### SABBATH SCHOOL, GENERAL STATE NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 6, 1892.

1. "In the ninth year of Zedekiah, king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, and all his army against Jerusalem, and they besieged it." In chapter ii, and in II Kings xxv. we have this same story of the downfall and captivity of Judah. When the Holy Spirit causes the same record to be written three different times He certainly asks our special attention to it, and must have some great reason for doing so. The ten tribes had been in captivity ôver 100 years, and for that periot, as well as for the more than 200 additional years since the death of Solomon, God had been bearing with them, pleading the hum and warning them that unless they turned to Him sincerely this judgment would come upon them (Hos. ii., 11-13; Joel i., 5-7; Amos iii., 1, 2, and the precaptivity prophets everywhere). See also Lev. xxvi., 27-85, and consider what a long warning they had, and how the false prophets taught the people to laugh at and despise it.

despise it.

2. "In the eleventh year of Zekiah, in the fourth month, the ninth day of the month, the city was broken up." During a part of three years, of an actual period of eighteen months, including the short interval of last week's lesson, did the siege continue and then the city fell, as God had said. He may lovingly and patiently show His long suffering, but His Spirit will not always strive.

3. "and all the princes of the king of Babylon came in and sat in the middle gate."
The enemy sits in the gate of the holy city—

Babylon came in and sat in the middle gate." The enemy sits in the gate of the holy city—what a contrast to the blessing of Judah, "Thine hand shall be in the neck of thine enemies," and the promise to Abraham, "Thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies" (Gen. xitx. 8; xxii., 17). It was promised to Israel that one should chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to dight, and that no man should stand before them (Deut. xxiii., 30; Josh. i., 15), but unbelief and furning away from God brings

dight, and that no man should stand before them (Deut. xxiii., 30, Josh. J., 15), but unbellef and turning away from God brings all this trouble upon them.

4. "When Zedekiah, the king of Judah, saw them and all the men of war, then they fied, and went forth out of the city by night." All this was seen in vision by the prophet Ezekiel at Babylon, and was shown to the people of Israel, who were there in an object lesson by the prophet. (Ezek, xii., 1-15.)

5. "But the Chaldeans' army pursued after them, and overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho and brought him to Nebuchadnezar." It being the purpose of God that Zedekiah should be taken, it was therefore impossible for him to escape. Perfectly safe even amidst the greatest dangers are all whom God promises to protect, but there is no hidding place and no safety for any who rebel against Him. They may be sure that their sin will find them out. (Num. xxxii, 23.)

23.)
23.)
26. "Then the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah in Riblah before his eyes; also the king of Babylon slew all the nobles of Judah." If the children follow the sins of their father and walk in his ways they will suffer punishment with their father; but who can describe the feelings of a father compelled to witness the sufferings of his children because of sins into which he led them? Let ungodly parents consider this ere it be too late.

7. "Moreover, he put out Zedekiah's green."

re it be too late.
7. "Moreover, he put out Zedekiah's eyes and bound him with chains, to carry him to Babylon." Thus was Jer, xxxii, 4, and Ezek xii, 18, literally fulfilled, although at first sight it might seem difficult for them to have a literal fulfillment. Zedekiah went to Babylon, he saw the king of Babylon, but he never saw Babylon. It is always perfectly

Babylon, he saw the king of Babylon, but he never saw Babylon. It is always perfectly safe to take God at His word, and take Him to mean just what He says. As soon as we begin so give His word some other meaning than that conveyed by the plain grammatical sense of the words, we are in danger of perverting it (xxiii, 39).

8. "And the Chaldeans burned the king's house, and the houses of the people, with fire, and brake down the walls of Jerusalem." Thus the Lord swallowed up the habitations of Jacob, and cast down the beauty of Israel; thus He did what He had devised, and fulfilled His word commanded in the days of old (Lam. il., 1, 2, 17). Although it was apparently the hand of the king of Babylon, it was really the hand of the Lord upon His rebellious people. Nohemiah, speaking of the testimony of the Spirit of God in the prophets against Israel, says that God gave would not hear (Neh ix., 30).

9. "Then Nebuzar adan, the captain of the guard, carried away captive into Babylon the remnant of the people." Some had been taken to Babylon for their good, such as Daniel, Ezekiel and others, but these for their hurt, to be a reproach and a proverb.

the guard, carried away capture into guard, such as Daniel, Ezekiel and others, but these for their hurt, to be a repreach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse in all places (Jer. xxiv., b-10). The same event may prove to some a blessing and to others a curse. "All things work together for good to them that love God?" (Rom. viii., 28, 24.)

10. "But Nabuzar-adan, the captain of the guard, left of the poor of the people, which had nothing, in the land of Judah, and gave them vineyards and fields at the same time." Or, as in the margin, "in that day." It is evident, then, that there may be a time when it is blessed to "have mothing." We are reminded of Zeph. iii, 12, "I will also leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the Lord." Also, Luke vi. 20, "Blessed be ye poor, for your at the highdom of God." Though we may not have this world's goods, if we have Jesus we are rich for time and eternity, and nucheirs with Him, and when the unbelievers are cast out we shall inherit all. Even the captain of the guard ("chief executioner"—see margin), cruel to many, can only bring us blessing. May Jesus be all tous; then we will be well content to wait and suffer with Him this little while, proving ourselves pillegrims and strangers here. Like Abraham we will contentedly sojourn in the land of promise, owning not a foot of it except perhaps a burlat place, while we look for the city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. Or, like Moses, having respect unto the recompense of the reward, we will esteem the reproach of Christ great. respect unto the recompense of the reward we will esteem the reproach of Christ great er riches than the treasures in Egypt (Hel xi., 9, 10, 26; Acts vii., 5). There is such xi., 0, 10, 26; Acts vii., 5). There is such a thing as laying up treasure in heaven whether we have much or little here, and there is such a thing as being rich here and awfully poor in eternity (hiath. vi., 19, 20; Luke xii., 20, 21). The writer earnestly desires for all who read these notes that the spirit and purpose of Jeremiah and of Faul may be in them; or, better still, the spirit of Christ Himself, for that is the fullest measure, that God may be glorified.—Lesson Helper.

### Peculiar Pair of Eves.

"I labor under the peculiar inconvenience of having a right eye of nor-mal power and a short-sighted left eye," says James Shaw. "The numerals on the face of a clock five eighths of an inch high are visible to the right eye at twelve feet distant, but in order to discern them as clearly with my left eye I require to bring that organ of vision as near to the figures as eight inches. On looking at my gold chain hanging on my breast in daylight and with both eyes, the chain, colored yellow and toward the left, is perceived by the right eye, while a steely-blue chain, another, yet the same, is perceived about an inch to the right and a little higher up."—Chicago Herald.

Bergen, Worway, busts a paper church large enough to seat 1000 persons. The building is rendered waterproof by a solution of quick-lime, curdled milk and

Late Happenings of Importance By Mail and Wire,

The Gist of Three States' Doings, Carefully Prepared For Our Busy Readers.

#### VIRGINIA.

A big Masonic Fair is to be held in the Masonic Temple, Richmond, in May A series of inter-college games have been arranged by the University Athletic Associaciation.

President Harrison and Mrs. McKe and her children are at Virginia Beach. The Do-Drop-In Club is the name of a new Democratic organization in Rich-

A colored man while out hunting near City Point found the skeleton of a white

A bill was passed in the Legislature to provide for the enumeration of towns claiming 5,000 inhabitants with a view of becoming cities.

Paramore's Island, near Onancook, has been recently purchased by a common of the common o

been recently purchased by a company of Philadelphia capitalists, who will soon erect there a magnificent club house and cottages. Capital stock, \$600,000.

Chester Roach, who was born in the Alleghany county almshouse seventy-five years ago, and who tramped with his parents through the country for years, died in Minnesota last week and left an estate of \$400,000. He made his first money as tramp tinker, and invested his earnings in Minneapolis real estate.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Cottonwood is a new postoffice in Mecklenburg county.

The Governor's Guard has increased in strength to sixty men. Recruiting is going on all over the State. Newberne's fish and oyster fair passed

off with great edlat. The Roanoke bottom lands near Wel-

don will grow rice this year instead of S. L. Yount, ex-sheriff of Catawba county, assigned at Hickory. Liabilities, \$11,000. W. H. Williams is the

A Northern lady has made a handsome lonation for a school for colored youths near Winston.

John Shultz, of Salem, has presented secretary Rusk with a cane made of na ive apple wood.

Most of the stock for the new Weldon bank has b.en subscribed.

The total disbursements for Winston or 1892 were \$153,844.26. The Directors of the Piedmont Nation

al Bank, of Greensboro, have elected Col. J. M. Winstead (cashier) president, to succeed the lamented Gen. A. M. Scales.

Some Weldon youngsters sent up a kite at night with a lantern attached to the tail of it, and many thought it a stat which had lost its way and was seeking the earth. A little nervousness was the result. Others thought it a sign from

The Seaboard Air Line gets the Oxford Coast Line Railway. This line is to extend from Oxford to Rocky Mount or Nashville. It was first thought that the Atlantic Coast Line would operate the road. The owners will grade it and put road. The owners will grade it and put the rails down and the Seaboard Air Line will put on the rolling stock and run it for ten years. The road will run through a fine bit of country.

The ladies of Charleston are giving 'Russian teas" for the relief of the staryng peasants of Russia. Adjutant and Inspector General Far-

ley is ill at Charleston.

Truck gardeners of St. John's Island re shipping asparagus North.

A Jeff Davis monument fund is being raised at Camden.

A Keely Institute, for the cure of drunkenness has been opened at Colum-bia. The Bi-chloride of Gold treatment is used.

Senator Irby writes: "The 'political situation' in South Carolina is not now serious, notwithstanding that it might have appeared so a month ago, for the conservative people of the State are always to be relied upon to do the right thing at the right time."

Gen. Jno. C. Anderson, postmaster at Spartanburg under Cleveland, died at his home there last week.

The fifteenth annual Convention of the South Carolina Young Men's Christian Association will meet in Spartanburg on April 21, and continue in session for three days. Among the prominent Christian workers who have promised to Cantstan workers who have promised to take part in the Convention are: Gov. W. J. Northen, of Georgia; the Rev. Dr. R. J. McBryde, of Lexington, Va., L. A. Coulter, of North Carolina; International Secretaries H. P. Anderson and F. S. Brockman, and others. The opening address will be delivered by Dr. James H. Carlisie opening address will James H. Carlisle.

Smallest Railroad in the World. The smallest railway in the world is probably that from Ravenglass to Boot, probably that from Ravenglass to Boot, in Cumberland, England. The one in question is like a large toy. The gauge is three feet, the engine an absurd little thing and the carriages like miniature cages. As to the stations, they resemble double bathing boxes more than anything else. The railway officials are easily summed up. The engine driver is also stoker, guard, ticket collector, ticket distributor and porter. Being ticket distributor and porter. Being late for the train is not a serious dis aster, since anyone of the most ordinary activity can run after and overtake it, the activity can run after and overtake it, the railway official being the most obliging of mortals, who will stop and pick up passengers anywhere. It is not advisable, of course, to be in a burry when using this line, and it is hardly surprising to find that, in spite of the smallness of the staff, it fails to pay. A horse and trap could give the train a long start and beat it easily.—Pic., he.

#### A NEW ROAD TO BE BUILT.

One That Will Give North Carolina Another Outlet, and Form a Strong Competing Line.

Washington, D. C.—C. F. Z. Caracristi, the manager of the Petersburg & Chesterfield Railroad, has been actively engaged in listing capital in the company's project in this city, in Philadelphia and in New York. He reports that a party of capitalists, with the chief engineer of the road, Francis R. Fava, and the head of the contracting firm, "The Woodbridge & Turner Engineering Company," of New York, will go over the route in a few days, and constructing the route in a few days, and constructing operations will begin as soon as the contracts are closed.

Mr. Caracristi atates that the proposed oad is to traverse a belt of country very rich in mineral resources, especially gran-ite, coal and bog-iron, and also that the timber is all of the finest in Virginia. The road will connect the Atlantic and Danville, Norfolk and Western, and Powhatan and Farmville roads, with Richmond and the North, and if direct connection can be secured with the Richmond and Chesapeake road a route can be established between North Carolina, Petersburg, Manchester, Richmond and Baltimore, which will be considerably shorter than any that now exists. This will also, if operated in connection with the Richmond and Chesapeake, give an outlet to Richmond and Southern freight at a convenient point on Chesapeak

Mr. Caracristi has appointed Francis R. Fava, consulting engineer of the city, to be the consulting engineer of the company, and directed him to prepare at once the reports and plans necessary to the construction of the road.

### State Conventions.

The following State Conventions have Montgomery, June 8. Tampa, June 1. Springfield, April 27. Springfield, May 4. Indianapolis, March 1

peen called: Al barrs, Dem Florida, Dem Illinois, Dem Illinois, Rep Indiana, Rep Indiana, Dem entucky, Rep Maine, Prohib Maryland

Indianapolis, April 21. Louisville, Marca 10. Boston, April 2). Bangor, May 6. Baltimore March 8. St. Paul, March 31. Maine, Probib
Maryland, Probib
Mexicuse, May 31.
Albany, May 4.
Syracuse, May 31.
Albany, May 4.
Providence, March 23.
Chamberlain, March 23.
Chamberlain, May 2.
Nashvil e, May 4.
Austin, March 8.
West Virginia, Rep
Martinsburg, May 5.
Huntington, Aug. 3.

A New Southern Railroad Enterprise. A new Southern railroad enterprise is contemplated in the corporation of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston railroad company, with a capital of \$10-000,000, to build a line from Norfolk, Va, to Charleston, S. C., with a branch to Columbia, S. C. It is said that the new road will shorten the railroad distance between the cast and southern points nearly 100 miles. The directors are Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina; Duncan Harris, of of North Carolina; Duncan Harris, of New York; J. C. McNaughton, of Phila-delphia; Colonel Henry Young and Gen-eral Thomas A. Haquimin, of Charles-ton; Captain Thomas Pinckney, of Rich-mond; A. A. Gaddis, of New Jersey; Chambers H. McKibbin, of Washington, and A. C. Haskell, of Columbia. The officers are: John C. McNaughton, pres-ident; R. Duncan Harris, treasurer; Car-roll Forster, secretary: C. H. McKibbin. ident; R. Duncan Harris, treasurer; Car roll Forster, secretary; C. H. McKibbin, general manager.

### Southern Society Presidency.

NEW YORK CITY.—The annual election of the Southern Society will take place in a few days, and it promises to be one of the most spirited contests ever held in the club. Captain Hugh R Garden has been the president of the society for two years. Last year a number of the friends of Dr. James II. Parker proposed to nou-inate him, but he was retired after Captain Garden's friends, who claimed to speak for him, promised that if Dr. Parker's name was withdrawn he would get a clear field this year. Dr. Parker was nominated a few weeks ago and Captain Garden was also renominated. It is believed that Captain Garden will adhere to the agreement and withdraw his name. Dr. Parker, who will probably be elected, is president of the United States National Bank, commander of the Confederate Camp and president of the New York Club. He was formerly president of the Cotton Exchange and vice-president of the National Park Bank.

### The Banaua's Good Points.

The banana is only now beginning to be appreciated, and will be much better liked when people learn to cook this de licious fruit and prepare it for food as it is used in countries where the plant grows. In the South, in Mexico and in the West Indies the banana is fried like the sweet potato, baked like the Irish potato, is made into pies, is mashed up into a paste and dried, is preserved, and in any and every way is good. There is more nourishment in the banana thau in the potato. The same land that will grow 1000 pounds of potatoes has been proven by actual experiment capable of growing 44,000 pounds of bananas. Even now this fruit is cheap, but ten years from now bananas will be universally eaten in the United States and will furnish a delicious substitute on the family table for the potato.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ATLANTA, GA., [Special.]—In St. Luke's Cathedral, Wednesday, Dr. C. Kinloch Nelson, formerly rector of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, Pa., was consecrated Bishop of Georgia with invessing correspondents.

was consecrated Bishop of Georgia with impressive ceremonics.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Rulison, of Pennsylvania, (Bishop Quintard, of Tennesee, presiding) who took for his text, "Launch out into the deep," At night a brilliant assemblage attended the reception given by Gov. Northen to Bishop Nelson and the visiting prelates. Bishop Nelson will make Atlanta his headquarters.

### | ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

The St. Louis Convention an Enthusiastic One.

A Platform, With Many Strong Features, and Denouncing Both Old Parties, Adopted.

Sr. Louis, Mo.—The great Alliance and Labor Congress passed off with wonderful enthusiasm. The second morning Ben Terrell of Texas, Paul Vandevort of Nebraska, and Thomas Wadsworth of Indiana, had spoken appealingly for non-sectionalism, the old veterans all over the hall chasped hands and cheered for the restored Union. When the enthusiasm had subsided Delegate Branch, of Georgia, cast a fire-brand into the gathering in the shape of a resolution protestering in the shape of a resolution protest-ing against the condition of the coming against the condition of the common people of this country, and holding the Republican and Democratic parties responsible for the conditions. There was a spirited debate, but the resolution was adopted by a vote of 410 to 139. Later it was declared to have been irregularly proposed and was ordered stricken from the minutes until after the report of the committee on platform was heard. of the committee on platform was heard Then there was a tremendous row over the eligibility of a colored delegate from Georga, which was quieted only the en-trance of the committee on platform,

which reported as follows:

"This, the first great labor conference
of the United States and of the world,
representing all divisions of urban and rural organizations and industry, assem bled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration

of unison and independence.
"The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States are compelled to isolate the returned the political states are the states are investigated to the states are compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places, in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muz-zled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists.

The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection, imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions. The truits of the toils of millions are boldy used to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the great classes—pau pers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bond-holders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the day-dawn of history has been demoralized to en large the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the sup-ply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave iodustry. A vast conspiracy-against mankind has been organized on two continents and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute des

potism.
"In this crisis of human affairs, the telligent working people and producers of the United States, have come together in the name of peace, order and society to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that organization who represents our princi-

"We charge that the controlling influ ences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the out cries of a plandered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, watered stocks,' the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of usury may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our home and children upon the

altar of mammon, to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure cor-ruption funds from the great lords of "We assert that a political organization, representing the princip'es herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain. Assembled on the soniversary of the birth of the il-lustrious man who led the first great re-volt on this continent against oppression, filled with sentiment which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the plain people, with wh m it origi-nated. Our door stands open to all

points of the compass. We ask all hon-est men to join with and help us "In order to restrain the extertions of aggregated capital, to drive the money-changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish the following plat-form of principles: "First.—We demand a national cur-

"First.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government, only full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, and not to exceed 20 per cent, to be provided as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system, also by payment in discharge of its obligation for public improvements. improvem

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
"We demand that the circulating me-

dium be increased to not less than \$50

per capita.

"We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that -the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honest ninistered.

ly administered.

"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

"The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be m onopolized for second recovery.

the people and should not be m onopolized for special purposes, while alien ownership of land should. All lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of their natural needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the

change and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the ernment should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephones, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

"We demand that the government is sue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference—between the price

soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid in gold.
"Resolved, That we hail this conference as the consummation of a perfect union of hearts and hands of all the sections of our common country. The men who wore the grey and the men who wore the blue are here to extinguish the last smouldering fires of civil war in the lears of joy of a united and happy peo

ple, and we agree to carry the stars and stripes forward forever to the highest point of national greatness." The convention then took a recess un til 2 p. m. On the afternoon session being called to order, Miss Frances Willard submitted her minority report. The dirst plank declared in favor of universal suffrage without distinction of sex; the second, that the liquor traffic was the en-emy of reform, the chief cause of cor ruption in politics, and that as the States had full authority to legislate regarding this traffic it was the duty of the govern-ment to respect the action of those States that had voted the liquor traffic, and that the government should collect no liquor revenue within those States.

#### The majority report was adopted. How Witches Were Convicted.

"One of the theories of the age was that the devil set his mark upon each of his servants that witches were all marked," says Winfield S. Nevins in the New England Magazine. "A jury of the sex of the accused was appointed to examine the body for such marks. often happened that some excresence of flesh common to old people, or one ex-plainable by natural causes, was found. One such was found on the body of Goody Nurse, and reported to the court, all but one of the jury agreeing to the report. Rebecca Preston and Mary larbell knew that the mark was from natural causes. The prisoner stated to the court that the dissenting woman of the jury of examination was one of the most ancient, skilful and prudent, and further declared, 'I there rendered a sufficient known reason of the moving ause thereof.' She asked for the appointment of another jury to inquire into the case and examine the marks found on her person. The jury of trials returned a verdict of not guilty. upon all the accusers in court 'crie' out' with renewed vigor and were taken in the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about creating a scene of the wildest confusion. The judges told the jurymen that they had not carefully conidered one expression of the prisoner, namely, that when one Hobbs, a conessing witch, was brought evidence against her she said: 'What, do you bring her? She is one of us.'
The jury retired for further consultation. Even then they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty. They returned to the court-room and desired that the accused explain the remark. She made no response, and the jury returned a verdict

Roots in Drains. Recently, in the yard of a public school in Philadelphia, a drain from the out-buildings was found to be choked, and on examination a little root of a maple tree had been found to penetrate a very small pore in the terra cotta pipe; yet se rapidly did these roots increase hey found there was plenty of food at command in the drain, that although the olpe was eight inches in diameter, several ucketfuls of small florous roots were taken out, and which had completely choked all circulation through the drain.

It was a wonderful example of the increase of roots, under circumstances favor-able through the abundance of food. It is said that in this case no trouble is antic ipated in future years, as it is believed hat a bucketful or two of salt brine, passed through the drain once or twice year, will effectually scorch off any fibres that may attempt the same frolic in Where, however, this remedy cannot be applied, it will be a caution not to have drains in the vicinity of the roots of trees.—Mechan's Monthly.

### Strike in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. - The strike of the ongsheremen is on, and 2,000 are out of work. The demand is an hour's pay for a fractional parts of an hour. The ships agents have taken a decided stand by employing stevedores, giving them the loading vessels. A number of new la-borers have been obtained and it is pro-posed to put them to work. Trouble with longshoremen is anticipated and the mayor has been asked for protection.

M. Serullaz, who went two years ago in search of the icosandra guttaperchatree in Malaysia, has discovered large forests of these trees, and has hit upon practical ways of collecting the gum without destroying the trees, which the na-

# NEWS WIRES FROM DYER EVERYWHEE

Cleveland a Candidate.

TOLEDO, O.-Hou. Frank H. Hurd, who went to Ann Arbor to have a con-ference with Mr. Cleveland, announces authoritatively that the latter is a candi-

Collector for Louisiana. WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. W. Chis-olm was designated to perform the du-

ties of revenue collector for Louisiana, vice Wimberly, removed. Mr. Chisholm was the deputy collecter. Suffocated by Gas. CINCINNATI, O.—M. Dugan, of Augus-ta, Ga., was found dead in bed at the

# Cincinnati House, having sufficated by escaping gas. Mr. Dugan had been at the hotel two days.

A North Carolinian Pardoned. WASHINGTON, D. C .- The President has granted a pardon at the expiration of onths' imprisonment to Josiah Stancil, of North Carolina, sentenced Decem ber 8, 1890, to two years' imprisonment for violation of the postal laws.

Jay Gould Off on a Jaunt. New York City.—Jay Gould has left the city for an extended tour over his railroads in the West and South. He in-intends being in St. Louis March Sth, when the annual meetings of the Missou-ri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways are held.

Gens. Morgan's and Green's Monu-

WASHINGTON. D. C.—HOUSE.—Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, from the Committee on Library, reported the bills for erection of monuments to General Daniel Morgan at Wischester, Va., and Nathaniel Greene at Guilford Courthouse, N. C. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Killed Four Persons.

### A special from Smithville, N. C, says: The jury in the case against Waitman Thompson for the murder of one W. W. Pearsall, wife and two children and

burning their their house over their dead bodies on the 23d of December, returned a verdict of guilty, and requested that his sentence be imprisonment for life, the judge fulfilling it. Charleston Memorializes Against Free Silver. CHARLESTON, S. C .- The chamber of

## commerce adopted a resolution request-ing the Senators and Congressmen from this State to use all their influence in de-

feating the passage of the bill looking to the free coinage of silver, asserting that the boards of trade of the country case A North Carolina Colored Professor in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—A colored manwho represented himself to be Prof. C.
H. McDowell, of the Onslow Literary Institution, Swannsboro, N. C., was arrested on the charge of swindling. He collected small sums of money from prominent citizens, but a fraudulently headed list, with Mayor Brigg's name down for \$25, led to his detection. He has collected a large sum of money in the

#### has collected a large sum of money in the different cities near by.

Gave Cleveland a Gourd. FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Colonel Wm. Rodgers, a jolly and handsome bachelor of Loudoun county, is in the city. Col. Rodgers presented Mr. Cleveland, during his term of office as President with long-handled gourd, grown on his place in Loudoun. He did this in conformity with the old custom to present couples with a gourd who had remained childmr. Cleveland still has the gourd, riage Mr. Cleveland still has the gourd, and baby Ruth delights to play with it in preference to a gold rattle presented by an admiring friend

### Talmage's Tabernacle Under the

Hammer. NEW YORK.—Charles T. Willis ob-NEW YORK.—Charics T. Willis ob-tained a mechanic's lien on Dr. Talmage's tabernacle in Brooklyn, and then brought an action to foreclose it, and judgement was rendered in his favor for \$52,216 on the 10th of February. The judgment was signed by Judge Pratt, and it will be enforced by the sale of the property heriff at public suction in one Wills built the tabernacle, which by the sheriff cost \$400,000. This judgement is the unpaid balance. The sale is subject to a mortgage of Russell Sage.

The Brave Pilot Dead. Captain John Stout, a Mississippi pilot, died recently in New Orleans. His life was distinguished by several acts of bravery. He was at the wheel of the Robert E. Lee when she was steamer ourned at Yucatan plantation in 1882. On that occasion he saved a score of lives by remaining at the wheel and holding his boat to the bank. He remained on the blazing vessel until the very last mo-ment, and only escaped by sliding down the log chain. Captain Stout was on board the steamboat J. W. White when she was burned above Bayou Sara ir 1886, and jumped overboard to escape the flames. He was picked up almos lifeless.

### Zeb's Humor.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- While Senator Vance was making a speech on the Idaho election case, at one point in his remarks two prominent Senators who were engaged in earnest conversation reached a point in their dis-cussion which elicited from one of them cussion which elicited from one of them a most extraordinary sound—a compound between a laugh and a yawn. Pausing abruptly and gazing in the direction of the offenders, Mr. Vance said: "Mr. President, I do not yield." The amusement which this diversion created seemed to break up the interest in the debate and at 4.25 a motion to adjourn was carand at 4:35 a motion to adjourn was car-

They Will Nominate a People's Ticket

Conference of Alliance and Labor Leaders.

Sr. Louis, Mo.—The delegates to the industrial conference have left, most of them as pressing themselves as satisfied with the outcome of the gathering, although the delegates from Georgia, Louisiana, and other Southern States freely confessed that if the platform of the Democratic National Convention covered the financial planks of the plat form adopted, the new movement would not cut much of a figure in their respec-tive localities. The Kansas and Minne-sota delegates, too, were inclined to be disgruntled over the decision to hold the presidential nominating convention on July 4, and the old politicians that ma-nipulated the conference were soundly berated for their part for making the gathering follow those of the two old

parties. The special committee are considering a place for the national convention, the a place for the national convention, the claims of St. Louis, Indianapolis, Omaha, Kausas City, Birmingham, Ala, and Mobile, being presented. The principal contest was between the first three. The committee wanted a guarantee of \$50,000 for the expenses of the affair, but it was not offered. St. Louis offered a decreated bull free of cheers and later. orated hall free of charge, and later agreed to throw in a band. Omaha could not offer money, but its representatives promised to throw the electoral vote of Nebraska to the People's ticket as a reward for the convention. It was claimed that Indianapolis was ready to guarantee the necessary \$50,000 but no-body was prepared to put in black and white. When the committee adjourned for dinner no decision had been reached.
The committee on an address to the people, under the chairmanship of Ignatius Donnelly, agreed to call upon the independent voters of the country to meet within a month in their respective con-gressional districts and organize. The all includes the platform adopted by the

Representative Taubeneck, of Illinois. says Omaha is the favorite in the race. Kansas City has withdrawn in its favor. "The National Committee of the Peo-ple's party of the United States, acting in conjunction with the following: C. conjunction with the following: C. Van Wyck of Nebraska, C. W. Macune of Texas, M. J. Branch of Georgia, J. H. H. Powers of Nebraska, R. R. Humphrey of Texas, L. D. Laurent of Louisiana, Marion Cannon of California, T. H. Maguire of New York, J. H. Williams of Kansas, L. L. Polk of North Carolina, Pierce Hachett of Missouri. M. M. Garrett of Illinois, John Seitz of Ohio, Marg E. Lease of Kansas, Anna L. Diggs Dis-trict of Columbia, Anna Debbs of Texas,

## A. P. Parksen of Finding decided upon Omaha as the place for the 4th of July Convention. NEW CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

A. P. Parksen of Florida and Benjan

Baltimore Professor Demonstrates Another Use for the Phonograph.

At the Southern Homospathic Medical College, Baltimore, Md., a public demonstration was given of the use of the phonograph for the anre of deafness, a discovery made by Dr. H. F. Gary, a professor in the college. Seated at a phonograph, with rubber tubes in their ears, were a number of persons of both sexes, and an exposition of the principle of the treatment was given. It is the may

of those parts of the ear which transmit sound into the brain. The phonograph pro-duces this result by giving continuous and successive vibrations at regular intervals. This it does with certain degrees of intensity and frequency, according to the exigencies of the case under treatment. In bad cases a series of intensified shocks, at the rate of one to the second, is produced against the membraneous tympanum, or drum. against the membraneous tympanum, or drum, in cases of not over than five years' standing

in cases of not over than five years' standing the vibrations are given with more frequency and less intensity. The noises or thumps so made are given by means of depressions made with a stylus at regular intervals in the wax surface of the phonographic cylinders.

Every depression causes the little transmitter needle in the instrument to strike the diaphragm connected with the phonograph, and to produce the same distressing noises which a deaf person continually hears within his brain. The intensity of the noisea is regulated by the way that the depressions are made in the cylinder and their frequency by the number of revolutions per minute given the latter.

All patients who are under treatment for deafness at the college reported that they are greatly benefitted.

### A Large Tarnen

The tarpon or silver fish is undisputably the gamiest inhabitant of the Gulf of Mexico. It affords more sport to amateur fisherman than any other of the fishes of the sea. The truefellower of Walton uses the pole, reel, line and book to catch it with, and the tarpon is the acme

of his ambition To boat a large specimen after a drag (by the tarpon of a boat) and an exercise of exquisite skill (by the fisherman with his tackle) from a contest of an hour or so, is a spell of splendid excitement. It is a question of "I win and you lose" to the end. At the "Cottage by the Sea," Pascagoula, Miss., has just been received a stuffed specimen of this celebrated fish, which measures exactly six feet in length, and when caught

weighed 202 pounds. It is handsomely mounted and most artistically preserved. This fish when hooked behaved like an astonished gentlemen or an assaulted cowboy; it made fight instanter, measurcowhoy; it made fight instanter, measur-ing its gleaming length above the water in a jump of fully forty feet, clear over the craft in which the ready conqueror stood. The anchor of the skift was hauled in by an assistant and the boat was thereby set adrift while the wheal was played with dexterous accuracy by the cool and accomplished manipulator with a wind back and a let go, until exhaustion in the endeavor of the tarpon to escape made it n prize to the proud fisherman,—New Orleans New Delta.

London, England, is to have an Inteructional Fruit Shows ... 7 .....