

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor. Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's. DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1892

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An Undeveloped Territory of Vast Extent.

British Columbia is of immense size. It is as extensive as the combination of New England, the Middle States and Maryland, the Virginias, the Carolinas, and Georgia, leaving Delaware out. It is larger than Texas, Colorado, Massachusetts and New Hampshire joined together. Yet it has been all but overlooked by man, and may be said to be an empire with only one wagon road, and that is but a blind artery halting in the middle of the country. But whoever follows this necessarily incomplete survey of what man has found that region to be, and of what his hot puny hands have drawn from it, will dismiss the popular and natural suspicion that it is a wilderness worthy of its present fate. Until the whole globe is handed with steel rails and wheels to the plow, we will continue to regard whatever region lies beyond our doors as those lands, and not fancy that every line of latitude has its own unvarying climatic characteristics. There is an opulent civilization in what we once were taught was "the Great American Desert," and far up at Edmonton, on the Peace River, farming flourishes despite the fact that it is where our school-books locate a zone of perpetual snow. Farther along we shall study a country crossed by the same parallels of latitude that dissect inhospitable Labrador, and we shall discover that as great a difference exists between the two shores of the continent on that zone as that which distinguishes California from Massachusetts. Upon the coast of this neglected corner of the world we shall see that a climate like that of England is produced, as England's is, by a warm current in the sea; in the southern half of the interior we shall discover valleys as inviting as those of the East, and, far north, at Port Simpson, just below the down-reaching claw of our Alaska, we shall find such a climate as Halifax enjoys.

Brussels and Tapestry.

Brussels and tapestry carpets are so similar in appearance that they are frequently mistaken for one another. The carpet is made of wool, and the Brussels is made of silk. The pattern is obtained in the respective articles are examined. It is at once evident that there is practically no actual resemblance; for while in the Brussels the design is purely a woven effect, in the tapestry it is merely a print, says the Epibolster.

Florida "Sink-Holes."

Florida, in great part, rests upon limestone formation that is easily disintegrated when wet for a considerable time, and hence, through a large portion of the State, subterranean caverns and caverns abound, formed by the wearing away of the rock by subterranean streams. The land has sunk in a number of places where this rock has been thus perforated and has become unable to support the upper surface of sand which generally overlies the limestone in this way these depressions or "sink-holes" as they are termed are formed. So numerous are these sink-holes becoming, that in some instances the upper surface is in danger of serious disturbance. Three miles south of Gainesville, on a tract of only one hundred acres, there are no less than fifty of these "sink-holes" at the surface and fifty feet deep, while none are less than twenty feet wide and ten deep. Most of the springs, when traced at the openings, are found to have wide channels through the limestone rock.—The Independent.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings in Virginia And The Carolinas.

Many Mishaps, Newey Notes, Telegraphic Ticks, Town Talk, Rural Records, Rapidly Reviewed. VIRGINIA. A crematory is to be built in Norfolk. Burglars are still operating in Roanoke. Gen. Lee's birthday was observed throughout Virginia. Fire destroyed about \$60,000 worth of property in Norfolk Thursday. James Lyles and Margaret Lashley were hanged in Danville, Friday, for murder. An appropriation of \$100,000 is to be asked for the improvement of the Appomattox. Millowners of Smyth county have been indicted for failure to erect fish ladders in the streams. The question of removing the county seat of Prince William county from Brentsville to Manassas will soon be submitted to the voters of that county. A full supply of ice of an excellent quality is being harvested in the Valley and Southwestern Virginia. John Pinkard and Delia Nichols, young lovers of Franklin county, both committed suicide last week, because the parents objected to the match. President Mallett, of the University of Virginia, has been elected president of the Chemical Association of America. The Clifton Forge Woolen Mills, of Clifton Forge, sold last week to the Fries Breslin Co., of Camden, N. J., 50,000 pounds of yarn for use in the manufacture of Smyrna rugs.

OTHER STATES.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Standard states that a regular steamship line is to be established between that city and Liverpool for the purpose of shipping oranges direct to England. It is believed that an extensive business can be developed— a very reasonable view of the matter, considering the superiority of Florida to Mediterranean oranges. There was quite a heavy fall of snow in Mobile, Ala., last Thursday, an event of great rarity and equally great interest to the inhabitants. It was the first snow in five years and the fifth in 7 years. About half an inch of snow fell, and the landscape had an appearance which the Mobile people are mainly familiar with only in pictures. The last snow storm there was in 1888, when three-quarters of an inch fell. On Dec. 20, 1876, 3 1/2 inches of snow fell, the heaviest snow storm ever known there. The storm previous to that was in January, 1851, and the one before that on Feb. 16, 1853, when the mercury got down to 5 degrees above zero, and there was good sleighing in the streets of Mobile. There have been three great hail storms in addition to the wintry visitations mentioned above. It has been reported that the peanut crop is in fair condition. It will be about 65 per cent of last year's crop, which was about the largest ever grown, 5,000,000 bushels being harvested. But the peanut growers are far from being happy. The present price at first hands varies from 1 1/2 to 3 cents. That is below the cost of production, and growers want 4 to 5 cents. Peanuts grow in a few counties in southeastern Virginia, middle Tennessee and North Carolina, and the crop is uncertain and expensive. There is a National Peanut Union which is urging sundry measures to protect the growers, one of which is the advice of the Farmers' Alliance, to hold their produce and not let speculators gobble all the profits.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Lee's birthday was observed throughout the State. M. T. Norris & Co., one of the most extensive wholesale grocery and cotton firms of Raleigh has assigned. Caroline Ship, a 19-year old colored woman was hanged at Dallas Friday for murdering her child. The Grimley-Abernethy kissing case came up in the Greene Superior court and was dismissed. Two hundred and fifty hogheads of tobacco were sold at Winston last week. Thos. A. Edison will again locate in Charlotte for several months shortly to prosecute his new process of disintegrating gold quartz. Pennsylvania capitalists have leased some fine iron ore lands in Granville county and are now opening the same successfully. The State Commissioner of Agriculture states that a deluge of letters are now being received at his office from Northern and Western people who are inquiring about the South, and North Carolina in particular with a view of settling here. Mrs. Nancy Chamberlain, in attempting to cross a swollen creek on a foot log in Stokes county with an infant in her arms lost her balance and fell into the stream. The child was drowned, while the mother was barely rescued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A wheelbarrow factory is to be started at Charleston. The insurance companies have all paid up their policies on Converse College, Spartanburg. Northern capitalists have purchased the Vanderhorst and the Commercial wharf properties at Charleston. Over a dozen head cattle floated down the Congaree during the recent flood. The celebrated Meadowbrook hounds, 31 in number, arrived in Aiken a few days since, where they will be wintered and hunted. Columbia's canal deeds have been delivered to the purchasers. At a meeting of the insurance man of the Carolinas in Columbia, W. J. Roddy, of Rock Hill, was elected president. The Palmetto Brewing Co. will rebuild its brewery burned at Charleston the other day. The loss was \$100,000. Governor Tillman and Secretary of

ALLIANCE INFORMATION.

Congressman Alexander After The Bulls and Bears.

The question has been submitted whether the public should have a free pass, as he is a State officer—that is, holding an office under commission from the State. The Sumter National Bank and the Bank of Sumter have each paid a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. Mrs. Henry Dunn, wife of a respectable farmer near Greenville left three small children Tuesday and eloped with Jas. C. Cape, a well known saw mill man of Oconee county, going to Atlanta. A farmer of Barnwell county writes to the News and Courier asking for information in regard to the planting and cultivating of broom corn, how it is prepared for market, the profit, etc. A new plan brought forward for the reorganization of the South Carolina Rail way Co. provides for an assessment of 1 per cent on the income-bearing stock, for which new second mortgage 6 per cent, 20-year gold bonds, new first preferred and common stocks will be issued. No mortgage can be placed ahead of the new first preferred unless it is included in the present first mortgage bonds will be taken off of arrangement can be made. The reorganization committee reserves the right in such case to substitute therefor a consolidated first mortgage at 5 per cent, to be limited in amount to \$2,000,000, the existing first and second mortgage bonds to be paid off in cash, principal and interest. Holders of securities of this company have been requested to deposit same with the New York Security & Trust Co. on or before February 8.

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A HEARTRENDING SCENE.

A Midnight Fire That Results in Terrible Loss of Life and Property. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., [Special].—One of the most horrible midnight fires that has ever occurred in this city, started in an old annex of the Indiana Surgical Institute in the night at 12:30 o'clock. There was a small space between the main building and the annex which served as a fire trap. The fire started in the annex, and when the flames reached the main building they leaped higher and would brush their faces as they would pass from window to window looking in vain for some way to escape. Ladies were raised and ropes were swung out in time to save most of the 500 who dwelt within. The building is almost completely consumed and so far 20 bodies have been dragged from the ruins and 30 more are burned beyond hope of recovery. The scene around the institute indeed heart-rending and beyond description. Bodies burned to a crisp are being taken out without the slightest hope of recognition.

The Way Out.

Much has been said of the expediency of restricting the average the South puts in cotton, with a view to reduced crop and an increased price. A better idea, according to Admiral Ammen, is to open facilities via the Nicaragua Canal, for supplying Japan and China with cotton, and thus increase the demand for cotton at fair prices. The Japanese and Chinese use vast quantities of cotton goods. They are beginning to manufacture, and if they get Southern cotton via the isthmus at lower prices than they now pay they would go into the cotton manufacturing on a greatly increased scale. At present they get it over the Canadian Pacific Railway or via the Suez Canal. That is out of the way and expensive. What is wanted is a direct route that would increase the Oriental demand. With such a demand well developed, the question for the South would be not how to raise less cotton, but how to raise more.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Indicate Increased Investments of Capital in the South.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, January 23, in reviewing the industrial progress of the South, says: "The general indications all point to increased investments of outside capital in the South. This is illustrated by the heavy investments reported in this week's Manufacturers' Record. The North Alabama Improvement Co., of Huntsville, Ala., has sold its entire property to the Northwestern Land Association, an organization composed largely of Dakota capitalists. The property includes the large Huntsville Hotel, an extensive business block, the Monte Sano Hotel and about 1,800 acres of land, the aggregate value being said to be over \$8,000,000. Although, of course, the price paid was nothing like so large as this. An English syndicate is now negotiating for the property of the New Rome Land Co., at Rome, Ga.; the Crawfish Springs Land Co., which is building a town near Chattanooga, constructing a railroad and opening coal mines has just raised \$600,000 in New York for prosecuting its work; New England capitalists will probably soon close deals now pending for some very large investments at Chattanooga; the American Association, Limited, of Middleborough, has raised \$750,000 for continuing its work of re-development, and the new president has arrived from England to take charge of the company's operations; as announced last week, Mr. A. A. Arthur and his associates have organized a \$12,500,000 town and development company to operate in East Tennessee, 85,000 acres of coal, timber and iron land in Virginia and West Virginia have been purchased for development, the price being reported as \$350,000; a \$1,000,000 has been organized to develop large pyrites properties in the Carolinas and to erect sulphuric acid works at Blacksburg, Va.; another company with a capital stock of \$100,000 has also been organized to operate in the same line in York county, S. C.; in the same State a \$500,000 phosphate mining and manufacturing company is being organized; a \$600,000 cottonseed oil company has been organized in Alabama; a \$157,500 phosphate company in Atlanta to operate in Florida; a \$100,000 barrel manufacturing company at Baltimore; a \$50,000 lumber company at Louisville, Ky.; a \$10,000 tobacco company at Georgetown, Ky.; a \$20,000 terra-cotta company in W. Virginia, etc. These are signs of the times. They indicate that money is again coming South for investment, and that the development of the mineral and timber resources of this section is in the near future to go on more rapidly than before. The low price of cotton may depress the business interests dependent upon that staple, but the investment of capital in timber and mineral properties by Northern and foreign capitalists is going to be very heavy in 1892.

HISTORY OF A RAILROAD.

Philadelphia Built and Norfolk Captured it and Will Utilize it. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is reported on good authority that the Norfolk and Western Railroad has leased the Lynchburg and Durham line, and that the latter would soon be operated by the Norfolk and Western. The terms of the lease could not be learned, but it was stated that the deal was practically concluded. The Lynchburg and Durham Railroad is largely the result of Philadelphia enterprise. It is 11 1/2 miles long, and extends from Lynchburg, Va., to Durham, N. C. It was chartered February 12, 1886, and was completed September 18, 1890. A number of the stockholders are Philadelphia. The president is W. C. Houston of this city. The road runs through a flourishing country, and the latter would soon be operated by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The latter will reach it by building a connection of about one mile at Lynchburg.

Cleveland in the South.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland is spending a few days at Orange Island, New Iberia, La., the winter residence of Joe Jefferson, the actor. The plantation is beautifully situated in the Saddle River. The house is one of the old mansions, completed and furnished by the actor. Its conservatories abound in tropical fruits and flowers. Artificial ponds team with trout and black bass. Lake Simonette near by affords the finest fishing, while one has to step but a few rods from Jefferson's fireside to find wild fowl in abundance. Luscious groves containing thousands of trees of the mandarin and Brazilian varieties surround the house. Fully one hundred peacocks and the same number of orange trees yield succulent crops yearly. In the pastures are the finest specimens of Holsteins, while in the stables are a number of the fleetest roasters of the South. The apartment of which Mr. Jefferson is proudest, and in which he entertains Mr. Cleveland, is the Japanese room. It is of marvellous beauty, and visitors come from miles about to gaze upon the gorgeous furnishings. The actor is said to have invited a number of distinguished Southerners at Orange Island.

Negro Judges.

Two negroes have attained to Judge-ships in British colonies. One, Joseph Renner Maxwell, is chief judicial officer at the Gambia, in Africa, and oddly enough he has written a work upon the negro question in which he speaks with apparent horror of the most striking outward peculiarities of his race, and urges as the method of elevating the negro of the future the miscegenation with other races. The other negro judge is Sir W. C. Reeves, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, in the West Indies. He presides over seven police magistrates of subordinate jurisdiction.

Gov. Boies in the Race.

DR. MOYNE, La., [Special].—It is announced that from this time forth Gov. Boies will openly take the field as a Presidential candidate. The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, January 23, in reviewing the industrial progress of the South, says: "The general indications all point to increased investments of outside capital in the South. This is illustrated by the heavy investments reported in this week's Manufacturers' Record. The North Alabama Improvement Co., of Huntsville, Ala., has sold its entire property to the Northwestern Land Association, an organization composed largely of Dakota capitalists. The property includes the large Huntsville Hotel, an extensive business block, the Monte Sano Hotel and about 1,800 acres of land, the aggregate value being said to be over \$8,000,000. Although, of course, the price paid was nothing like so large as this. An English syndicate is now negotiating for the property of the New Rome Land Co., at Rome, Ga.; the Crawfish Springs Land Co., which is building a town near Chattanooga, constructing a railroad and opening coal mines has just raised \$600,000 in New York for prosecuting its work; New England capitalists will probably soon close deals now pending for some very large investments at Chattanooga; the American Association, Limited, of Middleborough, has raised \$750,000 for continuing its work of re-development, and the new president has arrived from England to take charge of the company's operations; as announced last week, Mr. A. A. Arthur and his associates have organized a \$12,500,000 town and development company to operate in East Tennessee, 85,000 acres of coal, timber and iron land in Virginia and West Virginia have been purchased for development, the price being reported as \$350,000; a \$1,000,000 has been organized to develop large pyrites properties in the Carolinas and to erect sulphuric acid works at Blacksburg, Va.; another company with a capital stock of \$100,000 has also been organized to operate in the same line in York county, S. C.; in the same State a \$500,000 phosphate mining and manufacturing company is being organized; a \$600,000 cottonseed oil company has been organized in Alabama; a \$157,500 phosphate company in Atlanta to operate in Florida; a \$100,000 barrel manufacturing company at Baltimore; a \$50,000 lumber company at Louisville, Ky.; a \$10,000 tobacco company at Georgetown, Ky.; a \$20,000 terra-cotta company in W. Virginia, etc. These are signs of the times. They indicate that money is again coming South for investment, and that the development of the mineral and timber resources of this section is in the near future to go on more rapidly than before. The low price of cotton may depress the business interests dependent upon that staple, but the investment of capital in timber and mineral properties by Northern and foreign capitalists is going to be very heavy in 1892.

STANFORD LAND SCHEME.

The California Senator Supported By Peffer, of Kansas.

The Bill to Supply the National Want of a Sound Circulating Medium Discussed. WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—After routine business and at the close of the morning hour, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in support of his bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium, through the instrumentality of the Land Loan Bureau. In criticism of the adverse report made on a similar bill, by the Committee on Finance of last Congress, he said in part: "The bill under consideration practically provides for the direct issue of money upon a material unlimited quantity, its value based upon a standard or measure of gold or silver, or any convenient commodity, and the good faith and credit of a civilized nation of 65,000,000 of people with a per capita power of production unequalled by any other country in the world. A comparison between this country of ours today, and France, under Louis the Fifteenth in 1752, when she was fighting united Europe, or when she was now and the Colonists and the struggling for the ascendancy, or between the Indians and the Argentine Republic, seems absurd. Yet the committee's chief arguments are based upon such comparisons. The committee in its allusion to the laws of the Mississippi scheme does not fully describe that stupendous bubble. It states that an immense amount of paper was issued but omits to mention the security upon which the issue was made. The security was stock in the Mississippi Trading Company, a company that was to acquire vast tracts of land in the Mississippi Valley trade with the Indians and work supposed gold, silver and copper mines along the river—mines that had no existence. All this was in 1717, before the English titles had been extinguished—before Daniel Boone had gone into Kentucky, it is the comparison of a shadow to a substance. The Argentine Republic of Cedula is another scheme to which the committee compares this bill. The two propositions are radically dissimilar. The great object which the bill now under consideration seeks to attain is the increase of money in circulation. The Argentine of Cedula provided no increase of money. In this bill it is proposed that the government receive two per cent. interest on the mortgage it issued directly in the Argentine, the government guaranteed interest on the bonds issued by the bank in return for the mortgage on the lands. Moreover, the Argentine lands were not assessed at their value prior to the passage of the Cedula enactment but on a fresh assessment, made after the enactment. The consequence was a fraud. Mr. Stanford controverted the report of the Finance committee that "the circulating value of a paper currency can only be maintained by its convertibility into specie at the will of the holder." He contended that the real value of money lies in its ability to pay debts, to balance accounts and serve as the exchange for commodities, and that it is the best money which will do this directly, and not by first converting it into another kind of money of an unequal quantity and then using that money in the settlement of obligations. In conclusion he said: "The issuing of money on real estate need excite no alarm or thought as a new or strange thing. It is being done now by banks in every State in the Union. This bill merely suggests that the government shall do directly what has so long been done indirectly, that it shall fulfill its obligations, by furnishing the people at a low rate of interest, with that which is indispensable to their property and happiness—money—the best medium of exchange."

DEATH OF JUSTICE BRADLEY.

Well Known in Connection With the Electoral Commission in 1877. WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, died in this city, Friday morning, at 6:15 o'clock. The deceased jurist was one of the "great spirits" in the celebrated 1873 imbrigo of the presidential candidates Tilden Hayes. Mr. Bradley was a republican, and always looked upon as a strong partisan. Duke's Magnificent Donation. A special from Durham, N. C., states that at the meeting of the trustees of Trinity College, Waverly, N. C., he offered to increase his donation of \$5,000 to the college to \$100,000 cash and property valued at \$20,000, upon condition that the Methodist church of North Carolina should raise an additional endowment of \$50,000 and equip the main building. This generous offer was at once accepted. His largest donation given to the cause of education by a southern man since the war. Two things a woman always jumps at.—A conclusion and a mouse.

SENATORS RE-ELECTED.

Gorman, George and Walthall Re-elected New Terms.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Hon. Arthur P. Gorman was re-elected Tuesday United States Senator to succeed himself. After the election a ballot was then taken for second senator. He will be a resident of the eastern shore. Twenty-four votes were cast in the senate, and were distributed among nine candidates. Ex-Governor Jackson had three votes. Senator Gibson who was appointed United States senator by Governor Jackson, was not named on the first ballot. The house of delegates distributed its eighty-six votes among twelve candidates. Jackson got fourteen votes and Gibson seven. Governor Brown was given two votes in the senate and nine in the house. After the first ballot the senate went into executive session. Jackson, Miss.—The house balloted for United States senators at noon, resulting as follows: For successor to J. G. George: J. L. Alcorn, 1; Barksdale, 40; George, 77. For successor to E. C. Walthall: Hooker, 3; Clark Lewis, 18; Walthall, 90. The senate confirmed this result. A Fine Game Preserve. The Rev. N. M. Jurney, of Leesville, N. C., has associated a number of gentlemen with him, and they have established in Carters County one of the finest game preserves in North Carolina. The gentlemen who own the preserve are only worth \$18,000,000 in the aggregate. They have purchased 8000 acres of land, and have posted it, to be used exclusively for their own hunting. This large tract of land is a vast forest, and it contains the finest fresh water pond in the State. This pond is three miles long, and from a hundred yards to a half mile in width, and abounds in fish. In the forest there is an abundance of deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wildcats, quail, squirrels, etc. Thirty-five deer were killed on this tract alone last season. Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham, N. C., is president of the company. The company is erecting a handsome lodge to cost \$5000 and will stock the preserve with game of all kinds. They will also grow grass, peas and grain for the benefit of deer, turkeys, quail, etc.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Giants' Bones Unearthed.

Tradition tells us that somewhere along a ridge in the southern part of this county, there lies buried "twenty mule loads of gold." This treasure is supposed to have been placed in some isolated spot by the early inhabitants of the land, possibly the mound builders. A week ago some one in meandering about a cave which is formed by an over-cleft of this ridge, accidentally found a coin, upon which could only be distinguished the letters "A. D." This exciting his curiosity, and knowing of the traditional treasures, led him to make further exploits. Scouring a pick he began digging and soon unearthed the skeleton of a human body, which was described to our informant as being extremely large. The jaw-bone was large enough to place over the jaw of an ordinary man, and the arm-bone was over two inches longer than of men above the medium size. Not being satisfied with this find, digging was continued until the second, third and fourth skeleton was unearthed, which equalled in size the first one discovered.—See Florence (Mo.) Leader.

Twenty Dined Off One Potato.

George W. Scott has brought into the Telephone office a half-dozen of the largest sweet potatoes ever raised, perhaps, in the country. They are "new issues," and the six weighed fifty pounds. The largest one was given by the editor to a family in which there were eighteen members—the husband and wife and sixteen children—all of whom were great lovers of potatoes. Sunday they decided to have it for dinner. It was fried—a part of it at least—and was amply enough for all the family, besides a married daughter and her husband who were spending the day there. The remainder of the mammoth potato was made up into potato soup and furnished desert enough for the whole crowd and to spare.—Tulsa (Indian Territory) Telegraph.

Hunt of a Rice Trust.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—E. V. Douglas and others representing parties in New York and Chicago, are in the city for the purpose of purchasing the rice mills, some fourteen in number, and forming a rice trust. They have had conferences with the millers, and it is generally believed that the majority are willing to sell, the only point at issue being the price. The deal involves about one million dollars. Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson. RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, who is reported to be seriously indisposed, arrived in the city yesterday and went at once to St. Luke's hospital, where she will be treated by Dr. Hunter McGuire. There is nothing especially alarming in the illness of Mrs. Jackson, and under skillful treatment of the renowned physician she will doubtless soon be fully restored. Two Thousand People Sick. COLUMBUS, Ind., [Special].—Eldred Sweeney, of the Christian Church, announces that 250 of its 700 members are on sick beds, and that 2,000 cases of grip and other sickness in the city, or fifth of the entire population. Undertakers have brought help from adjoining towns to keep up with their business. The Pope Has the Grip. A telegram from Rome says: It has just been announced that the Pope is suffering from an attack of the influenza. The report has created considerable apprehension owing to the illness of Mrs. Jackson, and Cecarrelli, his private physician, says that there is no immediate cause for anxiety.