

The report that Gen. Longstreet was in feeble health is denied.

It is estimated that at least \$30,000,000 of the Government's paper money supposed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald, premier of the government of Canada, died Saturday night at Ottawa, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

United States Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the sixth of seventh democratic Senator who has recently expressed himself as unfavorable to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the presidency, the ex-President's position on the silver question being the ostensible cause of opposition.

When Ex Senator Ingalls was in Chicago last week he is said to have agreed to write about 1,200 words for New York Truth each week upon political subjects, and to allow his name to appear as one of the editors, in consideration of \$25,000 a year. He has once or twice contributed to this paper since leaving the Senate.

In the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., the county canvassing board of Warren county, North Carolina, was indicted for throwing out the returns of one township in the last congressional election. On the trial Saturday the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The indictment against the board of canvassers of Wilmington, of a similar nature, was thereupon nolle prossed by the United States attorney.

THE ALLIANCE CAMPAIGN.

A Vigorous Effort Throughout Forty States to Estimate the Masses.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Congressman Jeremiah Simpson left last night for La Crosse, Wis., to attend a convention of the different industrial organizations of that State, which meets next Tuesday, the 9th of the month, for the purpose of uniting with the national alliance as one working body. After the organization of the alliance is completed they will make several speeches in that State, and then proceed to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, where mass-meetings have been arranged by the alliance leaders of those States to discuss the principles of the order.

President Polk says: "Every State in the Union will be actively canvassed by the best talent in the alliance in the way of speakers, lecturers and canvassers, who will fully explain the objects of the alliance and what will be asked in the way of State and national legislation." President Polk has arranged through his forty State alliance presidents to have mass meetings at several points in each of the forty States during the next four months, with a view of accomplishing the greatest amount of work in the shortest possible time. He will have hundreds of speakers at work at the same time throughout the entire Union, educating, as he says, the masses to the alliance cause before the meeting of the fifty-second Congress. By the time the national convention meets in November President Polk thinks the alliance will be fully posted as to what strength the order will have as a presidential and congressional factor in 1892. President Polk has taken the field in person, and will visit every State from Maine to the Pacific coast.

A PRIVATE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

Country Alliance Banks to Take Grain on Storage until Lent Money on it.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—The alliance executive committee of Kansas is considering a scheme which practically places the sub-treasury plan of the National Farmers' Alliance in the hands of private capitalists.

J. C. Hopkins, who was a delegate from the New York Economic Club at the Cincinnati convention, is the originator of the scheme. The plan is to establish a bank in each county of the State under the direction of the local alliance exchange. The capital stock is to be furnished by private subscription. In connection with each bank an elevator or a store-house is to be built. A farmer may then dump his grain or cotton into the store-houses, receiving for it a check for 80 per cent, of the value of the grain deposited by paying a small percentage for storage and insurance. He will be allowed to keep his grain in the depository until such time as he may deem it best to place it upon the market. The amount of surplus deposited in this way must exceed the amount of stock subscribed for the bank.

Checks to be issued by these banks peculiarly desired and are in great demand. These checks are payable in gold or silver as any farmer can in this manner. It is thought they shall be circulated extensively.

The nature of the plan is such that women much more than men to be benefited by which spring from the system. The way, each farmer will be able to secure a large amount of money.

Five hundred dollars was the amount left for the Baptist Female University.

He also left a large sum to the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville and other charitable objects.

He was a noble Christian man and a truly philanthropic.

He was in all places on all sides of the State, and in every corner, he had a friend.

BLOODY WORK IN HAYTI.

Fifty Persons Put to Death by President Hyppolite—Scenes of Horror in Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Oranjo-Nassau, from Port au Prince, Hayti, today brings the first definite news of the outbreak there on May 29.

The following letter, dated Port au Prince, May 31, concerning the outbreak, was brought by the steamer: "For the last two or three weeks there have been rumors that a revolution against President Hyppolite was imminent in this capital, and these having reached the ears of the chief executive he caused the arrest of about 80 suspected persons, dragged them from their homes and put them in iron in prison. Among the suspected was General Sully, who, hearing he was 'wanted,' hid himself. Failing to secure the general himself, his wife was taken instead and thrown into prison.

"Corpus Christi, Thursday, May 28, was a national holiday, and it was reported that on that date Hyppolite, in order to effectually terrify the populace, had ordered a Gatling gun to be taken down to the prison and the 80 prisoners to be summarily executed.

"The friends of the prisoners, among whom was General Sully, met in council, and while the President was in the Cathedral, they forced open the prison doors and freed all the prisoners, about 250 in all.

A SERIES OF ASSASSINATIONS.

"Then, by order of the President, began a series of assassinations perhaps unequalled in the annals of civilization, and to which the massacre of St. Bartholomew sinks into insignificance.

"The first victim was Mr. Ernest Rigaud, a respected merchant, a hard working man, who occupied himself exclusively with his business and was positively known to have been perfectly innocent of conspiracy of any kind. He was sitting on the balcony with his wife, when the President passed, ordered him out and sent him to the cemetery to be shot. He asked to be allowed to take his hat (he was uncovered) and the President's own words were: 'You won't require a hat long.' His nephew, a boy of fifteen or sixteen, followed him him to the place of execution and returned with the news to the afflicted wife, who was still hoping to bring influence to bear to save her husband. He told her: 'It is useless; my poor uncle has been fouly murdered. These words were reported to the President and twenty minutes later the boy was brought before him. Being asked if he had made the above statement he did not deny it, but said: 'President, I have never conspired against you by word or deed.' The boy was shot at once.

SEVENTEEN SHOT AT ONCE.

"About the same time Mr. Alexis Rossignol, an inoffensive and much esteemed man, was executed in the streets. Another man was put up against the Cathedral wall and shot. Seventeen were executed in a batch, and even at this date an occasional volley tells that another poor wretch has been sent to his doom.

"There is no fighting in the streets to excuse this massacre. Every execution is carried out in the most cold-blooded way, the executioners being soldiers belonging to the most degraded type of men, who seem to enjoy the bloody task.

VICTIMS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The Terrible Fate of Two Brothers in Atchison County, Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Some two weeks ago a mad dog bit a steer, one of a herd of cattle belonging to the Vanderburg brothers, living in the western portion of Atchison County, Kansas. The steer was afflicted with hydrophobia, which spread to other members of the herd.

There were three of the Vanderburg brothers, and each of them was bitten by one or another of the afflicted animals. They did not know the terrible nature of the disease which which their cattle were afflicted and paid no particular attention to the injuries until Friday, when one of the brothers became violently ill with hydrophobia. Last night he died in most excruciating agony.

To-day another brother died and the third was brought to this city by the surgeon of the Missouri Pacific corps and was placed in the Missouri Pacific hospital. He has all of the terrible symptoms of hydrophobia, and it is not believed that medical skill will avail him anything. Physicians say he can survive a day or two only at farthest.

WAKE FOREST GETS \$25,000.

A. C. Melke, of Lambertton, Leaves Large Legacies to Different Institutions, Raleigh Chronicle.

A. C. Melke, of Lambertton, who died recently in Asheville, bequeathed large legacies to several of the most prominent charitable institutions in the State.

In his will he leaves twenty-five thousand dollars to Wake Forest College, to be used as a part of the endowment fund.

He left also fifteen thousand dollars for the establishment of a first class Baptist school in Lambertton.

Six thousand dollars goes to the endowment of a home for the aged and infirm ministers.

THREE QUEER WOMEN EVANGELISTS.

Strange Scenes in a Country Church, and Hypnotism Said to be the Cause. Courier-Journal.

One of those strange religious crazes that at intervals pass over certain sections of the country is now raising in Mr. Ebal, a little Indiana settler, the mind. Under the influence of hypnotism or fanaticism people are forsaking their homes to listen to the frothy talk of three women, passing as they hear the wild harangues from more interest at first into intense excitement, losing control over nerve and muscles, dancing and shaking like Indian dervishes, and finally falling into trances hard to tell from death. The strange craze has existed for weeks, and shows no sign of cessation. It resembles the wild work of the notorious Mrs. Woodworth in this city a few years ago, but is so much more severe that a parallel must be sought for further back in the dancing epidemic of the early years of the century.

About ten weeks ago three women, who said they came from Springfield, Ill., passed through Bloomington, Ind. The oldest was apparently about 60 years of age, and gave her name as Mrs. Sarah Laughlin. Her companions were unmarried: Anna Hufkin, about 25 years of age, and Mattie Robinson, about 18. The three moved on to Mt. Ebal, a country church, ten miles south of Bloomington, and about midway between Smithville and Harrodsburg. There they settled down and began their meetings, which have continued nightly ever since. From the start familiar hypnotic experiments were made, both the older women using the young girl as the subject. To the simple country people these mesmerism feats were very strange, and to them is due the first credence given to the claims of the women that they were overpowered by Jehovah to make their miraculous manifestations, to heal the sick, and to cast out devils. As their subject fell into the by-otic trance they cried out that she was "one of the slain of the Lord; slain by Him to be saved; to awake from the death purified and regenerated."

Converts came to the women preachers speedily. One by one the people became infected by their strange hallucinations, and now night after night aisles, benches, pulpit, and rostrum in the little church are packed with "the slain."

Those having the meetings in charge say that the thing has only fairly started and that they will be kept up all summer. It was thought, one month ago, that there would be a subsidence of the interest and excitement when corn ploughing and planting time arrived, but instead of that, the meetings are still crowded every night, and the interest is unabated. The managers now say their big tabernacle—a tented pavilion large enough to seat more than a thousand people—will arrive early next week, when the campaign against the "powers of darkness" will be begun in earnest, with increased zeal and valor.

A few days ago the scene of the strange excitement was visited by a representative of the Courier-Journal, and an exaggeration was found in the reports of the craze. Many of the converts, from the time they came in sight of the chapel, began to jerk and twitch their heads, which increased as the meeting progressed; first a tremulous motion sidewise, then bending their hands more and more vehemently, up and down, and finally describing an elliptical, or circular movement. When they lose consciousness in the trance many of them look as if they were dead, lying for twelve hours sometimes, with the motion of the heart so faint that it can scarcely be discerned.

It was impossible to find among all the converts at these meetings a single one who has joined a church. It is not talked about. Neither the managers nor any of their disciples ever indicate any denominational preference. The preaching consists of short, and at times incoherent and disjointed exhortation, harping always on the theme that the preachers are possessed of miraculous power, bestowed in the night time, by visions, Miss Hufkin stated before the meeting that she had been informed in a vision, during the preceding night, that it might be that they would shortly have to leave these meetings and establish the Tabernacle of the Lord at Avoca, in Lawrence county, near Bedford. This woman is the best preacher of the three, but her best exhibitions of oratory are furnished during a her loud, vehement, and very rapid prayers, during which she holds a handkerchief aloft in one hand and shakes and trills her voice in an emotional way, well calculated to move and profoundly impress her illiterate followers.

Among the singular features of these meetings is the fact that this woman seems to devote herself to persons scoffing themselves against her, and certainly not yielding a willing obedience to her commands and exhortations. These are mostly young men, one of whom, a lad 19 years old, was carried out of the church to a shady place nearby, after he had fallen heavily to the floor about the centre of the room. He was in convulsions when carried to the outer air, frothing at the month, and a severe hemorrhage immediately following from his mouth. His teeth were firmly set together, and when young men about him were shouting to him: "Ben, Ben, ask the Lord to help you, and He will help you—He helped us," the poor fellow would shake his head, indicating that though his eyes were closed in sleep or trance, he yet had some sort of knowledge of what was going on around him. His groans, leaning on a stout hickory staff, said: "Ben won't yield. He cursed these meetings yesterday. He came to this meeting this morning evening, and swore he would not yield obedience to the Lord. That's what makes it go on here with him." From others it was learned that for more than a week this young man had been equally affected, after an equally strong resistance. Gathered about him, as he lay sleeping in the deep shadows of the grove, his friends decided that after he came out of the slum condition, they would dissuade him from further attendance upon the meetings.

Many such incidents occur at every meeting, and the spread of the craze is becoming alarming. An explanation of the excitement was sought, and Prof. William I. Bryan, who has the chair of mental and moral philosophy at the State University of Bloomington, was asked his opinion of the Mt. Ebal trances meeting.

"No careful scientist will profess to give an ultimate explanation of anything," he replied. "He only tries to group facts. I saw nothing at Mt. Ebal Church in the way of a 'trance,' which could not be grouped with the relatively simpler cases of hypnotism. One does not need to be a specialist in this field—I am not one myself—to see these two things—first, that the methods of the leaders are such as to induce hypnotism; and second, that the cataleptic, rigidities, metons, visions, &c., are all such as would be expected by a hypnotisist under the conditions present. As an illustration of their method I saw one of the women approach a timid looking boy of perhaps 16 and exhort him to come to the Lord." At the time the congregation was singing, over and over, in slow but weird and intense tones, one line. "It's the very same power, it's the very same power, it's the very same power, that came at Pentecost." Meanwhile the leader held before and somewhat above the boy's face an open hymn book in such a way that the light fell upon it brightly. At this he stared for a few moments and then fell away into the first stage of hypnosis. In this direct hypnosis, Charcot could not have done it better.

"Throughout the time of meeting the conditions were such as a hypnotisist would consider favorable. Many persons wish to pass into the 'trance.' Even more expect to do so, or at least fear that they will pass into that state. All have the attention powerfully directed in that way. The long, metallic, rhythmical tones—in preaching, prayer, and singing—characterized both by monotony and intensity, are under these conditions quite sufficient to induce the hypnotic state. The attention is further fixed by the spasmodically quivering right hand of the preacher, or by the open book held aloft in the light in her right hand. Cases of auto-hypnosis also occur.

"As to the phenomena of the 'trance,' besides the changes of circulation, respiration, and the rigidity of the body, which are common phenomena of the cataleptic state, it is significant that all the actions performed and all the visions reported are such as the actions or words of the leaders suggest. In the voodoo snake worship reported from Hayti, women wriggle and hiss like serpents. Here they shake the right hand and walk about the church, and describe Satan, &c., all which they have seen and heard from the leaders. These leaders could perform far greater 'miracles,' if they knew what some of our hypnotisists could tell them to try.

"As to the effect of all this upon the people who undergo it, I will say that I think two boys, who might have had some degree of sane life, are probably rendered idiotic in the way I have mentioned. Many others will doubtless suffer in a less degree, particularly some among the women and young girls. Some will doubtless receive positive benefit. I do not doubt the sincerity of the people, nor that the life of the community may be elevated. I believe one of the leaders shammed a trance. I do not know about the others."

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Its Effects Widespread—People Killed by Falling Walls. Rome June 7.—Lombardy, Venetia, and part of Tuscany were visited early this morning by repeated shocks. The worst shock occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Shocks were also felt in Venice and Milan.

The centre of the disturbance was at Verona. A subterranean noise was heard like the roar of artillery, which was followed by three strong shocks. The inhabitants rushed into the streets in terror. At Marconigo three persons were killed, and at Badia Calavena seventeen were badly injured by falling houses and chimneys. At the latter place another shock was felt at 6 o'clock in the morning, and much additional damage was done.

The movements were undulating in character and were felt more or less over the whole of the north of Italy.

Rome, June 8.—Advisors from Badia Calavena and Treviso, two of the towns in northern Italy that were visited by the earthquake yesterday, show that the inhabitants are terror stricken, and that they have taken to the fields for safety. The authorities have, as far as possible, sought to alleviate the distress among the people, and have furnished a large number of tents to shelter those who have fled from their homes.

The subterranean rumblings continue, and occasionally slighter shocks than those of yesterday are felt. The people are in a state of mortally fearing the earth open and swallow them.

James' Experience. He brought a point, being to be as durable as the Avoca point, and pointed four times in a brief period. His neighbor bought the 'Avoca' and pointed him twice in the same period. Jones showed his neighbor about his paper case, the thousand dollar Avoca point, and he showed him the same point, and he showed him the same point, and he showed him the same point.

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Rev. J. H. Kyle, elected U. S. Senator from South Dakota, says the people of the East sent him out to preach to the heathen at \$500 a year, and then the heathens sent him back East to do political missionary work at \$5,000 a year.

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Christian Geiss, a German, and Miss Ellen Burke, of Irish birth, neither of whom can speak the other's language, were married in Pittsburg. The knot was tied in Latin, an interpreter aiding to secure the proper responses. To the clergyman the bride said that she and her husband managed to do their courting by signs, and no doubt they would be happy, now they were married.

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I understand," said Miss Sharpe; "you had it all in the head, I believe."

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of the MESSANGER AND INTELLIGENCER will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. The Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any cure it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: S. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who cannot be found will send you one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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M. B. & C. B. EMPORIUM New York RACKET STORE, Wadesboro, N.C. "Blow your horn, Billy," for if you do not, "old boy," nobody else will.

45 INCH Flouncings, embroidered all the way up, with Hemstitched Cotton, 43c; 47c; 49c; 53c; 58c; 63c. If you want a Bargain in a NICE WHITE DRESS see these goods. 12 yards LINEN TORCHON LACE IN BOLT, 13c; 15c; 19c; 24c. bolt of 12 yards. ORIENTAL LACES 6c; 9c; 12c; 15c; 18c. WHITE DRESS GOODS 4c; 5c; 6 1-2c; 7c; 8c; 10c; 12c; 13c. up. The Best Hatter you ever saw, with 10 foot rope for 25 cents. A good Jeans Pant Cloth 8c; 9c; 10c; 12 1-2c; 14c; 16c; 19c; 21 cents. Men's Malaga Straw Hats, 7 inch brim, 8 cents. Same in Boys, 4 cents. Good Calicoes 4c, 5c. Colored Dress Lawns 3 1-2 cents. Bleached Domestic 5c; 6c; 7c; 7 1-2c; 8 1-2 cents. A Beautiful line of Challies at 4 1-2 cents a yard worth 7. 2500 Wood Tooth Picks 4 cents. Suspensives 5c; 7c; 8c; 10c; 12c; 14c; 16c; 18c; 21c; 24c. 27 New goods coming in all the time. Come to see us when you want Bargains. Another lot Ladies Trimmings 43c; 49c; 56c; 63c; 67c; 73c; 79c; 82c; 89c; 93c.

New York Racket Store, Harris & Horton, Proprietors. New York Office 549, 551 and 553 Broadway. WE sell goods for cash. No credit business in mine, if you please. No books and their keeper, costing from five to six hundred dollars a year. No estimate of bad debts in making up the cost of goods. No feeling of distrust or uneasiness on the part of the seller. No dodging by the customer because he owes you a bill, and so on, with a thousand other evils of the Credit System, which "even to name would be unlawful."

FOR GROCERIES AND General Merchandise, SEE W. C. HARDISON. In addition to being a cash bargain house, we are strictly a ONE PRICE HOUSE. We sell one dollar's worth of goods as cheaply as we can sell ten dollar's worth and all are marked so closely and we value the one price principle so highly that even one penny would split the trade. There is no reason why a man with small necessities should pay more pro rata for one dollar's worth of goods than a man who has to buy ten to fifty dollars worth, or why certain lines of goods should bear a greater profit than other lines. Why not make the profit uniform, and the same rate on every article in the house and let all share alike? It has been the habit of some merchants, and no doubt is to this day, in opening up a bill of goods to select the most salable and attractive and put a larger per cent on them on that account. The true merchant or buyer will guard against anything high in price or unsuited to his trade and then this old foggy habit will be inexcusable.

WE DON'T BUY YOUR Spring - and - Summer GOODS Until you examine our Stock and Get Our Prices. Money saved is money made. J. A. LITTLE & CO.