

SANFORD, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

Myrtle Wax Candles.

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terial used in the war emergency might be used to great advantage by some en-terprising capitalist.

Colored People and the World's Fair.

Colored People and the World's Fair. WASHINGTON, D. C.—[Special.]—Rep-resentative Candler of Massachusetts, in treduced in the House, by request, a bill providing: that in the building to be erected by the Government for its exhib-its at the World's Columbian Exposition space shall be allotted to the colored peo-ple of the United States to exhibit works of art, field products, live stock, inven-tions, manufactures and other articles raised, fabricated, purchased or owned by colored people. The space so allotted to the colored people and the exhibits there-in shall be under the direction and con-trol of the Board of directors of the Col-ored World's Fair Association of Amer-ica, an institution incorporated under the have of the States of Alabama and Geor-gia. The said Board of Directors shall be entirely under the coatrol and subject to the orders of World's Columbian Com-mission and the Director-General thereof, mission and the Director-General thereof, and to such rules and regulations as they and to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time make. A sum not exceeding \$200,000 is appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of the transportation, care, and custody of the exhibits made by the colored poo-ple, and the return of the same, and for the expenses of the Board of Directors of the Colored World's Fair Association,

Two Prospectively Important Events

The Gould-Inman combination in the South puts the strong Kansas City, Mem-phis & Birmingham on the defensive and will probably result in a triple alliance which will unite that company, the Ma-con lines, including the Macon & Bir-mingham, Macon & Atlantic and Georgia Southern, and the Seaboard Air Line system. Should these arrangements be per-fected, they will be of great benefit to the prospective seaport city of Colleton,

Calvin S. Brice, who has been in the South with a party of capitalists, said the -Brunswick and Mobile-and we expect to establish lines of steamers from them ier day We have two Southern ports to ports in Central and South America and Mexico. We are looking over the South with reference to a supply of coal for these lines."

MARCH A LIVELY MONTH.

Strong Breezes Waft These News Notes To Us.

From Many Points in the Progressive Southland, Interesting We Are Sure.

VIRGINIA.

Dr. Francis Drake, of Leesburg, died Wednesday in his ninety-fourth year. A young white man named Arwood was killed by a train near Petersburg Thurs-

A party of Massachusetts capitalists embracing many members of the the Leg-islature of that State visited Alexandria Friday.

Col. A. S. Buford, President of the Virginia State Agricultural and Mechani-cal Society, Thursday appointed Major A. R. Venable as Secretary of the Society, and he has accepted the position.

The Farmers' Alliance of Pittsylvania county will establish a cigarette factory in opposition to the American Tobacco Company. J. M. McLaughlin has received the ap-

A party of men digging on Day street at Roanoke Thursday found a film re-sembling oil on the water. The depth was seven feet. The smell of gas soon became so strong that the men were forc-ed to the surface for fresh air. A lump of dirt from the noch bas a screen to of dirt from the pool has a greasy appearance and smells strong of petroleum. This is taken as an evidence of petroleum or natural gas, or both.

The mortuary report for Norfolk during January is most gratifying, showing only fifty deaths during that period. Eighteen of this numbes were over sixty years of age, while two were over nin The Masons will build a handsome Ma sonic temple in Wytheville this summer. The building will contain two large store rooms, a town hall and a Masouic ball.

Earnings of the Norfolk and Western for the third week in February, 1891. \$157,186; 1890, \$145,488; increase, \$11. 598. Three weeks in February, 1891 \$436,620; 1890, \$428,719; increase, \$7,

Jarvis.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Capt. W. Poldam has been unanimous fy recommend by the Wilmington pub-lic as a suitable man for railroad com-Mrs. Lathan, wife of Ex-Congressman, L. C. Lathan, of Pitt county, is dead. Mrs. Lathan was a Miss Montero of Viresented.

ginia and niece of wife of Governor

Raleigh offers \$5,000 for the retention of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Thomasville 100 acres of land. These places are the only bidders so far. Harriet KcKesson, a colored woman living on John's river whose husband was in the Federal army, drew \$1500 back

pension last week. A part of this she immediately invested in real estate near Morganton. The solicitors' salary bill has been de-

The solicitors' salary bill has been de-feated in the Legislature and the State's attorneys will hereafter be paid as here-tofore, by four dollars contributed by each person convicted, or by two dollars by the county in each case where the four dollars cannot be made out of the convict convict. The Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company has given out the contract for making brick and building a hand-some pavilion in their new park, and awarded the contract for the power sta-tion and entire electrical equipment for their electrical railroad to the Edison company.

Two bales of cotton were sold in San-dersville last week at 1 cent and 14 cents per pound, respectively. But it was cot-ton of a very inferior grade. ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

Truck handlers around Savannah say that the crop this year promises to be un-usually fine, but that it is much smaller than last year's crop. Papers in a \$1,000 damage suit were served against the Central road at Ameri-cus Wednesday. F. A. Johnson, who was put off the train at that place several weeks ago, wants that amount.

The new Merchants' and Farmers' Bank was organized at Quitman Wednes

The jail at Crawfordsville is without an occupant. It is a new jail, and there is a repugnance on the part of offenders to be the first tenant.

Claude Hampton Leach, as next friend of his daughter, Margaret L. Leach, has filed a suit for \$15,000 against the city of Atlanta on account of injuries received by the child in falling on a pile of sewer pip-ine.

ing. W. F. Burge, town marshal of Alpha-retta, went to Atlanta last Tuesday and remained until Saturday. Saturday night the council made a case against him for going away and neglecting his duty with-out leave, and imposed on him a fine of \$5. Mr. Burge then made a case against Mr. G. D. Rucker, one of the councilmen, for neglect of duty as a member of the committee on streets. He evidently wants committee on streets. He evidently wants o even up with them.

The high water in the rivers around Rome has done some damage in the coun-try districts. Sunday morning a sawmill floated down the Oostanaula and was caught by two colored fishermen. Dur-ing the day a part of the ginhouse came down, and with it a lot of seed cotton. This was also rescued by the same men.

TENNESSEE. The Lookout Mountain Guards, a new military company, was mustered at Chat-tanooga Saturday night by the election of officers, J. P. Tyffe, captain; Roster and Berryman, lieutenants. There are even 100 members.

A bill was passed by the Legislature last week making it a felony to burn cot-ton or other agricultural products. G. E. James, J. R. Whitman, H. H. Webster and others have chartered the Chattanooga, Kentucky & Chicago Rail-road Co. to build a railroad from Chatta-

looga to Bowling Green, Ky. The state encampment of the grand urmy of the Republic, convened at Johnson City last week and was well repre-sented, about sixty regiments being rep-

In both houses of the Legislature bills were introduced to compel manufacturing and mining corporations to settle with employees at regular intervals.

It is learned that the E. T. V. & G. railroad company will double track their system from Knoxville to Morristown from Knoxville to Cosl Creek, and from

from Knoxville to Cosi Creek, and from Ooltewah to Chattanooga. Also that an extension will be built from Rogersville Junction to Big Stone Gap, Virginia. The extension to Big Stone Gap will pass through a coustry rich in mineral re-sources and it will quickly become a rich feeder to the system. Citizens and taxpayers of Memphis, says the Appeal-Avalanche, look with open-eyed amazement at the miserable street cars going up and down the streets and ask one another when will the rolief and assistance promised come. Probably when the rolived memora set this

when the railroad magnates get things "fixed" to suit themselves. Not before. FLORIDA.

The Early Bird Phosphate Co., at Dun-ellon, will at once develop phosphate mines. Florid

Intensive Farming Has Come to Be a Buining Question.

George W. Truitt Says it is the Salvavation of the Country---Lack of Labor Makes it a Necessity.

George W. Truitt, is a successful Geor-gia farmer on the intensive plan, as ev-erybody knows which has been to the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta for the last year or so. Last fall he and Mrs. Truitt carried off several thousands dol-lars in prizes for their displays-Mr. Truitt in the products of the farm and Mrs. Truitt in a multitude of exhibits of the housewife's still.

Mrs. Truit in a multitude of exhibits of the housewife's skill. The picturesque plantation cabin, sur-rounded by a real cotton patch, which attracted so much attention at the pre-vious exposition, was Mr. Truitt's con-

The point of this article is the renaissance of intensive farming. A dozen years ago it was much talked of, and the Hon. Farris Furman, its apostle, stirred up a great deal of enthusiasm for the new culture. Since then the idea has been quictly but steadily growing. Each year has raised up some new advocate of the system and in some counties it has been extensively adopted. The scarcity of labor has now made in-

The scarcity of labor has now made in-tensive farming a pressing question. It has almost come to be a necessity. The migration of the negroes within the last two years has, in many instances, left the planters with a large crop in the field and nobody to harvest it. This has caused loss and has forced the owners of land to consider consider means of culture with fewer hands. Happily it has been found, and found to be much more profitable than found to be much more profitable than the old way. Mr. Truitt says it will be the salvation of the country, and he has come to the conclusion through experince.

ence. Mr. Truitt gives a description of the method which, in his pointed words, "brings contentment and happiness." Here is what he says: "There is no question in the minds of observing people that we are drifting to the small farm. In fact, our labor is so disorganized and unreliable that the day of profit on the plantation is gome, except in rare instances where the owner is a in rare instances where the owner is a man of exceptionable executive ability, and has reduced all his operations down to the most economic business system. By hard work and constant, unremit-

ting attention to details, I have succeed ting attention to details, I have succeed-ed in bringing average poor land up to where it averages a bale to the acre. Of course some land produces more than other. On eighty acres of my individual crop last year I made 104 bales, averag-ing 470 pounds per bale. On seventy aercs my tenants made forty-six bales, or on 150 acres of land 150 bales of cotton. This is a plain statement of a simple fact. This is a plain statement of a simple fact. As to how I do this:

"First, I break about one-half of my land with a two horse plow, alternating cach year, plowing very deep. The oth-er half I bed with square-pointed scoot-

ers. "I lay off my rows four feet wide, running a scooter in front and a Johnson wing the opposite direction in same fur-row. In that furrow I place the cotton row. In that furrow I place the cotton seed for fertilizer as early after Christmas as possible, forty bushels to the acre. About the 10th or 15th of March I put on top of these seed 400 pounds of acid per acre. I find the heavy rains wash the sand into the furrows and mix it thoroughly with the seed, which is very beneficial. Then bed flat with square pointed scooters. When the cotton seed cannot be had, I use 500 pounds of gos-sypium per acre just before planting. On my thirsty land I run a subsoil plow over the fertilizer, in order to mix it thorough

"To get the best results from twenty worn out farm land, the first thing to be done is to thoroughly terrace the land, in order than there may be no waste from washing. The terraces must be made strong aid on a level. When so made they will not be any trouble after the second year; then prepare and fertilize as second year; then prepare and retuine as above. Deep plowing in the preparation of land is essential. After the plant is, up, of course the shallower the cultiva-tion the better. About the 30th of July the cotton should all be topped, as that makes it mature earlier and often saves much damage from the cationilla. Most much damage from the catterpillar. Most people wait too late to top their cotton and consequently fail to get the real ben-efit from the operation. "The salvation of this country rests on

"The savation of this country rests on the intensive system of farming, small acreage, high fertilization and thorough and rapid working of the crop means profit to the farmer, whereas the old system means a continued struggle and a miscrable hand-to-mouth existence. The piness, the other only trial, hardship and discontent." GEO. W. TRUITT.

THE CONFESSSION OF FAITH.

A Statement Regarding the Recent Work of the Revision Committee.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 4.-Dr. W. E. Moore, Secretary of the Presbyterian General Assembly's committee on the reision of the Confession of Faith, which held its second session at Washington, Feb. 16, says:

"The same method was pursued as at the sessions in Allegheny, so that the en-tire confession was revised and attention tire confession was revised and attention given to the answers of the Presbyteries on each chapter and section designated by them. The work done and tentative-ly adopted at Allegheny was passed in review and confirmed, or changed as deemed best. The committee thus revis-ed Chapters I.-XVI. The remaining chapters were taken up at these sessions and changes tentatively made were finally adopted as the mature indement of the and changes tentatively made were finally adopted as the mature judgment of the committee. The changes, eliminations, or additions are chiefly in Chapter I., 5, Chapter III., 3, 4, 5, 6; Chapter IV., 1; Chapter VI., 4; Chapter VII., 3, 4, 5, 6; Chapter X., 2, 3, 4; Chapter XI., 1-3; Chapter XIV., 1; Chapter XVI., 7; Chap-ter XXI., 4; Chapter XXIII., 3; Chapter XXIV., 3; Chapter XXV., 6; Chapter XXIV., 3; Chapter XXX., 2. "The general desire expressed by the Presbyteries in their answer to the over-tures, 'for a more explicit statement of the love of God for the world,' 'for the sufficiency of the atonement and free offer

the love of God for the world,' 'for the sufficiency of the atonement and free offer of salvation to all men,' 'for a recognition of the Church's duty to evangelize the world,' 'for a statement of individual re-sponsibility for salvation,' and 'for a ful-ler statement respecting the person and work of the Holy Spirit,' the committee sought to meet by the preparation of two new chapters, one, 'of the work of the Holy Spirit,' to follow Chapter VIII., 'of Christ the mediator,' the other, 'of the universal effor of the Gospel,' to follow Chapter IX., 'of the free will.' "These chapters meet most of the sug-gestions in the answers of the Presbyter-ies, and make many of the changes asked

ies, and make many of the changes asked for in other chapters unnecessary. Its conclusions were reached with harmony, and its report will be neither of a majori-ty nor a minority, but of the Revision Committee. The question of publishing its report before the time of the meeting of the next Assembly, which was left to the discretion of the committee, was fully considered. It was unanimously agreed that we do not nrint any met of our rees, and make many of the changes asked 'that we do not print any part of our re-port prior to the meeting of the next As sembly,' with the suggestion that the work of the committee be referred to the presbyteries for their consideration, but not as an overture for final action: that he presbyteries be requested to take up the report of the committee at their full meetings, carefully consider it, suggest any changes that they may deem desira-ble, and forward the same to the Secretary of the Revision Committee by Dec. 1. 1891: that the committee subsequently act upon these suggestions of the presby-teries and make final report to the Assembly of 1899."

WESLEY'S CENTENARY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founder of Methodism.

A Statue to the Theologian Unveiled in London, England,



JOHN WESLEY. The centenary of John Wesley's death was elebrated with appropriate ceremonies by

Methodist churches generally throughout Europe and America, and the life and work of the apostle of Methodism were eulogized by the ministers in their sermons In London, England, a statue erected in

by the ministers in their sermons. In London, England, a statue erected in his honor was unvéiled, in the presence of a large number of people, in front of the City Road Chapel, the headquarters of the Wesleyans. The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster, took part in the ceremonies attending, the unveil-ing of the statue, and afterward, with Sir Robert N. Fowler, one of the members of Parliament for London City, addressed a meeting in the City Road Chapel, ex-tolling the virtues of Wesley. Arch-deacon Farrar delivered a long and elo-quent eulogy of John Wesley, in the course of which he said that he regretted, as a Churchman, that the Church, 100 years ago, had not the wisdom to assimilate with the mighty enthusiasm which gave momentum to the Wesleyan movement. It seemed, said the Archdeacon, shocking and dis-graceful in Christians, bound by a com-mon Christianity, to treat each other with mutual coldness. John Wesley himself, he added, set an example of splendid tolerance. The Archdeacon, in conclusion, reminded the congregation of the words of William Penn, that the humble, meek, merofful and just are all of one religion, and will so recognize one another when in another world, with the mask off. In New York City a number of clergy-

that the humble, meek, merciful and just are all of one religion, and will so recognize one mask off. In New York City a number of clergy-men connected with the Methodist churches assembled at the Methodist churches assembled at the Methodist churches the celebrate the one hundredth anni-versary in an appropriate manner. Rev. Dr. S. Parsons presided at the meeting, which opened with prayer at 11 o'clock, the hour that John Weeley expired. Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, of Jersey City, de-livered an address, after which Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor read a poem on the death of Weeley. Rev. Dr. Edwin Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, pre-sented an autograph letter written by the reformer in 1770. In Boston, Mass., services in commenora-tion of the one hundredth anniversary of the famous theologian and revivalist, were hold in Weeleyan Hall. The exercises Rev. H. C. Sheldon, D. D., of the Boston University School of Theology, and Dr. Daniel Steele addressed the gathering on Wesley's life and work. In Philadelphia, Penn., the 100th anniver-ary was celebrated by an experience meet-ing of the Methodist ministers of the city. There were a large number of ministers and laymen present at the meeting, and the anniversary of the death of the great founder of their church was marked by most interest-ing services.

John Wesley's Career.

John Wesley, the founder of the Metho-ist Church, was born at Epsworth, in Engdist Church, was born at Epsworth, in Eng-land, June 17, 1703; graduated at Oxford with distinction; became a deacon in 1725, a Fellow of Lincoln's College in 1726, and was ordianted a priesto of the Church of England in 1728. He became deeply im-prossed with the necessity for changes and reforms in religious matters, and at Ox-ford associated with his brother and others who from their devotion were termed in derision, "Methodists" and the "Godly Club." John Weeley adopted habits of great austerity, and studied and fasted to such an extent that be seriously injured his health. In 1735 he went with his brother, Charles Wesley, to Georgia as a missionary to the Indiaus. During the voyage he became ac-quainted with a number of Moraviaus with whom he subsequently co-operated. Returning to Europe, he visited Count Zinzendorf at Hernhut in 1738, but, owing to some difference, sepa-rated from the Moravians in 1740. Frior to this he had commenced preaching in the open air, and at Bristol, England, had laid the foundation of the Maribodi the church. Church,

NO. 28.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AFRICA sends un hides. LONDON has 5,700,000 people. UNCLE SAM needs 1200 sailors. DISASTROUS floods prevail in Arizona. THE new German loan is very popular. OREGON has 400,000,000,000 feet of timbe ONE mile of railroad was laid in Iowa i [500].

LONDON is about to be lighted by electricity.

THERE are in New Orleans, La., about 500 Chinaman

500 Chinaman. STATISTICS show that the birth rate in the United States is declining. Ir has been proposed that Alaska have an agricultural experiment station.

agricultural experiment station. Tum deposits in the savings banks of Canada declined \$3,200,000 last year.

DRESDEN, Germany, is to have an apart ment house to accommodate 500 families.

HALF A MILLION cattle were exported to England from the United States last year.

England from the United States last year. Thus finding of an immense quarry of alabastar is reported from Canon Oity, Col. OWN MILLION dozen eggs are used every year in this country in taking photographs. A waarrhy English woman is building a suburban town and a railway near Decatur, Ala

Ala. TEN THOUSAND solvers are said to have crossed over into and settled in the Cherokee Outlet.

CHICAGO has been selected as the place for he next meeting of the National Farmers Allian

ALARM is felt in Massachusetts over the ustom of sprinkling trees and plants with Paris green.

Paris green. MISSOURI taxpayers supplied \$7000 worth of tobacco last year to convicts in the State

A STERCE way is waging between the qui-nine manufacturers of the United States and Europe.

This peach growers of Western Maryland announce unusually fair prospects for a good crop so far.

good crop so far. In Philadelphia the courts are fining the fortune tellers \$50 each and sending them to jail for thirty days. Gossip in Philadelphia places the Rev. Dr. McVickar's fee for the Astor-Willing wedding at \$10,000.

DURING the recent fire at the Czar's palace in St. Petersburg, Russia, he personally directed the firemen.

NEW YORK capitalists have a scheme to urn the culm banks of the Pennsylvanis CHICAGO'S World's Fair directory votes to abandon the lake front as a site for a por-tion of the exhibition.

THE exports of mutton during 1890 were over 3,000,000 carcasses, being about fifteen times greater than 1883.

times greater than 1883. IN 1890, 3556 new Methodist churches were established in the South, an average of one church in every nineteen hours.

THERE are twenty-six monarchies and twenty-five republics in the civilized world to-day. Sixteen republics are in South America.

America. THE new census of manufactures shows that there are 1800 more manufacturers in San Francisco, Cal., than there were ten

years ago. THE military guard of honor at General Shernan's grave in St. Louis, Mo., will be kept on duty for six months. The tempor-ary guard will be replaced by a troop of cavalry. A sentinel will be kept over the grave until the troop is finally relieved, when the grave will be left in the guardianship of the cemetery authorities.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Our mines employ 300,000.

A SCOTCH strike cost \$3,000,000.

COLORED miners are increasing.

GERMANY had 1181 strikes in 1890.

SAN FRANCISCO has a girl bootblack.

NEW YORK marble cutters now work eight ST. PAUL (Minn.) clerks have called a mass

THE labor struggles are entering anothe

THE floods threw 80,000 out of work at Pittsburg, Penn.

Pittsburg, Penn. NORTH CAROLINA will have a State Female Industrial School.

years ago.

THEIR CHILD WIVES.

The Bengalese Protest Against the Law Increasing the Minimum Age of Consent.

Age of Consent. CALCUTTA, INDIA, [Cablegram.]—At an open air meeting held here 50,000 Bengalese protested against the govern-ment's bill introduced January 10th, in the legislative council, to protect child wives by increasing the minimum age of girls consenting from ten to twelve years, at which age they are to be given in mar-riage. Hends of leading families and a number of rajabs and pundits were pres-ent. The Bongalese oppose the change, contending that the Hindoo scriptures authorize that marriage be consummated before twelve years of age.

REV. SAM P. JONES' HEALTH.

He Writes to a Texas Friend That He Is Physically Broken Down.

A sprecial from Sherman, Tex., says: A letter has been received by a prominent Methodist of this city, from Rev. Sam P. Jones, the Georgia evangelist. The letter was in reply to an expression of approval of Mr. Jones's part in the recent clinching match in Palestine. The writer is very despondent, and as-sures his Texas friend that he is now a sures his Texas friend that he is now a physical wreck, and never hopes to re-gain perfect health. The arduous labors of the past few years have brought him suddenly face to face with a physical collapse, which he dreads.

There is much sympathy expressed for Mr. Jones here.

A Confederate Monument in Chicago.

A Confederate Monument in Chicago. At a special meeting of the committee on ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, a grand project from the United Confederate Veterans of the United States was considered. The members of that organization, through Lee Francis, asy that it is the wish of South that feelings of loyalty be more firmly established by having a great Con-federate reunion in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic at the ded-ientory exercises. At the same time it is proposed to erect a costly monument in honor of the 6,000 Confederate dead lying in Oakwood Cemetery. The idea lying in Onkwood Cemetery. The idea is favorably received by the committee.

company. The Legislature has at last located the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Louisburg, that town having effered \$6,500 in cash and lands stated to be worth \$10,000 and the necessary build-ings. The college is to remain at Shaw ings. The college is to remain at Chaw University here until the buildsags at Louisburg are ready for occupancy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

report is verified that Chew & Co. of New York, are in treaty to place a \$1,200,000 mill on the "Island," near the southern terminus of the Columbia Canal.

Secretary of the State Tindal appointed Jas. M. Cooper, of Sumier, as assistant agent of public lands. The appointment vas confirmed by the commis In the Circuit Court at Charleston

Wednesday an order was signed, appoint Wednesday an order was signed, appoint-ing Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain per-manent receiver for the Three C's Road, which will now be operated in connec-tion with the South Carolina Railway, of which Gov. Chamberlain is also receiver.

W. J. Redding, of Charleston, has pur-chased the Anderson granite quarries in Falfield county for \$24,610 and will develop them. The executive committee of the State

Feachers' Association, of which Prof. D.

B. Johnson is chairman, is now consider-ing the time and place for the next annu-al meeting of the Association.

In the United States court at Charles In the United States court at Unaries-ton judgment was rendered in favor of P. P. Dickerson, of New York, for \$6,-763 against the York township, in York county. The suit was brought to force the payment of the coupons of bonds is-sued in aid of the Charleston, Cincinatti

and Chicago railroad. A merchant in Columbia last Friday found at live cat packed in a crate of crockery that he was opening. The crockery was shipped from New Jersey eleven days previous.

Miss Ella Davidson, of Yorkville, has offered herself as a foreign missionary,

and ahe may be sent by her church to Ja-pan at an early day. A special from Greenville says: Sher-iff Griffith early Tuesday morning cap-tured Little Bill Howard, a picturesque mountain character, who escaped jall last November in his wife's clothes. Howard was convicted here last summer of the murder of Ben Ross, in the mountains of this county, in February, 1888, and was sentenced to hang. GEORGIA

GEORGIA. The town of Wadley boasts six artesian wells.

game laws, says the Jacksonville Times-Union. If the wholesale destruction goes on as at present, the state will cease to be sportsman's paradise inside of two

Three'years ago H. F. Nuckols pur-chased the Boykin grove, near Micanopy, of F. G. Sampson for \$3,500. Monday Mr. Nuckolls sold this grove to Mrs. A. F. Miller for \$6,000. During the time that Mr. Nuckols owned the grove it paid expenses and a net profit besides.

O. K. Paxton, convicted of conspiracy

in the White Springs postoffice case, was sentenced at Jacksonville Wednesday to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs. A motion for a new trial was overruled. The trial of the alleged conspirators was postponed. John O. Matthews, of Citra, has sold orange Lake to Charles W. White for \$184,000. This is the third large sale of productive groves on the lake this season, and second in importance to the purchase

of the James A. Harris grove by Colgate, Hya and others. The Kirmese was a splendid success. It was the grandest spectacular production ever presented in Jacksonville. The queen of the Kirmess was followed by twenty-four Egyptian attendants in white dresses trimmed with gold. They car-ried ostrich tips and waved them grace-

fully over the fair queen's head. & OTHER STATES:

The Tombigbee river is on a "tear," and the whole country for many miles on each side of the river is flooded. Hugh Mackay is incorporating a \$100,-000 stock company for the purpose of erecting a tannery at El Paso, Texas.

The South Can Produce Tes.

A special from Baltimore, Md., says: When, under the administration of Pres When, under the administration of Pres-ident Hayes, General Le Due, Commis-sioner of Agriculture, made his enthusi-astic, expensive, but, as it proved, abor-tive endeavor to produce on Southern soil teas equal to those brought from Asiatic countries, so much ridicule ac-companied his efforts and followed his values that none of his encreaseous in of Companied his efforts and followed his failure that none of his successors in of-fice have cared to give this matter any con-sideration. Meanwhile, Owen A. Gillet, Martin Gillet & Co., sideration. Meanwhile, Owen A. Gillet, of the tea house of Martin Gület & Go., Baltimore, with a valuable experience de-rived from a life-long training in the tea business bas been making the subject a study and says that "some sections of the South can easily become tea producers, and there is reason to hope that before many years tea may become one of its au-pually profitable crops,"

the fertilizer, in order to mix it th

y with the soil. "On my bottom land I put 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre, in the dril and two list furrows, and mix it well with the soil. With the planting seed I put 250 pounds additional. From the 11th of May to the 20th of June I broadcast 750 pounds per acre ahead of the plows. On bottom land I use a mould

plows. On bottom land I use a mould board, making the beds a little higher than on the upland. "Before planting I run a Thomas har row across the beds ahead of the planter, which destroys the early grass and makes the land fresh and level. With a Brooks' planter I put in two bushels of seed per acre to insure a good stand, using 100 acre to insure a good stand, using 100 pounds of fertilizer with seed on upland. "As soon as cotton on upland begins to break the crust in coming up, I start my harrows, running them obliquely across the first time, and afterwards, directly across the harrow rows. Then folrectly across the harrow rows. Then fol-low with an eighteen-inch scrape and short scooter, running shallow. Then start the hoes, every hand carrying a three-foot stick to measure the distance between hills on all up lands. I plow this once every twelve days, using, after the first time, a twenty-four-inch scrape, very flat, plowing up to the first of Au-gust.

"On my bottom land I make the rows five feet apart, and bring the stand down to four feet between hills by taking a twee down to fur. ty-four-inch scrape and running two furrows across the rows, leaving a belt of three inches to form the stand. This en-ables me to plow both ways, leaving but little work to the hoes. This is better than dropping in the check and insures a better that dropping in the check and insures a better stand.

"I find that from the 20th of March to the 10th of April is the best time to plant cotton.

"I have improved my seed from year to year from the best stalks, until now my cotton is at least 100 per cent, better than it was eight years ago when I began

The use my stable manue by itself to avoid hauling heavy compost loads. "I do not know that I could improve

on that plan, even reducing my opera-tions to one-fourth the land I now culti-I do know that a man can vate. vate. I do know that a man can make twenty acres pay big money by building it up for all it is worth by fertil-izing with peas in the spring and ryc in the fall—turned under and not out at all —I follow the next year with cotton. As an example of this, three years ago I had a tenant who made twelve bales on twena tenant who made tweets bales on weat ty acres of land. The following year that land was sowed in peas in the spring and rye in the fail, and ast year it made twenty bales of cotton.

THE POPE DISPLEASED

With the Last Nominations of Bish ops In the United States.

A cablegram from Rome says: The pope has informed the propagandae that he is exceedingly displeased with the last nominations for bishops mades by the United States and sent here for the approval of his holiness. This explains the delay in making the appointments, which, according to previous announce-ment, were to be made on Thursday, February 12th. The pope was to have held a consistory on that day, when he was to have created two cardinals, Mon-signor Piavi, patriarch of Jerusalem, and Monsignor Sepimicci, prelate of Tou-louse, who have recently been residents of Rome. A cablegram from Rome says: The of Rome.

Upon the same occasion his holiness was to have appointed some Brazilian was to have appointed some Brazinan and some American bishops. Upon the representation made by some of the American Bishops as to the sad religious condition of the Italian immigrants who landed in the United States, the propagan landed in the United States, the propagan-da, which is making an exhaustive study of the question under the pope's order, has issued a pastoral letter addressed to the Italian bishops upon this subject. The letter states that the pope is greatly shocked at learning of the neglect which the immigrants are subjected to, and an-nounces that his holiness is resolved to take energetic measures to remedy this evil.

Direct Tax Bill Passed:

WASHINGTON, D. C. [Special.] —The direct tax bill which passed the house by a vote of 172 to 101, appropriates \$17,-000,000. The Southern States under the bill will receive the following sums: Alabama, \$32,520; Arkansas \$154,701; Gaussie \$117,009, Washub, \$606,011 Georgia, \$117,982; Kentucky, \$606,041; Louisian, \$383,886; Mississippi, \$113,-394; North Carolina, \$377,454; South Carolina, \$223,396; Tennessee, \$392,004; Virginia, \$442,408; West Virginia, \$181,-

A No. 1 Immigration Scheme.

RICHMOND, VA., [Special.]-A now: plan that has several promising features has been devised for attracting first-class has been devised for attracting inst-class immigrants to Virginia. Judge Charles Gratian and Capt. H. L. Hoover, of Staunton, authors of this plan, propose to organize a stock company of \$10,000,-000 capital, divided into 100.000 shares of par value of \$100. Of this 97,000 shares shall be land stock; that is, it shall be issued to land owners of the State 'a be issued to land owners of the State at par in full payment for property to be deeded to the company, the price for which shall be its value as assessed in 1890. This would leave 3,000 shares to be sold for cash, payable in monthly in-stallments of 4 per cent, per share. This would furnish ready cash for advartising and all these servers of the

and all other expenses of the corpora-tion. The land thus held shall not be sold at less than double its assessed val-uation in 1890. In case of sale the company shall pay to the original owner three fourths of the money received from the sale, less 5 per cent. thereon, upon his surrender of the stock representing it. The underlying idea of this original plan is to make an organized offer to bring buyers from a distance to settle in Virginia, and to afford the farmers of the State a chance to dispose of their su-perabundant acres at as high a price as it is possible to get for them under existing circumstances.

Foster Enters Upon His Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]-Sec-retary Charles Foster arrived at the Treasury department Thursday morning and entered upon his duties as secretary of treasury. He received the chiefs of division and spent the day in receiving friends who called to extend their congratulations. Secretary Foster took the oath of office Wednesday evening at the executive mansion.

THE Connellsville coke strikers lost \$227,-500 in wages in ten days. OHIO retailers want a law allowing ten per cent, of a debtor's wages.

MAX 1 will be marked by eight-hour de-constrations throughout Europe.

FRESH strikes have broken out in Belgian coal mines in the province of Hainant.

THERE is a great scarcity of stenographers in Savannah, Ga., and a constant demand for them.

TEN mills have shut down in Blackburn, England, stopping 10,000 looms and throwing 3000 weavers out of work.

3000 weavers out of work.
THE Railroad Coal Operators' Association, in Pittsburg, Penn, demanded a reduction of ten per cent. in miners' wages. Miners want ten per cent. advance.
THE labor organizations of Toronto are making it hot for the city authorities, who have been discovered to have distributed light-weight bread to the recipients of pub-lic charify.
ONE million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Ger-many, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; France, 90,000; Austria, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4 000,000.
A UKASE has just been issued by the Czar

A UKASE has just been issued by the Car of Russia forbidding the employment of Austrian workmen in Russia either in agri-cultural districts or in factories. Laborers of Austrian nationality are conducted to the Austrian frontier every day in hundreds.

Austrian ironized every day in numerous, The Japanese cannot do so much work as the Chinese, but they are more easily man-aged, and they do not have the same desire to enter into business and thus come into competition with the natives of the foreign country. In Hawaii they have been found better laborers than Portuguese or Chinese.

ALTHOUGH the average quantity of coal mined by the individual miner of Maryland at 785 tons per year is larger than the quan-tity mined by the main in Alabama 500 tons, the Maryland man's pay is smaller than that of his brother in Alabama, the wages in this latter. State being ninety-four cents per ton against fifty-nine cents in Maryland. Or the 565 718, 165 representing the cutomic

against fifty-nine cents in Maryland. Or the \$65,718,165 representing the output of coal in 1889 in this country the 123,230 miners, foremen, superintendents and en-gineers received as their wages \$39,153,154, making the average for the miners about \$1 per day. The coal barons pooleted only per day. The coal barons pooleted only \$26,466,041. These are the figures given out by Commissioner Porter, the census man.

This Fellow's Sins Found Him Out.

This Fellow's fine Found Him Out. SAVANNAH, GA., [Special.]—After twenty years continued swindling, by which he has mansged to defraud firms in Georgia and other states of amounts aggregating \$50,00, A. J. Dickson, of Merchon, is now on trial in the United States court for using mails for fruudu-lent purposes. According to the stati-mony he would send for a small bill of goods and refer to factitious firms at Mer-chon, where he served as postmaster. When letters of inquiry came, he would answer them, giving himself first-class business rating. The first bill he would pay as bait, then he would order another lot of goods for which the money never came.

came.