SANFORD, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

SABBATH SCHOOL

The water

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR

uperintendent. What great calamits e the Samaritans anflering? Chool—Siege by the Syrians, and fami upt.—How were they relieved from the mittent note—The Lord made the Syrians to the noise of a great host, and they fied. Why fild Jehu proclaim a great flee to Baal?

if Raah.

Supt.—What was done with the worship-ers of Baal!

School—They smote them with the edge of

the sword.
Supt.—Of what was Jehn unmindful?
School—Jehn took no heed to walk in the
law of the Lord God of Israel with all his

heart.*

Supt. What proclamation did Jonah make to Nineveh?

School-He cried, and said, Yetiforty days and Nineveh shall be destroyed.

Supt.—What was the effect of i his preach-

cool.—The people of Ninevels believed Go. proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, the greatest of them even to the least om. of.—What did God do on the repen-

Supt.—What did unce of Nimoveh? School—God saw their works, that they School—God saw their way; and God re-School—God saw their works, that they urned from their evil way; and God recented of the evil that He said He would do nto them; and He did it not.

Supt.—With what judgments did the ord reprove Ishae?

School—He sent upon them famine rought, blasting and mildew, pestilence and arthrough.

col—Yet have ye not returned unto dth the Lord, t.—What warning did the Lord give col.—Therefore, thus will I do unto Diarael: and because I will do this thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Is-t.—In what words was Igrael's over-

solf.
School—The children of Israel had sinned ainst the Lord their God. . . Therefore Lord was angry with Israel and removed in out of His sight.
Supt.—What good work was done by ash, King of Judah?
School—Ha repaired the house of the rd.

fezekish?
School—He did that which was right in he sight of the Lord, according to all that David his father had done.

Supr.—What did Heeckish do at the begin-

Supt.—What did in seeming of his reign?
School—He, in the first year of the reign, in the first month, opened the doors of the house of the Lord and repaired them.
Supt.—When was the temple again re-

Supt.—When was the temple again repaired?
School—In the reign of good King Josiah.
Supt.—What happened while they were making the repairs?
School—Hilkiah the priest found a book of the law of the Lord, given by Moses.
Supt.—What did Josiah do when the book had been read to him?
School—It came to pass, when the king had heard the words of the law, that he rent his clothes.

Supt.—When did Nebuchadnezzar take salem? hool—In the eleventh year of the reign dekish. pt.—What was done with Zedekiah and

a sons? School—They slew the sons of Zedekiai, sfore his eyes, and put out the eyes of edekiah, and bound him with fetters of rass, and carried him to Babylon. Supt.—What became of the city and the

people?

School—The city was destroyed and the people were carried into captivity.

Supt.—Who were left in the land?

School—The captain of the guard left the poor of the land to be vinedressers and husbandmen:—Westminster Question Book.

Novel Cause of a Suit at Law.

A few weeks ago an English clergy-man was made the defendant in a law-suit in consequence of his ordering the postman not to leave a letter addressed postman not to leave a letter addressed to one of his maid servants because it bore the prefix "Miss" before the woman's name. The contents of the letter which she thus failed to receive were of such importance that the damages claimed in the suit were placed at \$2500. The letter was an offer of marriage on the part of a prosperous young farmer, who waited a sufficient time for a reply, and then concluded that the young woman's part of a prosperous young farmer, who waited a sufficient time for a reply, and then concluded that the young woman's silence was to be construed as a negative. Whether he married some one else does not appear, but at all events the maiden lost the opportunity to change her name and way of life, and hence the lawsuit. The clergyman had very positive notions as to the impropriety of addressing a serving woman as Miss or Mrs. or a serving man as Mr., and had given a general order to the local postman not to deliver at his house any letters thus addressed to his employes. The trial has been twice postponed through the influence of the elegyman with the legal authorities, and it is impossible to predict with certainty when it will be reached. The feeling in the courts and among the lawyers will doubtless be in favor of the elergyman, and the chances are against the winning of the suit by the plaintiff. The use of the prefix in question is much less common in England than in America; if such a case were tried before an American jury the defendant would pretty surely be the loser. An American ountry editor is said to have offered to write Mr. before or Esq. after the name of any subscriber, on payment of twenty-five cents extra on a year's subscription, while for fifty cents he would give the prefix colonel or general to any man who desired it. An English editor making a similar proposition would secure the anmity of all the upper and middle classes, as they are exceedingly jealous of their rights and privileges, and could not possibly see the humor of the suggestion.—Unleage Herald.

There is a large lake in Hutchinson-County, South Dakota, well filled with

There is a large lake in Hutchinson County, South Dakota, well filled with corn-fed fish (bullheads). They got sway with seven acres of corn which was laft in the field shocked but not husked.

LATE SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

Knowing That Variety Is The Spice Of Life,

We Present to Our Readers All the ou Home News, Fresh, Spicy And Condensed.

VIRGINIA

A monument to the Confederate dead was unveiled in Fredericksburg.

A stock company has applied for a franchise to build an electric street car line at Staunton.

An unknown colored man was found dead in one of the large pines of the Princess.

in one of the large pipes of the Princess furnace at Glen Wilton Tuesday. The corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall at Glasgow was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons.

State-Secretary Robert Sadely addressed the Augusta county Farmers' Alliance in Staunton Thursday.

The claim of a colored girl at Carring-ton for \$93 against the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad for the loss of a valise was

Onio railroad for the loss of a value was settled Tuesday by a payment of \$20.

Cordial greetings have passed between the commercial bodies of Norfolk and Louisville, on the occasion of the opening of the Norfolk and Western and the Louisville and Nashville roads.

The people of Virginia have been invited to send delegates to a convention to be held at Pulaski, July 4th, at which it is expected plans will be perfected for an elaborate display of the State's re-sources and progress at Chicago in 1893. NORTH CAROLINA.

The Seaboard Air Line has issu orders for the erection of a handsome passenger station, with beautiful grounds, at Henderson. 80,000 acres of land in Caldwell county

have been sold to an agent of a Russian society for the colonization of Jews. In the examination before the Exam-ners of the State Medical Board, Russell Bellamy, of Wilmington, won the class. Suburban real estate in close proximity to the larger Southern cities is receiving unusual attention this season. Three weeks since there was a very successful large-sale of lots near Charlotte.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: The Census Office to day gave out the tobacco statistics of North Carolina. The total number of planters in the State during the census year 1830 was 27,250, the total area devoted to tobacco 97,077 acres, the total product 36,875,258 pounds and the value of the crop to the producer, estimated on a basis of actual sales, 55,175,833.

In United States circuit court at Raleigh, Wednesday, Henry C. Davis, colored, assistant postmaster at Halifax, was convicted of embezzling a thousand dollars from the government and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentary at Columbus, O., and fined \$400.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill now has street cars. The goods and chattels of the Experimental Station are being moved to Clemson College, Ft. Hill.

A stock company is being organized to build a cotton compress at Darlington.
Capitalists have incorporated the Alta-Vista Land & Improvement Co. to build a new town near Hamburg.

J. C. Cary is organizing a \$250,000 stock company for the purpose of crecting a cotton mill on Little river, near

ignated Mayor McMaster, Alderman Desportes and Engineer Hally of Columbis a special committee to prepare a pamphlet upon the history and possibili-ties of the Columbia canal.

The rice planters of South Carolina and Georgia who have depended for so long on the State of the rivers for the inundation of their fields are now experiment-ing with artesian wells. Water is secur-ed at a depth of 60 to 200 feet, and the supply has been abundant in every in-

G. Wanner, secretary of the South Carolina Horticultural Society, and a veteran gold miner, is preparing for extensive gold mining in the vicinity of Spartanburg, S.C. The company with which he is connected has purchased a water-power for the stamping mills, a nd has secured options on 27,000 acres of land on which it will prospect. He believes that the ores there will assay \$15 s ton.

TENNESSEE.

Dayton is to have a pearl button manufactory.

Capitalists are organizing a stock company to construct a steel plant at South Pittsburg.

A company represented by H. F. Starke, controls about 75,000 acres of land in Fentress, Overton and Pickitt tounties, and will sink oil wells on same. The war department has approved the allotment by the Mississippi river commission of \$15,000 for the improvement of the channel at the Memphis grain ele-

vator.

In the United States court, at Nashville, Judge Jack appointed Boyd Ewing, of Chattanooga, receiver of the Cardiff Coal and Iron Company, of Ro ane county. This is an insolvent co-operation, owing between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and having assets nearly the same in value.

\$400,000, and having assets nearly the same in value.

In the notorious libel suits of Revs. Manker and Sampson vs. Dr. T. C. Carter, a decision was rendered at Chattanooga by Judge Traysor, overruling the Remurrer filed by the defendant. It is one or the most sensatorial cases in the church history of the south. Carter is charged with adultery and made counter charge against Sampson. All the parties are doctors of divinity.

GEORGIA.

The Atlanta Park now has two young

Americus is getting ready to 'entertain Jerry Simpson, the sockless statesmen from Kansas, who will speak in that city next month.

Ex-Governor Bullock has been unani-mously elected a trustee for four years'

term of the Atlanta university and less

Governor Northen has notified the lessees of convict labor in Georgia that they must effectually separate all women in their camps from the men.

Many carloads of luscious south Georgia watermelons have already been shipped. The melons are of good size, juicy and well developed.

The ex-confederate soldier, in Lee county, who says that he has one leg and one wife, certainly deserves the sympathy of the Confederate Veterans' Association.

A novel suit is on trial in the superior court at Atlanta, Mr. John W. Keely went to the depot at Paimetto to get some freight. He says Mr. Killian, the depot agent, was intoxicated and attack-ed him with a gun, pointing it at him and also drew a knife oe him. For this treatment he sues the West Point road

FLORIDA.

An act to declare the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis a legal holi-day, was passed by the legislature.

Thomas P. Gray, president of the Med-cal Association of Florida, and for several years mayor of Ocala, is dead; ages fifty-six years.

Rails are now being laid on the seven niles of road connecting the new mining own of Phosphoria, near Winter Haven, Fla., with the South Florida road at

The legislature passed a joint resolu-tion providing for the equitable distribution of the fund provided for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanics' arts.

The East Coast Canal of Florida will, when completed, be 300 miles long. It will then be a waterway for river steam-ers from Lake Worth to St. Augustine, and will enable the latter city to become ers from Lake Worth to St. Augustine, and will enable the latter city to become the distributing point for the fruits and vegetables of the Indian river country, and for other large areas of fertile lands. The most difficult part of the work will be in crossing the four-miles of the Matangas divide, where quicksands will probably be encountered.

OTHER STATES: A fatal and destructive water-spou occurred in Green county, Tex., a few

It has been estimated that Louisiana alone will call for nearly \$10,000,000 of sugar bounty this season.

The completion of the jetties at the

The completion of the jettles at the mouth of the Brazos river, in Texas, is announced. These consist of parallel wal's 565 feet apart extending to deep water a distance of 5,600 feet. This work has cost \$1,800,000.

The Cotton Situation.

The New York Financial Chronicle brings its cotton facts down to last Friday night. It says for the week ending Friday evening the total receipts have reached 30,996 bales, against 33,082 bales iast week and 38,591 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the lst of September, 1890, 6,783,913 bales, against 5,757,028 bales for the same period of 1889-90, showing an increase since September 1, 1890, of 1,026,885

The export for the week reach a total of 46,405 bates, of which 33,323 were to Great Britain, 990 to France and 12,092 to the rest of the continent.

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York has been fairly active for the week under review, with prices making rather wide variations. There was much depression on Monday. when August contracts sold at thirty-three points below the highest prices made about the middle of May. This decline from a price already low brought buyers to cover contracts. Wednesday the next crop advanced a few points on reports of an adverse crop account from the state bureau of Georgia, which said the condition was only 75 and the acreage decreased 15 per cent. This influence and its effect upon the Liverpool market caused on Tuesday general buoyancy, which was maintained throughout the day, the latest figures being among the highest paid. Many who had been "short" for months covered their contracts. But the demand was pretty well met by the room traders, who bought on Wednesday and were sellers to realize profits. The receipts at interior towns fell off materially, and this fact was an element of strength. Friday Wednesday the next crop advanced a few was an element of strength. Friday there was an early decline in sympathy with a reduction in value at Liverpool, where excessive supplies and dull trade in Manchester are apparantly dominat-ing influences; but after the last call there ing influences; but after the last call there was a buoyant market, in which the carly decline was quickly recovered, owing to reports of a severe drought in the southwest. Cotton on the spot declined 1-16c, on Monday and again on Wednesday. At the lower prices a comparatively large business was done or Thursday for home consumption. Friday the market was firm, but quiet, at 8½c. for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 369,000 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 2,043 bales, including 175 for export, 1,865 for consumption.

,868 for consumption.

The figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 805,780 bales as compared with the same date of 1890, an increase of 815,318 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1889, and an increase of 892,081 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1889, and an increase of 892,081 bales as compared

with 1888.

Reports by telegraph indicate that the temperature has in general been favorable for cotton. The outlook in Texas is quite

The C. K. & W. Gets a Receiver The C. K. & W. Gets a Receiver.

A Charleston, S. C., dispatch, says:
In the United States court to-day H. O.
Beattle was appointed permanent receiver of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railroad, with a \$10,000 bond.
Holders of bonds of the road are required to prove their bonds before the clerk of the court. The suit was brought by the National Bank of Augusta. This makes the third railroad in this state now in the hinds of a receiver, the others being the South Carolina and the "Three C's" roads.

Mr. Tillman Explains the Position of The Farmers' Alliance.

It Will Not Support the Action of the Cincinnati Convention—Pro-posed Confederation With Labor Organizations.

Washington, D. C. [Special.]—To the question of whether the Farmers' Alliance is supporting the Cinciunati episode Mr. Tillman, Secretary of the National Executive Board of the Far-mers' Alliance, said: "The National Far-mers' Alliance is not supporting the ac-tion taken by the Cincinnati Conven-tion."

"How was the Cincinnati Convention called ?" "It was called by a Mr. Powers, of Indiana, who is neither a State nor a na-tional officer of the Farmers' Alliance, and absolutely without authority from the National Alliance for such action." "Did not the Farmers' Alliance send

delegates?"
"Not by authority or consent of its na tional officers. I am told delegates were sent there by State Alliances from only two States, and I doubt if they were sent upon a basis of representation. The Cincinnati Convention appointed a com-mittee to confer with Alliance men or he 22d of February next."

"What, in your opinion, will be the outcome of that conference in regard to the subject of a third party movement?" 'I do not know the shape political affairs may take by that time, but I am of the opinion that the two old parties will so endeavor to meet the demands of the farmers that there will be no necessity for

farmers that there will be no necessity to a third party."

"Suppose neither of them does!"

"Then I belive a large majority of the members of the Alliance in the South will remain with their respective parties."

"Will the National Alliance, as a par-, undertake a third party movement,

your opinion?"
"The National Farmers' Alliance is not political party. But in answer to your sestion I would say it will not, because dission I would say it will not, because it is absolutely non-partisan. Farmers of all political parties can become members of the Farmers' Alliance."

"What is the Farmers' Alliance, Mr.

Fillman ?" "It is the greatest and grandest organization on earth. It means the greatest good to the greatest number, and absolutely determined to have exact justice." to all, and special favors to none. We have, standing together, from five to sight millions in co-operation, and have more members than any organization known to history, and the order is be-

coming more powerful every day."
"You say it is not a political party—
some sort of missionary seciety or Salva-

some sort of missionary seciety or Salva-tion Army, I suppose?"

"It is missionary enough to prevent a few monopolists from controlling every-thing, and is Salvation enough to save this country. The farming and laboring people are fast coming to know how to stick together and what organization means. They have the numbers and can control politics. that in taking the control politics: that is take it from the hands of the few and place it back in the hands of the many. We are rapidly burying all sectional jealousies and sec-tional strife in the interest of the classes

"You said before, 'the Farmers' Alli ance is absolutely non-partisan.' You say now, 'they have the numbers and car ontrol politics. What do you mean? "As an organization, I mean it is alsolutely non-partisan; but its numbers are absolutely sufficiently great in the two old parties to enable the Alliances to enable with and to control them to recapture both, and to control them to re-lieve the oppressed farming and labor

ing people."

"If that is the purpose of the Farmers'
Alliance, do you mean to say that it is not a political organization?" "The Farmers' Alliance sprung to nife from the necessities of more than three fourths of our people. The National Farmers' Alliance cannot become a politisal party, because it is composed of members of all political parties, and there is no party significance in it. But in answer to your question, I may say that there is big political significance in it, but not party political significance."
"Then there are not likely to be any

immediate developments by your organi-zations for a third party movement?" "Certainly not."
"Then the Alliance will not put out a "Noie whatever."

"A New York paper says that Lieut.
Gov. Jones has the support and control
of the Farmers' Alliance in his canvass
for the Governorship of that State. Ja that a fact?"

"There is not a word of truth in it. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot control the Alliance, nor have anything to do

with it."
"Suppose he should become a member.
With the familiar legend of Jones, he with the familiar legals of Jones, he pays the height, I suppose he has endeared himself to the famers class, and, if he so desired, might be welcomed to the bosom of the Alliance."

"Mr. Jones is not eligible to member-ship in the Farmers' Alliance, if he is, as I am informed, a large manufacturer. This not only debars him from member-ship, but places him, with all other like manufacturers among those whom the manufacturers among those whom the clare its enemies. Therefore, we are not supposed, nor or we likely, to set a precedent of going into the tanks of our enmies for material for Governor or any other State officer."

"If has been said that the Farmers' Al-

"Newspaper authority."

vapaper authority." "We have often been misunderstood from newspapers falling into the error of unintentionally misrepresenting us."
"I have heard some talk of the Citizens' Alliance. What relation has that to the Farmers' Alliance?"
"It is a kindred organization for such

Taboring men as are ineligible to the Farmers' Alliance by reason of their residence within city limits. The Citizens' Alliance is to the laboring class of the ities as the Farmers' Alliance is to the

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT. organizations are concerned; but there is a friendly understanding and confedera-

ion between them." "What is the purpose of that confed-"For co-operation and protection

alike."
"Are they so confederated that the Citizens' Alliance is under the direction of the Farmers' Alliance?"
"I have said that they have confederated that they have confederated that they have confederated that they have confederated that they have they are

"I have said that they have confederated and can co-operate. They are growing rapidly."
"How about other organizations? How about the Knights of Labor?"
"We have also agreed to a confederation with a number of other organizations including the Knights of Labor."
"What are they?"

"What are they?"
"What are they?"
"Patrons of Husbandry, Citizens? Alliance, Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and Northwestern Alliance, which helped kill Ingalls, set Wade Hampton one side, and and Palmer in the Senate made a few out Palmer in the Senate, made a few Hovernors, several State Legislatures, and forty Congressmen."

WONDERFUL TO TELL

A Bemarkable Case of Bone Ex poliation, Unparalled in Medical Circles.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., [Special.]—Dr. T. E. Bales, of Caney Branch, Tenn., has been in this city attending the State Medical convention. Dr. Bales tells of a wenderful and almost unparalleled case in medical circles. The subject lives at Caney Branch, and her name is Mrs. Sarah Neas. Speaking of the case to a representative of The Commercial, Dr. Dales said:

"I have been Mrs. Neas's physician for "I have been Mrs. Neas's physician for

"I have been Mrs. Neas's physician for two years. She is seventy-one years of age, and weighs 120 pounds, and ex-cept the disease spoken of is in good health. About twenty-one years ago, while ironing, Mrs. Neas scorched the in-dex finger of her left hand, and on the same evening cut the same finger on a broken dish. The night following the wound gave great pain, and the finger was badly swollen and the cuticle extended from the end of the finger. This she cut off with scissors. She suffered incessant pain for two months, at the end of which time the bone expoliation began. It first commenced in the phlanges of the fingers and as the disease progressed the forearm became involved. The humerus has not yet been affected. has not yet been affected. Expoliation takes place spontaneously. Ten minutes before it takes place the patient is seized with intense pain, which continues until the bene is expelled. No pus has ever tormed, and what seems to be most remarkable in the case is the fact that the bone seems to be immediately replaced by some process of ossification. The none does not always make its appearance on the surface instantly after breaking loose, but occasionally is one that will be some hours moving down the arin. They move an inch or so rapidly, and then remain stationary some time, then move further until they reach the back of the hand and then awares on the surface. the hand and then appear on the surface.
On one occasion I was called very hurriedly to see her. On arrival I found a
bone lodged in her throat. I removed
the bone and she informed me that she had swallowed two bones previous to my arrival. While talking to her a bone one inch in length was expeled from her ear. The bones expelled to to date num-

TREASURES UNEARTHED.

Long-Looked-for Hidden Gold and Other Valuables.

Great excitement prevails among the people of Kershaw, S. C., over the find of \$163,000 in gold and other valua sure which were buried in that neighborhood twenty-four years ago when Sherman's army was passing through South Carolina. The officers of the Camden bank col-

lected the money and jewelry and brought it near Hanging Rock creek, Kershaw county, to bury it. They were captured by Sherman's men and forced to give up

by Sherman's men and forced to give up their treasure.

The soldiers, in turn, appointed one of their own number named Rhodes to bury it. Among the treasures was a gold pitcher presented by the ladies of Charles ton to Calhoun. On his death-bed, a few days afterward, Rhodes said he had limited the money near an old mill. buried the money near an old mill. For the past twenty-four years various parties have been digging for the buried treasure, but without success. Last Friday night however, it was secured by a Mr. Rhodes. brother of the man who buried it, and Mr. Swaggart, both Northern men They have disappeared.

Desire of Colored Men to Becon. White,

NEW YORK CITY, [Special.]—Bishop Turner, a colored prelate of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, made some curious statements about colored people in his sermon of last Sunday in Brooklyn. He spoke of a desire of col-Brooklyn. He spoke of a desire of colored men to become white, and expressed his disapproval of such a desire on their part. He told of a colored lady who assured him that she would gladly be skinned if skinning would leave her white, and he alleged that she fell in his esteem after making this remark. He said that a great many colored people believed that they would turn white on going to heaven, but he informed them that they would not thus lose their identity in the resurrection.

The New York Sun commenting on the sermon says: We are disposed to say that

The New York Sun commenting on the sermon says: We are disposed to say that we are inclined to express our approval of Bishop Turner's remarks on this interesting subject. The colored men who desire to become white are unworthy of their complexion; the colored lady who is ready to be skinned for the sake of becoming white deserved to fall in his esteem, and as for the colored people who hope to be white in heaven we need only say that they were properly warned say that they were properly warned against indulgence in such a hope.

Hebrew Woes in Russia

thoring men as are ineligible to the armors' Alliance by reason of their resistence within city limits. The Citizens' liliance is to the laboring class of the intercession against persecution. Resistence of the country."

"Are they independent organizations of they work together?"

"They are independent as far as their way king, and Budzki, the sugar refiner.

Seventy Delegates Wait on President Harrison,

and Cordially Urge Him to be Pres ent at the Inter-States Exposition of all the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]-Of stout security persons representing all Southern States, waited on President Harrison and tayited him to attend the Harrison and invited him to attend the
to attend the exposition to be held at
Raleigh, N. C., in October and November next. The party was headed by
Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, and
Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, Georgia,
and included Mayor Badger, of Raleigh;
Col. A. B. Andrews, of Richmond;
Maj. R. S. Tucker, Colonel Burgoine
and representatives of nearly all leading
Southern cities.

Gov. Holt, of North Carolina, intended
to be with the party but was not able to

to be with the party but was not able to come. The President received them in the cabinet room. Senator Ransom made an eloquent address, inviting the President to Raleigh and assuring him of

The President to Raleigh and assuring him of a warm and hospitable welcome.

The President in reply thanked them for their cordiality and the impressiveness of their invitation and said it was

very gratifying to him to feel that they had come so far for such a purpose. Their invitation called for serious consideration on his part, but he could not now tell what he would be able to do at the time of the exposition. He said he knew he would be received with kindness, as he had recently had very conclusive evidence on that point. He regretted that it was not his privilege to pass through North Carolina

ent trip.
He continued: "No, I cannot promise at this time, indeed I am very charry about promises. Public men have been severely criticized for making promises they could not perform and I have made a strict rule not to make promises. There is much doubt about the future state of public business for me to anticipate what I may be able to do. You will bear in mind that October and No vember are apt to be busy times with the President in connection with the as-sembling of Congress and in discharge of my constitutional duty. I must try to enlighten congress as to the affairs of the country. So you see it will not be easy for me to get away in the fall. I am in full sympathy with every movement for display of our magnificent development and material prosperity in the arts of science.

I will bear your invitation in mind and will try to arrange my affairs so as to accept it."

The President's remarks were loudly

applauded.
Presentation volume is a large silver bound and clasped book, 14 by 28 inches. Covers of native North Carolina pine, panelled with natural curled pine. Eight pages of elegant design on each cover. Within is framed an invitation printed on a large tobacco leaf of far-famed North Carolina golden leaf. On the leaf,

12 by 24, on the left is printed,
"The citizens of the southern section
of the Union extend an earnest invitation

to Benj. Harrison, President of the United States, and his Cabinet."

On another tobacco leaf of the same size is the following: "To visit them at the Capital City of the 'Old North State' during the Southern Exposition in Oct. and Nov., 1891."

Above and on each side of both leaves are bunches of rice grown in North Car-olina, and below are bolls of open cotton representing agricultural products. Below are sheets of mica, representing

industrial products of the South. The back ground of the black velvet lined with gold cord and handsomely framed with plate glass.
Similar imitations in port folio form will be presented to each member of the will be presented to each member of the cabinet. Mr. Walsh then addressed the President on behalf of the Augusta, Ga., Exposition and the President said his response to the other invitation applied

equally to this. FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

The Ballot Reform Convention in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., [Special.]—The ballot reform convention failed to materialize. Eight delegates and two news-paper reporters were at the hall at the hour of noon, and these agreed unani-mously that the whole thing is in the soup, the eight delegates who were present saying that their only purpose in attending was to move an adjournment in case a

quorum had been present.

This was a most audacious attempt to This was a most audacious attempt to split the city democracy delegates in the fight between the two wings of the party to the regular democratic convention, which has been called to meet July 28th. ment lost considerable strength by the tactics adopted by the office-seekers in its ranks, but it is still in good fighting trim, and a close battle may be expected in July.

Serious Result of Joke

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., [Special.]—At selma last night Mac Connell Shelly, son of Ex-Congressman G. M. Shelly, went into a saloon with a friend, Sumter Lea, into a saloon with a friend, Sumter Lea, Jr., and told the saloon keeper, B. F. Burch, to send a dispatch for him. He had been informed that the telegraph office was there, but Burch supposed shelly was joking, and referred him to Landman sitting near as operator. Shelly found out that he had been joked and being in liquor; he and his companion jerked off their coats and proposed to whip the bar keeper. Burch went to whip the bar keeper. Burch went out and returned with a rifle, and ordered them out of his house. They advanced on him, Shelly armed with a hammer. Burch fired, the ball striking Shelly just below the nipple. Shelly has died.

The Czar Wishes no Alliance.

The Wien correspondent of the London Eng. Times says that the Czar has rejected a formal proposal for a French Alliance on the ground that he could preserve peace only by keeping a free hand.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED. MCKINLEY WITH A BIG WHOOP

NO. 43

Amid Wild Enthusiasm Ohio publicans Nominate Him

for Governor COLUMBUS, OHIO, [Special.]—The second day of the Republican State Convention of Ohio opened bright and clear.
The proceedings were opened by prayer, after which the report of the committee on credentials was presented and adopted.

adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported amid applause the name of General Assa S. Bushnell, of Clarks county, for permanent chairman of convention, and E. S. Kessinger,

convention, and E. S. Kessinger, of Athens, for permanent secretary. Nominations were declared in order, and Ex-Governor Foraker arose to preand Ex-Governor Foraker arose to present the name of McKinley for Governor. At the sight of the familiar figure of the ex-Governor, the convention fairly went mad with enthusiasm. For over a minmad with entities and cheers reverberated through the immense building, while Foraker bowed smilingly to the compli-

with one wild, hilarious cheer of affirmation, the convention declared Major McKinley nominated for Governor by acclamation, and a committee was ap-pointed to apprise him of his nominaion and escort him to the hall.

Major McKinley, in accepting the nom-nation, spoke with unwonted energy. The nomination of Harris for Lieuenant-Governor was a victory for the Sherman contingent and was the result of a still hunt. Upon the calling of the roll Hon. Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo, a roll Hon. Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo, a staunch Foraker man, seemed to have the nomination by a sufficient majority. Ma-jor McKinley and Senator Sherman 1 at a lengthy private conference this afternoon. The campaign will be inaugurated with-out loss of time.

Fine Points in Cannibalism.

It was formerly supposed that the relish with which certain savage tribes ate their enemies arose from the gratifi-cation of the passion of revenge. Within the last few years, however; it has been clearly shown that some of the barbarian man-eaters are really fond of hu-man flesh for its own sake—that they enjoy it as a civilized epicure enjoys turtle soup or roasted ortolans. Your Fiji Islander thinks the greatest praise he can bestow upon any edible is to say that it is "as tender as a dead man." The Fijians have plenty of provisions, but they consider "long pig"—their pleasant name for human flesh—much

finer than pork, beef or mutton.

The New Zealanders, on the other hand, do not consider man's flesh as a delicacy, but eat dead because will viso men" (whether they have been friends or enemies makes no difference), with the idea that they imbibe the valor and intellectual qualities of the deceased dur-

ing the process.

The "noble savage" of Terra del The "noble savage of his own people, Fuego never eats any of his own people, scarce, although always ready to "take in" the ship wrecked stranger. In severe winters, if we are to believe the story of a British admiral (Fitzroy), the Terradel-Fuegons, "when they can obtain no other food, take the oldest woman of their party, hold her head over a thick smoke, made by burning green and, pinching her throat, choke after which she is served up to her friends. The barbarians, on being asked why they did not eat their dogs instead of their old ladies, naively answered that why they did not eat their dogs their dogs caught otters, but that their

Probably the majority of even the lowest order of savages prefer fish and yams to human flesh, but it is nevertheess true that there are several tribes in Australasia, Africa and the South Sen islands that actually hauker after it. There is some consolation, however, in the assurance given us by travelers that most of these anthropophagi prefer colored persons to Caucasians as table This fact is certainly encour aging to the missionary interest.—New York Ledger.

venerable grandmothers and aunts did

Ancient Inks.

The ink first used probably was some natural animal pigment, such as the black fluid obtained from various species of cuttlefish; but the limited supply of this material soon led to the use of mixture of water, gum and lamblack, and the characters were painted rather than written, by means of a broad-

than written, by means of a broad-pointed reed.

As ink of this simple nature was easily removed from the surface of the parchment by the mere application of moisture. it was early found necessary to contriv some means of forming a more durable ink, and for this purpose the expedient was adopted of treating the mixture with some substance such, as vinegar, of the nature of a mordant, which would pene-trate the parchment written upon, and form an ink not liable to fade.

A chemical dye, consisting of an in-A chemical dye, consisting of an in-fusion of galls with sulphate of iron, was afterward used, as from its vitrious na-ture it hit into the medium employed; but a compound vegetable ink, contain-ing a good deal of carbon pigment, was subsequently adopted, and was very generally employed down to the middle

With ink of this sort the best and most ancient manuscripts which have been preserved to us were written, and the separate leaves, after being allowed to dry slowly, were bound together in volumes

mes. Pliny and Vitruvius, as well as other writers, give receipts for the manufacture of inks. — Chambers's Journal.

Ashestos Deposit.

The Industrial Review calls attention to the wonderful deposit of asbestos which has been found near Hamilton, in Ragit County, Wash, and has been uncovered for a distance of seventy-live leet, and at the cropping is said to algebrate in width. The asbestos is of excellent quality, the fibers, fine as silk, being in some instances as much as eighteen inches in length.