

THE COCOANUT IN FLORIDA.

ACCIDENTAL BEGINNING OF THIS TROPIC FRUIT'S CULTIVATION.

Taking Advantage of a Shipwreck—How the Fruit is Raised—Various Uses of the Cocoonut.

WHILE the cocoonut tree abounds in South Florida, it is not a native of the section, nor has the fruit been cultivated here for any great length of time.

Cocoonut culture is very simple. The ripe nut is plucked from the tree, and in the outer husk that surrounds it, is put under ground, lightly covered with soil.

The trees make a most beautiful and imposing grove, being truly tropical in their appearance. As they are planted only about twenty feet apart, they cast a thick, unvarying shade.

The old-fashioned method of grafting the nut has been superseded by a machine for grinding, and the residents of the Southern country keep on hand for their use a fresh supply of home-made desiccated cocoonut, from which various toothsome dishes are prepared.

Shorn of its cocoonut growth, a tropical country would certainly be less attractive in appearance. The long, feathery leaves that undulate so gracefully in the breeze which sighs among them; the "everlasting green" of their coloring; their tall stately and their symmetry, beautify the whole country where they grow—especially the South Florida country, where they grow in such profusion.

The early fruit growers of Oregon had a wonderful market for a few years at San Francisco. In 1854 500 bushels of apples were shipped from Oregon to California, and returned a net profit of from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.

The voyage to Liberia, Africa, takes thirty-five days by sailing vessel. In seventy years, during which there have been nearly 200 immigrations, there has not been a case of loss or disaster.

The University of Pennsylvania will shortly establish a school of American history and institutions.

HARBINGERS OF SPRING

News Note as Fresh as the Crisp Air.

The Most Interesting Events Happening in Three States Chronicled Here.

VIRGINIA.

An organized band of burglars is operating in Danville.

Shad were caught by the thousands in the James river last week.

Burkeville has gone dry. It has been wet 33 years.

Two bridges to cost \$60,000 are to be built over the Shenandoah at Front Royal.

A patent coffee roaster factory is Salem's latest new industry.

Work will soon begin on the electric line between Alexandria and Mt. Vernon.

Dr. Bond of Baltimore has been selected as the Supt. of Handolph Macon Academy at Front Royal.

A bill appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Bedford City has been favorably reported in Congress.

James Lipscomb, of West Point, has been found guilty of betraying his cousin under promise of marriage.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Virginia, will meet at Richmond Tuesday, April 12.

Robert H. Gilliam, Jr., a promising young man of Richmond, 19 years of age, accidentally shot himself last week, dying instantly.

Cadet D. B. Powers, of the Virginia Military Institute, from Port Royal, Carolina county, has been appointed by Congressman Jones to a cadetship at West Point.

The Lynchburg Club has received a valuable collection of mounted birds and animals to adorn the club rooms in their new buildings, from Jno. S. Morris, Kansas, a farmer Lynchburger.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has just decided that cities and towns cannot exempt manufacturing plants from taxation.

Governor McKinney has appointed the following gentlemen to compose the World's Fair Commissioners of Virginia: First district, Dr. J. W. Brockenbrough; second, M. Glennan; third, Col. A. S. Buford; fourth, Col. Edward S. Deman; fifth, Hon. John L. Hurt; sixth, W. J. Jordan; seventh, J. N. Brennan; eighth, Granville Green; ninth, Martin Williams; tenth, J. H. II. Figgatt.

The residence of Richard Benton, a prominent citizen residing near Middleburg, Loudoun county, was attacked by five masked men on Monday night, who fired into the house, one of the shots taking effect in the breast of Miss Annie Benton, who had retired, seriously injuring her.

John Boyd, charged with causing the Boston bridge wreck, escaped jail with six other prisoners at Charlotte, Thursday.

Revenue officers have seized an eighty-gallon illicit distillery in Rockingham county. They also arrested the owner, S. C. Wall, and lodged him in jail.

The board of trustees of the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College will meet in Greensboro April 27th to elect a president for that institution.

During March the tobacco manufacturers of Winston shipped just 1,005,997 pounds of their goods. During the month they paid \$60,359.85 to "Uncle Sam" for stamps.

It has just been gathered from history that the first day of public fasting and prayer in America was ordered in North Carolina by the "Committee of Public Safety" of Rowan county, November 11, 1775.

A special from Jackson, says: "Atlas Taylor was brutally murdered near here. His head was beaten into a jelly and his body was thrown into a swamp, where it was found Thursday morning."

While fooling with a pistol that was not supposed to be loaded, a young man named Stockton, living eight miles from Shelby, mortally wounded his young sister, who died in the night. He is overwhelmed with grief.

A sad and fatal accident occurred in Guilford county a few days ago. Nora Welch, 19 years old, was cutting wood in company with her two sisters and a little brother, from a large log. The log rolled over catching Nora under it. It was so heavy that it required five men to move it. The child was dead, caused by a broken neck.

Sumter's new graded school building has been completed.

Secretary Holloway, of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, reminds contestants for the prizes offered by the Columbia Phosphate Company for the largest yield of cotton from one acre that it is necessary to notify him in due time of their intention to compete for the prizes.

John Claffin, a son of the founder of Claffin University at Orangeburg, has been inspecting Claffin and other colored educational institutions in the State. He was well entertained in each town he visited, the mayor and city officials of Columbia showing him through the Capital city.

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When Gripshack, a commercial tourist died, shortly before the funeral his widow told that he had begun to mortify. "Then," said the afflicted one, "it can't be John. I don't think anything could mortify him. He has been to long on the road."

The Government has erected a fine monument at Yorktown to commemorate the victory here gained over the British. A sum not to exceed \$100,000 is named in the bill for the purchase of this farm.

OTHER STATES.

FAYETTE, Mo.—A sale under the warrant set took place in Fayette, when three negroes were sold on the block to the highest bidder. One brought \$25 and another \$5 and the third \$1. The negro element is highly indignant and threaten to have revenge.

Near Holly Springs, Miss., Mrs. C. K. Smith gave birth to six boy babies. James L. Mathison has closed his school at Salem, Fla., and will try his hand at planting tobacco this season. From the rod to the weed.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

The Mail Car Robbed and the Postal Clerk Wounded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The passenger train which left here at midnight for Atlanta on the Georgia Pacific Railroad was held up by masked robbers at 1 o'clock a. m., near Weems, ten miles east of here. As the train moved away from the station a robber boarded the engine and covered the engineer with a rifle, compelling him to stop on a trestle. One man stood guard over the engineer and fireman, while several others opened fire on the inside of the train in order to frighten the passengers. Another robber knocked on the door of the mail car, demanding admittance, which was refused. He then broke open the door, firing at the postal clerk, who was slightly wounded. Every registered letter in the car, supposed to contain about two thousand dollars, was taken. The entire robbery was done in eight minutes, during which time several of the gang kept up a firing inside the train, and flagman Quincy Adams came near being killed. The engineer says the robber on the engine was a white man and the postal clerk says that the man who robbed him was a mulatto. Officers with bloodhounds are close on the trail of the robbers. There was no express car in the train. Eighty-five registered packages were taken from the mail car, two of which were found by a camp fire in the woods near by. Dogs followed the trail of the robbers to Irondale, where the bandits stole two mules from a man named Smith, and fled. Three men composed the party. The officers are in hot pursuit, and will no doubt capture the robbers. D. H. Hughes is the name of the postal clerk who was wounded by the robbers.

SWINDLING UNCLE SAM.

A Spartanburg Man Arrested Upon a Serious Charge.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—C. P. Barrett, of this city, was arrested on a bench warrant issued by the Judge of the United States district court now in session at Atlanta, upon the presentation of the grand jury charging that in June, 1890, Barrett, acting as assistant postmaster for Cowan postoffice, falsified returns as to the amount of stamps, etc., on hand at the office, and also the cancellation of stamps for the quarter ending in June. The motive alleged is that the falsified returns would increase the salary of the postmaster. It is further alleged that the returns were signed by Barrett without the knowledge or consent of his sister, who made the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued.

Barrett was carried before U. S. Commissioner A. B. Calvert and gave \$1,000 bond for his appearance in Atlanta on April 13.

Barrett was seen by a reporter professing his innocence of the charges, saying it was a put-up job by his sister's two sons. He thinks he can prove the utter falsity charges.

FOR TOBACCO RAISERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Buchanan, of Virginia, from the House committee on judiciary, reported to the House with the recommendation that it pass a bill repealing the section of the revised statutes which requires farmers selling leaf tobacco to furnish to officers of the government a statement of all sales made, the number of hogsheads or pounds, with the name of the person to whom sold, and the place to which the tobacco was shipped, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The committee are of the opinion that there is no good reason why these persons should be required to give this evidence, keep or render accounts, make affidavits or be subject to fine and imprisonment not imposed upon other persons in the community similarly situated.

Girls Painted Him Red.

SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA.—A half dozen prominent young women of this city adopted a novel way tonight of punishing Fred Clayton, a young man who has been scattering scandalous tales regarding them. Dressed in old clothes and armed with brushes and two buckets of bright red paint, they called at his home and inveigled him out. Four of the young women seized and dragged him half a block down the street and held him while the remaining two vigorously plied the paint brush. When they finally released him there was not a spot on his clothes, face or head that was not covered with a coat of fiery red paint.

A Medical Law Unconstitutional.

RICHMOND, Va.—In the Hastings Court Judge Witt decided that the law upon which Dr. Flower, of Boston, was tried for the practice of medicine in the State without a license was unconstitutional. The physicians throughout the State are deeply interested in the case. Briefly stated, his honor decides that Dr. Flower cannot be prosecuted, because he is a non-resident and is only in the State for a few days. If Dr. Flower had come into this State intending to reside here he would have had to stand the examination required by law.

Danville's Leaf Tobacco Trade.

DANVILLE, Va.—Sales of loose leaf tobacco in this market in March amounted to 5,888,842 pounds. Sales from October to March 31, the first half of the current tobacco year, 20,604,270 pounds. The March sales were the largest for any one month in the history of the market.

PRETTY POLITICS.

The Political Field Growing Very Interesting.

Straws From a Dozen States Bearing News of Importance.

UNSUCCESSFUL CONTESTANTS GET PAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections examined the accounts of Mr. Claggett, the unsuccessful contestant for the Senate from Idaho, Mr. DuBois, the successful contestant from that State, and Mr. Davidson, the unsuccessful contestant from Florida for Senator Call's seat, and decided to recommend to the Senate that Mr. Claggett be allowed \$4,000, Mr. DuBois \$2,000 and Mr. Davidson \$1,250. These amounts are expected to cover the sums expended by the gentlemen named in the contests.

THE THIRD PARTY IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Third Party leaders of Georgia met here to prepare for a vigorous campaign in Georgia. They fixed July 29 as the date for their State convention, and selected a State executive committee made up principally of Alliancemen. They are enthusiastic over the outlook, particularly since the action of Congress on silver.

AFRO-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Johnson, president of the Afro-American League, has issued a call for Convention of representative Afro-American Democrats of the United States, to be held in Chicago on June 24, to endorse the nominees of the National Democratic Convention for President and Vice-President, and to map out a line for an aggressive campaign.

EASTERN CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A conference of the leading Republicans of the southeastern part of North Carolina was held in the United States courtroom in this city, with 13 of the eastern counties represented. The object of the meeting was to confer with regard to the political situation, now that the presidential campaign is impending.

Dr. R. M. Norment, of Lumberton, president and Wm. J. Chadbourne, of Wilmington, was secretary. After an extended discussion of matters, it was decided to issue an address to the Republicans of the State, and a committee was appointed to prepare the address and have the same published. The committee appointed for this purpose is composed of Judge D. L. Russell, of Wilmington, Dr. R. M. Norment, of Lumberton, and G. M. Stantor, of Wilson county.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A meeting of Democrats was held in the Ways and Means Committee room. After the House adjourned, the following officers of the Congressional Democratic Campaign Committee were elected: Hon. John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, chairman; Mr. Lawrence Gardner, of Washington, D. C., secretary; Mr. James L. Norris, of Washington, D. C., treasurer. The chairman will appoint an executive committee of nine to act jointly with a committee of five senators, who are to have general directory charge of the campaign.

The following gentlemen will represent their respective States: Idaho, Mr. Strand; Oklahoma, D. B. Medden; Kansas, M. C. Neely; Maine, Townsend Morton; New Jersey, J. A. Gaisenshein; Maryland, Barnes Comp ton; Rhode Island, Oscar Lapham; Washington, W. Wallace; South Dakota, William B. McConnell; Arkansas, T. C. McRae; California, T. J. Geary; Delaware, J. W. Causey; Florida, S. R. Malloy; Illinois, W. S. Forman; Indiana, C. A. O. McClelland; Louisiana, S. M. Robertson; Massachusetts, J. F. Andrews; Michigan, J. R. Whiting; Missouri, S. W. Cobb; Montana, W. W. Dixon; Nebraska, W. J. Bryan; New Hampshire, J. W. Alderson; Ohio, G. G. Warwick; Pennsylvania, William Mitchell; Tennessee, B. McMillin; Texas, J. W. Bailey; Virginia, W. A. Jones; West Virginia, J. D. Alderson; Wisconsin, J. L. Mitchell; Arizona, M. A. Smith; New Mexico, Antonio Joseph, and Utah, J. T. Canine.

Twenty-six States have selected committees, leaving ten States in which a vote has yet to be made. There are twelve States which have no Democratic representatives in Congress, and these vacancies will be filled by the committee.

TEMPLE FARM AT YORKTOWN.

The Scene of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the purchase by the Government of Temple Farm at Yorktown, Va. This place was the scene of the most important event to use the language of the bill, in our national history, as it was "there the rights asserted in the declaration of independence were secured by surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army and navy to Gen. Washington." There is still standing in about the center of this farm, which contains some 500 acres, the old Moore house, in which the terms of surrender were arranged for the proud army and navy, with its haughty commander, Cornwallis. It was also the headquarters of Gen. Washington, Gen. Lafayette and Count De Rochambeau, in 1781.

The Government has erected a fine monument at Yorktown to commemorate the victory here gained over the British. A sum not to exceed \$100,000 is named in the bill for the purchase of this farm.

"PLANT RICE"

Another Agricultural Crop Which Will Diversify.

In giving this advice, we do not promise a fortune for the first year, nor in several years, to every one who adopts the advice. Neither do we advise any one to drop all other crops and turn his attention exclusively to rice culture. We do offer it, however, after mature consideration and study, as a partial substitute for cotton, which all admit is a profitless crop at current and prospective prices.

The principal requirements to be fulfilled in a crop that proposes to supplant cotton are two: 1, a marketable crop at good figures; and 2, a crop that can be raised upon a large proportion of Carolina soil. Both these conditions are fulfilled in rice, we think, in measures sufficient to warrant the trial at least.

As to the first condition, it is only necessary to state that the production of rice in the United States is far below the requirements of the people for consumption. This fact should insure a ready market and a good price. That clean rice does bear a good price, needs no proof with farmers who raise the article for table use. They know that every peck that they buy at the stores costs them from 80 to 100 cents. As good rice turns out half in the beating, this means that they are paying at the rate of two dollars per bushel for rough rice; and when it is understood that the yield varies from fifteen to seventy-five bushels per acre, it is not hard to see that there is considerable margin for profit, after paying for the beating and marketing.

It should be stated, however, in this connection, that the higher yield referred to above, is rarely if ever realized upon uplands, and then only when soil, cultivation and season are in conjunction. In this section of the State, where no attention is given to fertilization and the crop is limited to wet soils that have been planted in rice for a long time, the yield is about twenty bushels.

Can rice be grown upon a considerable portion of the area now devoted to cotton culture? This is a more difficult question to answer, so as not to mislead any one. Our conviction is that it can be grown. We have observed volunteer hills of rice very frequently in our cotton and corn fields, and they have invariably made good, heavy heads. A neighbor's field that has been run in cotton exclusively for a long time, and that is moreover distinctly high-land, well adapted to cotton, was successfully cultivated in rice long ago—indeed, we have frequently heard of the wonderful rice made on that field. These observations lead us to conclude that rice may be successfully grown upon very large portions of the lands of the State heretofore run in cotton. At any rate we were sufficiently impressed with the probability of success to set apart for that purpose, some time ago, a portion of the area originally intended for cotton this year.

As to the time and method of planting. Select the land, giving preference to low-lying lands and bottoms. Prepare it as if for cotton. The planting should begin about the same time as corn or a little later. Having selected the seed carefully, open the bed with an old bull-tongue or the plow. Then drop three to six grains of rice at intervals of ten to eighteen inches. Brush over lightly with a board fastened to a plow. Be careful not to cover too deep; and if packing rains come, it may be necessary to run a light harrow or light rake over the beds when the plants begin to come up. There is more danger of having too many stalks than too few in the hill.

Subsequent culture is very similar to that of cotton.—Selections from Editorial "Cotton Plant,"—Orangeburg, C. H., S. C. "We are informed that the range of "upland" rice is 20 to 40 bushels per acre and have heard in exceptional instances of 50 or 60 bush is.—Dan Tallmage's Sons, New York.

KILLED A NEGRO BISHOP.

He Preached Perfect Holiness and Was Sitting in His Pulpit Who Shot

AUGUSTA, Ga.—News has been received here of the murder of Bishop Jones, a noted colored preacher in Atlanta, S. C., on Thursday night. Jones formerly preached here, but went to Allendale to preach sanctification and perfect holiness. He succeeded in getting a following, a sly woman.

Some of the husbands of the women objected, and there was a division among the colored people of the town. The bishop's holiness prompted to dislodge the Bishop. They prosecuted him for vagrancy, but he made a good showing on the trial, many women testifying that they willingly contributed to his support, and that they would give him the last cent of their earnings if necessary.

Then several men, disguised as women, waylaid the Bishop on his way. He was bewildered and overwhelmed at so much feminine attention and readily fell into the arms of his assailants. A short time afterward his adherents built a church, in which the Bishop preached.

On Thursday night last service was going on in what they called the Holy Temple. The Bishop had prayed and taken a chair in the pulpit, and an assistant had begun to preach. A side window was stealthily opened, the muzzle of a gun was thrust through, and a report followed.

The door of the church was shut. The murderers had taken the precaution to fasten it from the outside. Upon the discharge of the gun every light was extinguished. Then there was great confusion. Women screamed and expected instant death.

Some one finally struck a light, and it was found that the Bishop was dead. Justice Mixson and a jury of fourteen white citizens investigated the matter for two days, but up to a late hour no clue was found to warrant the arrest of any one.

A World's Fair envoy to Africa astonished the natives with an Edison phonograph and talking dolls.

ALLIANCE INFORMATION.

The Plan of the Alliance Aid Degree Explained.

News Notes and Current Comment Upon the Great Reform Movement.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hundreds of inquiries come pouring in for more complete explanation and information relative to the new degree authorized by the Supreme Council at Indianapolis, showing a deep interest in plan, and a desire to know more of it and to avail themselves of its benefits.

The degree is a fraternal and co-operative one, designed to fulfill a part of the original intention of the organization, viz., to help our lives instead of helplessly and blindly depending upon others, whose only interest in us was what they could make out of us.

The resolution establishing the degree reads as follows: Whereas, one of the cardinal tenets of our Order is the duty we owe our brethren in distress, their widows and orphans; and whereas, our charter expressly provides for a fund for their relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a co-operative degree be instituted in the Order for the purpose of creating and maintaining a fund for the benefit of families of deceased worthy members, and that the executive committee be instructed to establish said degree as soon as practicable.

The National Alliance Aid Degree is the result, and it provides for life insurance on the assessment plan precisely similar in general features to the ancient order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Woodmen, Odd Fellows, and Masonic and other secret-order aid associations. It admits all members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, men or women, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, who can pass the required careful medical examination. Members over fifty-five, or those physically disqualified, are welcomed as honorary members without fees, and do not participate in the insurance, but do in the other advantages. A member can take either a \$500, \$1,000, or \$2,000 policy, or a man and wife can take a joint \$1,000 or \$2,000 policy, in which case the survivor receives entire amount of joint policy. A joint policy costs one-half more than a single policy of same amount.

The entry fees are low; just enough to pay expenses of securing members, viz., \$3 for \$500, \$5 for \$1,000, \$6 for \$2,000. A registry fee of \$1 on all policies, regardless of amount, except joint policies, which are \$1.50, is also collected for office expenses. All unused fees are turned into the benefit fund at close of each year.

Where a sub-Alliance or county Alliance wishes to establish a degree lodge, and seven or more members join at one time, seven being lowest number a charter will be issued to it. The fees may be reduced to \$3 each, but only to charter members, and regardless of size of policies taken, thus making it an object for an Alliance to join in a body.

Assessments are made not oftener than once in two months, and then only when deaths occur, and are graded according to age, and never advance after a member once joins. A member 18 to 25 is assessed \$1.00 on each \$1,000 graded by him; from 25 to 30, \$1.10; 30 to 35, \$1.20; 35 to 40, \$1.35; 40 to 45, \$1.50; 45 to 50, \$1.75; 50 to 55, \$2; 55 to 60, \$2.50. These are much, and joint policies one-half as much, and joint policies one and one-half times as much. On a joint policy where the ages differ, one-third of the sum of their ages is taken as a basis.

A Washington dispatch says: The Farmers' Alliance has opened a campaign headquarters in this city, and will commence this month the publication of a party organ to be known as the National Advocate.

Stenographers of Congress declare the present House superior in grammar to the Fifty-first Congress. Ye demagogues of phyllocy is it possible that "hayseeds" are not only better posted upon legislative enactments and common law, but surpass ye in diction and syntax—National Economist.

"At a mortgage sale in Yorkville beat last night a fine cow with a good calf for \$2; a good m'ch cow with young calf for \$3.25; a three quarter Jersey heifer for \$4.75, a good six year-old mare for \$25. Still the farmers, ought not to talk about hard times, discussion or take any hand in politics."—Vickers (S. C.) News.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the Agricultural Department it is learned that the production of cotton in 1889 was far in excess of the consumption, and for 1890 and 1891 was about 2,000,000 bales in excess. The following statement of the production in corn and wheat for the last three years, is of interest: Bushels In 1889, Corn, 2,112,892,000 1890, " 1,489,970,000 1891, " 2,060,154,000 In 1889, Wheat, 406,000,000 1890, " 399,265,000 1891, " 611,780,000

Our exchanges are glowing with the most glowing reports from all parts of the country of the progress of our cause. A great Alliance revival is going on from New York to California, and from Michigan to Texas. The St. Louis Convention produced a mighty ground swell that will show its power in the coming elections. Let the friends of Reform take fresh courage. A brighter day is dawning. Be up and doing. Work for the cause. Stand by your principles, and all will be well.—Progressive Farmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ex-Minister Frederick Douglas (colored) has procured, by personal effort, for a niece of his former master a position in the department of agriculture. She is a farmer's daughter, and while conscientiously endeavoring to earn the salary drawn

from the government, bears grateful witness to the large-heartedness of the man who owes no grudge, but, on the contrary, feels the tenderest and noblest sentiments towards the family who once "owned him."

COURT MARTIAL OF AN OFFICER.

For Disrespect to the Memory of Admiral Porter and for General Profanity and Obscenity.

RICHMOND, Va.—The court martial trying Commander Jas. D. Graham, recently commanding of the United States monitor lying below Richmond, met for the second time in the custom house in this city. Captain Montgomery Scard, who had not arrived on Monday, was present and was sworn in as a member of the court. The pleadings of the accused were presented by one of his counsel, Capt. James Parker, ex-naval captain, and allegations were spread on the record bringing the charges. After an exciting legal tilt between Judge Advocate Lauchheimer and Capt. Parker, the prosecution was announced as ready to begin, and Past Assistant Surgeon George P. Lumsden, was the first witness called.

He testified in reference to the offensive language used by Commander Graham, relative to the death of Admiral David B. Porter, and the surgeon testified that the accused said "Porter is dead. He ought to have been dead long ago, the son of a ——. He has gone to hell and I wish I was a first-class fireman there, for I would make him roast; God will."

Assistant Paymaster John Quilman Lovell testified in reference to the wearing of the badge of mourning for Admiral Porter, and stated that the mourning was not put on by Commander Graham the day the department ordered it to be done. Mills Oliver, boatswain, testified in reference to Commander Graham cursing to the monitor a load of provisions on the steam launch, when he should have brought back coal. He did so through a misunderstanding. When he reached the fleet, Commander Graham, seeing the provisions and expecting the coal, began, so Oliver alleges, to curse him. Said he was a fool, a —, and as God — ignoring anything. Oliver conferred charges against the Commander to be sent to the department, but Graham signing an agreement with him, Oliver kept the charges back. This agreement provided that Graham should not ill-treat Oliver or the crew of the ship, and that Commander Graham would use all efforts to be detached from the monitor by February 10, 1892. The counsel objected to Oliver's testimony.

An Example to be Followed. A company has been formed in Bertie county, N. C., for the construction of a typical tar kiln, which is to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair among the many interesting articles of various kinds which will be sent there from the Old North State in illustration of its different industries. Bertie lies in that part of North Carolina which has long been famous for the quantity and quality of the tar which it produces, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the design referred to should have had its origin among its enterprising citizens. The idea embodied in it is an excellent one, and is well worthy of imitation in our States which are distinguished for industries equally characteristic of the soil.

No State could adopt a plan that would bring before the vast multitude who will assemble in Chicago during the Fair a more vivid and graphic picture of its special resources. Deposit this kiln in the North Carolina department in the great exhibition, and the whole operation of the manufacture of tar and the part that it plays in trade and commerce, will be impressed more deeply on the minds of the spectators than a thousand specimens of the raw material either in its raw or manipulated form, would be able to do, and to that extent the interests of North Carolina, which derives such a large revenue from this source, will be more fully promoted.

The whole process of putting tobacco and cotton into condition for the hand of the manufacturer should be illustrated at Chicago. It is a very practical way. Indeed, every industry that aids in bringing wealth and prosperity to the Southern States should be presented to the attention of the visitors at the Fair in the shape of an object lesson as far as it is feasible to do so.

The Southern people do not as yet appreciate as they should the importance of the Exhibition in its bearings upon the industrial development of their section. Such an opportunity of displaying the resources of the South will not again arise, in all probability, for an hundred years. Among the thousands and tens of thousands and millions of persons who will gather from every quarter of the United States and of the world in Chicago, there will be countless numbers who will have been influenced in coming to the Fair, not by curiosity alone, but the very strongest desire to obtain information as to new fields in which they can either advance their personal fortunes or invest their capital.

It is to this class that the South if its exhibits are thoroughly representative will make a very powerful appeal. It is this class which our section wishes to attract, and under no circumstances could the chance of doing so be more favorable than on such an extraordinary occasion as the Chicago Fair.

In the light of this fact, it is gratifying to see that many enterprising individuals, following the example of those whom we have referred to in connection with Bertie county, North Carolina, are organizing themselves in many parts of the Southern States into private companies for purposes which are really essentially public in the character, and, therefore, calculated to advance the welfare of the South at large.—Richmond, Va., Times.

Converted to Catholicism.

Boston, Mass.—Dr. William H. Ruddick, of South Boston, for years a prominent figure in Masonic circles in this city