

Continuing, Mr. Hill urged a close adherence and strict construction of the constitution of the United States, which he said "was the standing marvel in the history of civilized men." The nowers which grants it are few and ill specified, and it concentrates and centralizes these few. After the century of the storm and stress it remains almost wholly unimpaired and has emerged unimpaired from the torsion of our war. It is not any legalized excursion by Congress outside the constitution which explains why we still live and move and have our being beneath its aegis. It is in spite of transgression, not by help of them that we still live. We have not profited by them we have survived them. It is the old abridgment and the limitations of the functions of government to its own proper business despite transgressions; it is the distribution and devotion of its powers despite usurpations, it is the prohibition of State powers; it is the declaration of State right; it is the reservation and surrender of the residue to the states respectively of the people, which we have truly lived and still bear our life; it is individual freedom, not a government rule, which explains our swift expansion from a fringe of thirteen feeble colonies to a continent of mighty states. It is individual freedom, not Republican free bills, not congressional leading strings, that will enable you, the strong and highly civilized race to guide forward your less gifted fellow-citizens from the plane of equality before the law the higher level of thrift, economy, good husbandry, social order, self-

imposed and household virtue and thus transform the present difficulties and unsharpened burdens of the South in the solid foundation of still more prosperous and more powerful States. It must be admitted that for a few brief years our constitution did not perfectly avail to insure domestic tranquility. That was in the last generation, and broken hearts must be healed by time or death, and one or two more generations must pass away.

In doubling and redoubling your incredible achievement of the past 20 years your magnificent progress in the productions of the field, farm, forest and mines, before it becomes palpable that war, with its devastations, its passions, its griefs may not, perhaps, have all been too high a price to pay for transmitting an insoluble political problem. We must live up to that constitution. New York should stand by Mississippi and Mississippi by New York in its support. Every trouble, every disturbance that exists, every disaster that impends, and every danger that is feared, throughout our whole land, not merely in some part of it, is the direct and obvious consequence of Republican legislation in disregard of the spirit of the letter of our constitution. Not for one hour during the last thirty years has the Democratic party possessed, nor does it now possess, the power to repair or amend those laws, the found and origin of every present disturbance to the general peace and prosperity.

A little while the Democratic party had the Senate, a little while the executive. For longer periods the House of Representatives but not for a moment during 20 years has it had all three, so that all the evil producing laws have been absolutely beyond our reach and went on operating and are operating now just as if the overwhelming Democratic majority in the House of Representatives were a Republican majority.

Senator Hill spoke at considerable length and made a fine impression on the large crowd that heard him. He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

## SHE FED THE CHICKENS POISON.

A South Carolina Woman's Peculiar and Fatal Method of Thief-Catching.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Colored people living in the outskirts of the city have been greatly excited of late over the sudden inexplicable death of several of their neighbors. It is now alleged that an old colored woman living in that quarter, who had been losing many chickens finally bought some poison and fed it to a few old hens, which would fatten them, but prove certain death to any one who ate them. One negro in the neighborhood soon sickened and died. Shortly two or three others followed. Chicken stealing in that neighborhood has ceased.

## THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

Jilted at the Altar, Jennie Lambert Swallowed Poison.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Jennie Lambert, a highly respected and beautiful young woman, died at her home in Mill Creek from the effects of poison taken purposely.

She was to have married Charles Copley last Sunday. The guests arrived, but the bridegroom sent a note saying that he loved another and had fled to escape marriage.

Miss Lambert fainted and remained in a delirious condition until Friday night. Then she found some poison and swallowed it.

## The New Orleans Lynching Revived.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A suit for damages was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the families of the Italians, the lynching of whom a year ago by infuriated citizens furnished a theme for world-wide discussion on account of international complication and threatened war by the Italian Government. The petition is very lengthy, relating the details of the killing of the eleven men, and asking \$20,000 for each of the victims. No. The create parties. It is the Democratic principle which created the Democratic party. In its union lies a greater strength than all its enemies combined, can ever finally subvert. It survives every disaster.

## A Novel Idea.

Here is a suggestion for the representation of the gold mining interests of North Carolina at the World's Fair, offered by a Salisbury gentleman: "Have four rugged mules (stuffed or otherwise) with the old time darky driver mounted, all hitched to one of the old Nissen (prairie schooner) wagons. This wagon is to be loaded with all the gold bags and representing in bulk the amount produced at the respective mines in the State, each mine contributing the cost in proportion as allotted by our commissioner of agriculture, Hon. John Robinson."

## What Virginia Owe Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department showing that the State of Virginia is indebted to the United States on the books of the Treasury to the extent of \$1,639,920 for the following bonds: Virginia State stocks, \$581,800; interests, \$10,181.50; Chesapeake and Ohio canal bonds, guaranteed by the State of Virginia, \$18,000; interest, \$17,920.

## To Enlarge Norfolk Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ex Representative Gooden, of Virginia, appeared before the House committee on naval affairs in support of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of additional land opposite the Norfolk navy yard. Mr. Gooden cited the reports of various commissions who have examined and recommended the purchase of this land and urged upon the committee the advisability of doing so.

## Republican Candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Arthur Jenkins, president of the Tennessee Coal Company, who had quite a hand in the hand in the troubles in the Coal Creek and Briceville Mines, is a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, on the Republican ticket. He now has the mines, and also Farmers' Alliance with him. He is only 26 years of age and a fighter.

## Circumstantial Evidence.

In reading the charge of Recorder Smyth to the jury in the Harris case in your paper, says a correspondent of the New York World, I was much struck by that quotation from Greenleaf on Evidence in which circumstantial evidence is described as follows: "If you see human footprints in the snow, that is evidence that a human being has passed that way." I wish to quote an incident that came under my personal observation in Norway the last summer, which perhaps will show how dangerous circumstantial evidence according to Greenleaf can be.

Three Lapladers were accused, convicted and sentenced for robbery, and the main evidence at the trial was footprints in the snow leading to the huts of the three convicted Laplanders. After conviction was made by the confession of one that the other footprints which had caused the conviction of the two additional Laplanders were made by a reindeer, the Laplander having taken two pairs of moccasins and put them on the feet of the reindeer, with the heels towards the head, he changing his own in the same way, so what really appeared on circumstantial evidence as three men walking in one direction turned out to be one man leading a reindeer that he had stolen in an opposite direction. Perhaps Greenleaf had better take a more infallible illustration for circumstantial evidence.

## Peopling Poplars With Parrots.

Dr. Russ several years ago, during a popular lecture, advised the farmers of Germany to people their poplar trees with parrots. At the time he was ridiculed by everybody, but recent events have shown that his advice was not ill-considered. For where the thing has been tried adequately since it has been found that parrots are the most valuable assistants of the farmer in exterminating acoustical insects, provided they were supplied with good quarters. Lord Buxton, for instance, has bred on his estate in England a number of parrots, of all sorts of varieties, including Australian and Carolina ones, with the best possible results. They all did remarkably well and raised families, excepting the North American ones—the so-called paroquets—although to all outward appearances the latter had been the strongest and had certainly been used to more rigorous weather in their old home in the Carolinas than the Brazilian and East Indian parrots had been.

On the other hand Baron H. von Berlepsch has kept for years a whole brood of Carolina parrots on his estate of Senbach, near Hanover, the birds roosting with the pigeons in the same coot and making their regular daily excursions on the wing right along, even on days when snow was lying deep.—Chicago Herald.

## "Seneca Oil."

Fifty years ago the public were offered as a valuable medicinal substance what was called Seneca oil. This, as is common with many less useful remedies, was alleged to be an Indian cure for many disorders. Later it was recognized as the common petroleum that soon flowed in vast quantities from the wells and is now a household word. And under its refined condition, as kerosene, this oil, as a useful remedy for certain uses, should not be made light of, however it may be as a combustible for use in the household lamps. To the poultryman it is invaluable as a preventive against all kinds of injurious vermin, including the destructive paperworm, which succumbs at once to a few drops poured in the young bird's throat. It frees the horses from lice and the sheep and lambs from ticks, and in the garden, as an emulsion made with soapy water, it destroys every minute insect that it touches. In the laundry it serves to loosen the dirt and stains from the clothing; it is the best thing to clean the gummed connections of machinery and to loosen rusted bolts. And in household medicine it is useful as a liniment for bruises and burns, and as a counter-irritant in cases of common inflammation of internal organs.

## Prosperous Basket Makers.

No chemist has ever produced brighter colors than are secured by our Maine Indian basket makers. For the greater part of the material ash logs are taken, though maple is cut for rims and handles. In the salt marshes sweet grass is found, which, when dry, gives out a fragrant odor. Alder is steamed for pale red; white birch bark for bright red; cedar boughs for green; sunac for yellow; black cones from white maple bark. A light solution of maple, however, shows purple instead of black. Lazy Indians buy logwood for black, redwood for red and rustic for yellow.

A family of four basket makers in Olitown cleared \$1000 last year in addition to the household expenses. In the same house where the baskets were made is a four-hundred-dollar piano, a Brussels carpet, lace curtains, plush furniture, a picture of a priest and one of the Virgin Mary, a Catholic epitome, a set of Cooper's novels, a stuffed owl, and a peacock, also stuffed. Two canary birds sang in a cage hanging in the room, and on a mat a tired foxhound snored.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

## Improvement in Tobacco Casing.

TAFFERSVILLE, N. C.—John P. Miller, of Brownsville, Va., who is to engage with parties of this place in the manufacture of tobacco at an early date, has invented and patented an improvement on a tobacco casing. On his visit to this place a month ago he spent the day at Statesville. On his return home and visit to a factory and saw one of Frost's patent tobacco casers and the idea struck him that he could make an improvement. This casing is said to be very superior to anything yet invented. Mr. Miller writes that he has been offered \$10,000 for one-third interest in the patent, but refused. He is now in Richmond, Va., arranging with Messrs. Talbot & Sons to manufacture them.

## In China slips of mulberry bark serve as money in the interior towns.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. L. L. Polk says he will be third party nominee for Vice-President.

## Will Accept the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ex-Governor Julian C. Clements, of Georgia, who has just been appointed interstate commerce commissioner, says he will accept.

## To North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The committee from Charlotte, N. C., consisting of May or Breward and five leading business men, headed by the entire North Carolina congressional delegation met Senator Hill Friday. He accepted the invitation and will certainly deliver an address in Charlotte on Mecklenburg Independence Day, May 20th.

## Senator Hill in the South.

JACKSON, MISS., March 15.—Senator David B. Hill addressed the Mississippi Legislature to-day by special invitation. He has had invitations to visit many other Southern towns, but has not the time to respond. He said: "On my return I shall stop off a short time on the 16th at Birmingham, Ala., which is on the route. I shall then go to Savannah, Ga., to be present at the banquet there on the 17th, but will be compelled to decline all the other invitations I have received. I regret this very much, but it would have taken too much time to accept them all, and I did not like to discriminate."

## John Griffin Carlisle.

Senator Carlisle, by men of both parties esteemed as a sagacious and well-equipped statesman, is a native of the state of Kentucky. He was born in 1835, received a fair education, taught school, read law and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he entered public life as a member of the state House of Representatives. He was elected to the State Senate February 1866, and in 1869. In 1871 he was elected lieutenant governor of Kentucky, and served until 1875. He was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, continuously from the beginning of the Forty-fifth Congress until his election to the United States Senate in 1890. Senator Carlisle was Speaker of the Forty-eighth and two succeeding Congresses.

## Fusion in Kansas.

TOROKA, KAN.—At their recent meeting the Central committee of the Democratic and People's parties considered a plan for the basis of their proposed combination this fall. This plan, which is still under consideration, is said to be as follows:

The Democrats will support the People's electoral ticket and will give them the entire state ticket with the exception of the associate justice. The Democrats will endorse the People's congressional nominees in the five districts now represented by Alliance congressmen, and the People's party will endorse Democratic nominees in the First and Second districts now represented by Republicans and give the Democrats the congressional-at-large.

## Indians Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Tomlinson Hall presented an animated scene at 11:30 o'clock in the morning when Chairman Gowdy called the Republican State convention to order; then Rev. Dr. Lucas prayed that patriotism and love of country should be kept above partisanship. A picture of President Harrison, concealed by an American flag, was then exposed to view and the cheering was vociferous.

The committee on permanent organization, through W. W. Wilson of Warwick county, reported that W. G. Sayre, of Wabash, had been chosen by the committee for permanent chairman, and Robert Brown, of Franklin, permanent secretary. The rules of the Fifty-first Congress, as interpreted and applied by Thomas B. Reed, were adopted to govern the convention and adjourned.

Mr. Sayre said many pleasant things about the President and was frequently applauded.

## Delegates to the National Convention were instructed for Harrison.

## Making Valenciennes Lace.

In former times, the Valenciennes lace workers in underground cellars toiled away from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M., and were fortunate indeed if they made a pittance of tenpence. The manufacturer owned the pattern, but if the worker was not satisfied with her pay she could pay for the use of the pattern and retain her