

The best data obtainable gives the Republic of Columbia a population of 3,840,000.

An English penny-in-the-slot machine company has been mulcted in damages by the victim of a machine that didn't work.

Thirty-two out of the 102 counties in Illinois have actually decreased in population during the last ten years.

"Adirondack" Murray, who is pleading for the preservation of American forests from the rostrum, does not regard the lumberman, but rather the sportsman who idly builds destructive fires, as the chief destroyer.

Major-General O. O. Howard has undertaken mission work in New York since he was stationed at Governor's Island in command of the United States troops, according to the Chicago Times. He and his son have been teaching Bible classes in a miserable room over a stable in Elizabeth street. He is now trying to buy a deserted church in Chrystie street for the use of the school and for services for adults. The general contributes \$1000, and asks the Christian public to help him raise the balance, about \$17,000.

The new Anti-Kidnaping League's National Committee recently issued in New York an address to the public stating that many sane persons have been proved in court lately to be illegally imprisoned in lunatic asylums, and that such imprisonment is easily inflicted without trial and hard to escape from. They say that rich people whose property is coveted and persons whose spouses wish to get rid of them, are especially liable to kidnaping. The committee asks all who know of such cases and all who feel themselves in danger of such incarceration to write to the Secretary, Miss C. C. Lathrop.

Hypnotism is likely, in the opinion of the New York Mail and Express, to play an important part in the homicidal tragedies in the near future. The inevitable plea of insanity is in bad odor and has lost its effect with the average jury. Hypnotism combines the elements of novelty and mystery and has the advantage of exonerating the hypnotic instrument of crime on the ground of irresponsibility when under the dominating influence of a superior will, while it leaves the subject entirely rational and responsible when not in the hypnotic state. This plea is destined to complicate our criminal jurisprudence, and involve the administration of justice in most serious difficulties. If the hypnotized agents of crime are irresponsible, and at the same time are perfectly rational and honorable, the only parties who can be held for such crimes are those who use for criminal purposes this uncanny power. Dr. Liegeois, professor of the medical college of Nancy, testified in the trial of the Paris stranglers, to the effect that not only was Gabrielle Bonaparte, the famous accomplice, an unconscious accessory of the crime committed, but that in his opinion there were from four to five persons in every hundred who were similarly susceptible to hypnotic influence.

Chief Justice Blackley, of Georgia, in deciding that the Antioch Baptist Church at Atlanta must be sold to pay the salary of the preacher, says: "If any debt ought to be paid, it is one contracted for the health of souls, for pious ministrations and holy service. If any class of debtors ought to pay, as a matter of morals as well as legal duty, the good people of a Christian Church are that class. No church can have any higher obligation resting upon it than that of being just. The study of justice for more than forty years has impressed me with the supreme importance of this grand and noble virtue. Some of the virtues are in the nature of moral virtues, but this is an absolute necessity of social life. It is the hog and hominy, the bacon and beans of morality, public and private. It is the exact virtue, being mathematical in its nature. Mercy, pity, charity, gratitude, generosity, magnanimity, etc., are the liberal virtues. They flourish partly on voluntary concessions made by the exact virtue, but they have no right to extort from it any unwilling concessions. A man cannot give in charity, or pity, hospital, or magnanimity, the smallest part of what is necessary to enable him to satisfy the demands of justice. The law grants exemptions of property to families, but none to corporations or collective bodies, lay or ecclesiastical. These must pay their legal debts if they can. All their property, legal and equitable, is subject. We think a court may well constrain this church to do justice. It is certainly an energetic measure to sell the church to pay the preacher, nor would it be allowable to do so if other means of satisfying the debts were within reach."

THE NORTH CAROLINA GIRLS.

An Appropriation of \$20,000 for a Female Industrial School.

A petition has been presented to the North Carolina Legislature during its present session praying for an appropriation of \$20,000 to aid in the establishment of an "Industrial School for the White Girls of North Carolina." This is a very trifling sum, as the Wilmington Messenger observes, "for 1,800,000 people to give to the cause of woman—to the safety and happiness, and comfort, and usefulness, of hundreds of the white girls of Carolina from year to year and from generation to generation."

We have little doubt that the Legislature will make no desired grant, and that the school will be established. Certainly the State could not find a better investment, nor one that would pay larger and handsomer returns.

The movement is under the direction of the King's Daughters, who are circulating petitions throughout the State for signatures, and who will doubtless go to Raleigh with so many of the intelligent and patriotic people of the State behind them that, even if it should be so disposed, the Legislature will not dare to refuse their reasonable request. The number of illiterates in North Carolina is positively disgraceful. According to the census of 1880, of persons 10 years of age and upward 38.2 per cent. were unable to read or write. Of the 52,619 white females, from 15 to 20 years of age, but inclusive, who were returned by the census enumerators, 15,219 or 28.9 per cent. were unable to write, and of the 215,350 white females of 21 years of age and upward, 79,017 or 36.7 per cent. were unable to write. More than one-third of the white women and girls in North Carolina, one of the richest and most flourishing States in the South, cannot write their names, and very nearly as many are unable to read the language which they speak. Surely, something should be done by the State for the education of the future wives and mothers of the State, who are to give character to the citizenship of the generations yet to be. In their present most praiseworthy undertaking, as we are told by our Wilmington contemporary, the King's Daughters "are moved by a profound appreciation of the necessity of doing something through the State, for the benefit of that class of white girls who are unprovided for and have no way of obtaining a place or occupation whereby they may 'earn an honest living.'"

We are rejoiced to know that North Carolina is keeping step with her sister Southern States in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the women of the South, who are largely dependent in this practical age upon their own exertions for the means of making a living. In his inaugural address Governor Tillman directed attention to this important subject, and, with the co-operation of the State, we have no doubt that his recommendations will assume practical shape and that it will not be long before South Carolina makes ample provision for the education in "the practical arts and sciences" of its daughters, as it has already made provision for the education of her sons. The experiment of industrial training schools for women has been made in Mississippi and Georgia, with the best results, and what has been accomplished in these States can be accomplished with even greater satisfaction in the two Carolinas.

In Mississippi and Georgia the location of the industrial schools was left open by the Legislature to the competition of rival towns and cities. The Mississippi College was established at Columbus because Columbus, with a population of six thousand, many of whom were colored, gave \$90,000 to secure the location of the school at that place. Of this amount \$50,000 was represented by suitable buildings and grounds, and \$40,000 was contributed in cash. In Georgia the little town of Milledgeville entered the lists against the burgeoning city of Atlanta, and secured the establishment of the Georgia Industrial and Technological Institute for women within its limits. To accomplish this end Milledgeville, with a population of four thousand, subscribed \$10,000 in cash and made a loan of \$12,000 to the State to aid it in pushing forward the work of construction. What Mississippi and Georgia have done in this direction the two Carolinas can do. The need for industrial schools is even more urgent in the last named States than in the former, and when the public mind shall be fully aroused upon the subject we have no fear as to the ultimate result.

Our girls ought to be educated, and educated in the most practical way. North Carolina is moving in the right line, and we shall be much disappointed if the "Farmers' Legislature of 1891" do not take a practical view of the question and extend the aid for which the King's daughters pray.—Charleston News and Courier.

STRUCK REV. SAM JONES.

A Texas Mayor Assaults the Evangelist and Gets the Worst of It. Sam Jones is now at Palestine, Texas. He denounced Mayor Ward last year. This year he laid for Jones. Friday morning he was leaving Palestine Ward struck him with his cane. Jones jerked the cane away and beat the Mayor over the head and face. Ward tried to draw a pistol, but was prevented. Jones' Georgia girl pulled him through all right. The news of the encounter soon spread throughout Palestine. After a hasty meeting of citizens, handbills were issued calling a mass-meeting for the purpose of condemning the attack of the Mayor.

The act of Mayor Ward is generally denounced, while there is an element averse to attacks upon private characters such as an occasionally made by Sam Jones in his pulpits zeal. Mayor Ward was subsequently arrested and placed under bonds of aggravated assault and for carrying a pistol. The mayor avows his right to carry weapons, and declares that he had no intention of carrying his resentment further than causing the evangelist.

The Sultan has made Professor Koch a first-class member of the Ottoman Order of Turkey.

SOUTHERN STATE NEWS.

Happenings of Importance of a Week.

Dwellers in City and Country Get a Write-Up Here Free of Charge, and No Questions Asked.

A new town is soon to be built in Prince George county.

The dwelling house of John J. Russell, a wealthy resident of Petersburg, took fire Monday and before the flames could be extinguished, Russell, who was asleep, was suffocated to death.

Contracts for the construction of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad, 150 miles from Danville, in this State, to Bristol, Tenn., have been awarded to the Inter-State Construction Company, of New York. Work began under contract Thursday.

The proposition to remove the body of Mr. Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for permanent burial has been revived. Mayor Elliston, of Richmond, will consult Mrs. Davis as to the matter upon his approaching visit to New York, and it is hoped that she will consent that her husband shall find a resting place in the heart of Old Confederate capital. No other city in the South can offer so appropriate a place of sepulchre for the sacred dust of the greatest of Presidents.

NORTH CAROLINA. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Society for prevention of cruelty to children and animals was passed by the Legislature Friday.

Charlotte had a \$100,000 fire last week. The Belmont hotel and the Wilson Drug Company building were burned.

Many county Alliances are instructing members of the Legislature to vote for a bill increasing the school tax from 1.3 to 35 cents on the \$100 valuation of property.

Large droves of mules from Kentucky and Tennessee are being brought to Raleigh and Charlotte, and find ready sale at good prices.

Bills passed the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, and amending the Constitution so as to elect the District Solicitors by a vote of the whole State.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Episcopal churches of Charleston have organized a Church Guild. The bank of Georgetown has been granted a charter, petitioners being A. A. Springs and others. Capital stock \$50,000.

At the Young Men's Christian Association county convention, which will be held at Edgefield on February 28 and March 1 and 2, ex-Governor J. C. Sheppard will make the opening address. The hall team of the South Carolina University has organized for the season and sends a challenge so all whom it may concern to contest for the State championship in a series of three games during the Columbia Centennial festival.

The executive committee of the State Grange met at Wright's Hotel, Columbia, Master of the Grange Thompson in the chair. All of the committee, with one exception, were present. The general affairs and prospects of the Grange were thoroughly discussed, and it was determined that the executive committee shall issue an address to the patrons throughout the State, urging organization and reorganization. There are already well organized branches in Kershaw, Chester, Oconee, Florence, Marion, Abbeville and Anderson. All of these branches have been in existence since 1872, and have well sustained the honor, credit and usefulness of the organization. The committee also discussed the recommendation made to the last Legislature that the State should establish at Hampton and the Blackburg College. As is the case in Georgia, the Virginia school law gives the whites two-thirds and the colored ones one-third of the school fund, and Gov. McKinney went so far as to give Mr. Noble to understand that upon no other condition would he accept Virginia's share of the appropriation. The Secretary has forwarded his money here, and it has been divided between the two colleges in the ratio named in the State laws.

GEORGIA. Gen. R. S. Henderson, a prominent Confederate officer, died in Atlanta Thursday.

Half the county officers elected in Lumpkin county are Alliancemen. A pitiful sight on the streets of Columbus recently was a boy 9 years old in a beastly state of intoxication. He was arrested, but the Black Maria had to be summoned in order to convey him to the lock-up. He raved and cursed fearfully while being carried there.

The oldest colored woman in Georgia died in Rockdale on Wednesday morning last. She was one hundred and five years old.

Mrs. Berry was found in her room at Columbus late Tuesday night with her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer is believed to be Mrs. Berry's husband. The couple had been living apart, but on Monday they were apparently reconciled. Berry is missing.

Brunswick will have some very important meetings of associations, encampments and conventions during the next three months. They are: The state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, from February 20th to 23rd; the annual convention of the Georgia Teachers' Association, from April 23th to May 1st; the annual encampment of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Georgia, to begin on May 19th and continue for a week. These are all meetings of great importance to the people of the State generally.

TENNESSEE. A newspaper reporter on the American, at Nashville, committed suicide Thursday evening at the Capital City.

THE FARMERS' SENATOR.

A Sketch of the Man Who Defeated Ingalls.

The new Senator is a Six-Footer of slender Build—Ingalls Takes His Defeat in Good Humor.

He married in December, 1892, and removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he bought a small tract of timber land and began to clear it for a farm. He was not successful in the undertaking, and in 1893, he went to Wisconsin and purchased a farm in Mayan County. Then the war trouble came on, and as he had expressed strong Union sentiments, it became prudent for him to make another move—this time to Warren County, Ill., where he rented a farm, put in a general crop, and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, of the 83d regiment, Illinois Infantry.

Private Pfeffer was commissioned as second lieutenant, and was subsequently made depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville, handling the supplies for the military divisions of Mississippi under General Sherman. He served without sick leave or furlough until June 29, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Such leisure as came to him in the army he had devoted to study, and after his discharge he opened a law office in Clarksville, Tenn. He secured a number of important cases growing out of the war, and prosecuted them successfully. In the decade re-establishing peace and good will in the South he took issue with the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow and labored for the organization of a Conservative-Union party in harmony with the National Republican party. After a four year's residence at Clarksville he grew tired of the social and political condition, and sacrificing his property there, he removed to Topeka, Kan., in 1870. There he located a claim and again engaged in agriculture. He also established a newspaper and opened a law office at the county seat. He was in the legislature of 1874 as Senator from Wilson and Montgomery counties.

AS A JOURNALIST. He met with financial reverses in 1875, and changed his location to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, where he started the Coffeyville Journal and abandoned his law practice on account of failing health. He was a Republican Presidential elector in 1880, and gave up party politics with the election of Garfield in 1880. He is a strong Prohibitionist, but has always acted as a Unionist in the Kansas Farmer, and became special editorial writer for the Topeka Daily Capital.

HIS HOBBIES. Mr. Pfeffer has been a prominent champion of the interests of the farmers for many years, and was their principal spokesman in the successful campaign of 1880. He is a strong Prohibitionist, but has always acted as a Unionist in the Kansas Farmer, and became special editorial writer for the Topeka Daily Capital.

Mr. Pfeffer is six feet in height, of slender build, wears a full black beard and in general appearance is plain and unpretentious. He is slow and methodical in manner, but in addressing an audience he talks rapidly, earnestly, persistently and diffusively.

AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ALLIANCE, his whole effort will be devoted to securing a more abundant circulation of money and cheaper rates of transportation.

Judge Pfeffer lives quietly and comfortably in a small cottage on Fillmore street in Topeka. His tastes are domestic and studious, and his home life is devoid of display or fashion. He has a wife and four children—two girls and two boys—the latter being practical printers working in this city.

REPUBLICAN HOPES. Republicans generally are well satisfied with Judge Pfeffer, whom they have looked upon as the best of the several Alliance aspirants. It is thought he will affiliate with the Republicans in the Senate in all matters not directly antagonistic to the interest of the farmers and laboring classes of the country. His record as a soldier helped him to triumph over his competitors, and he will be an advocate of the veterans in all legislation affecting them. One objection urged against him by his Alliance opponents was his age and physical infirmity. Some of the members who at first opposed him feared that he might not like to serve his entire term, in which event a republican Governor would undoubtedly appoint Ingalls to succeed him.

A SELF-MADE MAN. William Alfred Pfeffer has lived a life of toil and hardship very similar to that of Lincoln and Garfield before they came into public notice. He has met all the common vicissitudes that beset the human family, such as poverty, poor crops, unfortunate investments and impaired health. He has been a pioneer farmer, a pedagogue, a soldier, a lawyer, a legislator, a lecturer and an editor. Mr. Pfeffer was born in Cumberland County, Pa., on September 10, 1831, his parents being farm people of small means. The locality offered limited advantages for education and training, and young Pfeffer had no opportunity for advancement except such as he could make for himself. He attended the little neighborhood school in the winter months between the age of 7 and 17. He was a close student and reader, and at the age of 13 had a teacher's certificate, and was given charge of a district school at \$16 a month, from which he paid for his board and clothing and saved something for books and papers. He taught school for several winters and worked on the farm in the summer, and employed every spare hour in reading. At 19 he possessed a miscellaneous library of one hundred volumes, was a ready debater, and some of his communications had been published by theanti-slavery and temperance press.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHANGE IN THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD.

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He is charged with the direction of the operations of the transportation department in all its branches, and will report to the first vice-president. JOHN H. INMAN, President. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 43. The office of general superintendent and assistant general manager is hereby abolished, and all reports heretofore made to that office will hereafter be sent direct to this office. W. H. GREEN, General Manager. Feb. 2, 1891.

The Cotton Crop Movement. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The cotton crop movement to February 1 shows port receipts for five months 5,278,005 bales, against 4,954,151 last year; net overland to mills 795,706, against 187,240; interior stocks in excess of September 1, 437,383, against 300,982; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at exports, 398,255, against 401,829; crop in sight Feb. 1, 6,514,406, against for last year 5,766,750; year for year last; crop brought into sight for January, 961,084, against 768,939 last year, and 763,993 the year before. The last comparisons for the previous year embrace all corrections attached to the proper reports, instead of adding them in lumps later in the season.

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THE LABOR WORLD.

There is a dearth of sailors.

The South has 1,634,235 spinners. Chicago, Ill., has 20,000 unemployed. Denver, Col., boasts 100 manufacturers. Four thousand strikes occurred in 1890. The Iron Moulders' Union pay \$100 a day.

NEW YORK has a Hebrew Federation of Labor. BROOKLYN (N. Y.) furniture hands work nine hours. There are about 75,000 female typewriters in this country. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has 60,000 members. SHEEP butchers at the Chicago (Ill.) Stock Yards are on strike.

The strikers on Scotch railways have returned to work at last. ANTHONY, the great Chicago (Ill.) pork-packer employs 6000 men. ANOTHER outbreak of strikes in English shipping circles at Newcastle, England.

EIGHT-HOUR demonstrations will be held in every part of Portugal May 1. There are 100,000 miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. CENTRAL delegates have been admitted to the Central Union of St. Francisco, Cal.

The Fur-skin Dresser's Assembly is being reorganized. It died three years ago. BALFOUR's light railways in Ireland have given work to 7412 unskilled laborers. Of the 3000 striking cigarmakers at Hamburg, Germany, not one deserted the union.

At Cologne, Germany, 1800 idle men will be employed by the city at eighteen pence a day. The Ohio House of Representatives passed a bill making eight hours a day's work, except farm labor. A BREWERS' union at San Francisco, Cal., has nearly doubled wages and reduced hours almost half.

Of the 17,000,000 wage earners in this country, 7,000,000, or forty four per cent., are engaged in farming. STENOGRAPHERS and typewriters can be had in bunches at \$4 a week. Cooks at \$20 a month cannot be found to supply the demand. The laborers working at the salt works in the Government salt works receive twelve cents for twelve hours' hard work—one cent per hour.

C. G. CONY, horn manufacturer, of Elk-hart, Ind., has declined to reduce twenty-two per cent of his profits for the year in January, 1892, among his employes. FREDERICK H. FISHER, a railway engineer who died in Chicago, Ill., recently, had been an active worker in the labor cause, and during that time never had an accident.

The Federation of Labor has decided to eschew politics, maintaining that labor organizations should be non-partisan, and that it has wanted in influence and membership. The New York factory inspector recommends that women under twenty-one and youths of eight to sixteen, whose duties are limited to sixty hours a week, and the prevention of overworking.

The dwellings for workmen which the German Government proposes to build in north Berlin will cost \$100 each. They may be purchasable on terms equal to a deposit of \$75 and weekly payments of \$1.25. MANY labor organizations have of late appointed press secretaries, whose duties consist in furnishing correct reports to the newspapers, all other members being forbidden to write for the press. This is to protect all the business of their organizations.

PROMINENT PEOPLE. The Pope is confined to his bed with a cold. SENATOR CARLISLE is now fifty-five years old.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON indulges a weakness for ham sandwiches. The youngest of JAMES E. MURDOCH is probably the oldest American actor; he will soon be eighty years old. MOUGEL BEY, who originated the idea of damming the Nile for purposes of irrigation, is dead.

It is said that Chauncey Depew, the famous New York after-dinner speaker, has 600 namesakes. J. R. MCKEAN son-in-law of President Harrison, has arranged to settle with his family in Boston, Mass., having established a business connection there with an electric company.

BERRY WALL, the ex-king of the dudes, is making a success as a hard-working life insurance and domestic man. The transformation of this young ex-king of the dudes is as striking as that of Oscar Wilde.

QUEEN VICTORIA's experiment with the sitting-still mode of prolonging life is said to be encouraging so far as she is concerned. It is a simple matter. When Her Majesty feels like taking a walk she doesn't do it. W. CLARK RUSSELL, whose sea stories have such remarkable dash, brightness and out-of-door freedom, has long been a hopeless and well-nigh helpless invalid, chained to an indoor existence in an inland town.

AMERICAN HORSE, the Ogakala Chief, is known as the Daniel Drebber of the Sioux tribes. He is the most eloquent, silver-tongued aborigine on the continent. He is naturally a man of great influence among the Indians. The fortune of the richest Californian, Senator Leland Stanford, is estimated now at \$50,000,000. He is a native of New York and was a law student in a village before he went west in 1850 with the other pioneers.

ARGONAUT, the deposed monarch of Italy, is still by birth. His tall figure and snow-white moustache have made him one of the most striking individuals in the Chamber of Deputies. He has been an indefatigable worker. SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, is one of the few Congressional orators who preserve the "down meeting attitudes." He is simple in his language, old-fashioned in his manners, and there are but few flights of fancy or figures of speech in his speeches.

The Preacher Made Whisky. NASHVILLE, TENN., February 9.—General Deputy Collector Spurrier captured an illicit distillery at the residence of Rev. Berry Bridges, a Presbyterian preacher, near Bridgewater, Lincoln county, which Mrs. Bridges explained the doctor had been operating in making a little whisky for his own use. The still was a crude affair, but capable of making a gallon a day, and was locked in a cellar, under the smoke house.



WILLIAM PFEFFER.