

COUNTY JOURNAL



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BILL ARP'S LETTER.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Plenty of Candidates—A Tangle in the Seventh District.

We used to have our politics in the fall of the year, but it seems to have worked back into the spring. Stump speaking has begun in earnest. Candidates are looming up all over the state and every one is chock full of patriotism and knows exactly how to save the country. Those who are in office have saved it several times and will do it again if the people will let them. Five thousand dollars is a wonderful fertilizer to patriotism. And besides having saved the country a man wants to be vindicated. He wants the people to rise up and say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Then again there is the line of promotion that must be observed. In the army a lieutenant aspires to be a captain and a captain to be a colonel and a colonel to be a brigadier. Just to the young lawyer must go to the legislature a few times and get acquainted with the boys and by and by the boys will elect him to the bench and that brings him in contact with the people of his circuit and in course of time he climbs into congress and then maybe into the governor's chair or the United States senate. The professional candidate wants to be climbing the golden stair all the time and he could do it if there wasn't some things in the way. There are some selfish people in this world who don't want a man to have but little more than that little log. By the time a man has fairly settled down in congress and learned how to save the country and has fertilized his patriotism with \$15,000 or \$20,000 he hears a voice away down in his district saying "Rotate, rotate, rotate!" And by and by he hears another and another and so he gets leave of absence and comes home to mend his fences.

TAR HEEL NOTES.

Gold in Cabarrus.

The 22 1/2 pound piece found at the Reed Mine was carried and deposited in the bank for safekeeping at Concord. It was on exhibition at the bank for an hour or more, but was soon sealed up and placed in a vault for future use. Telegrams have been received from Milwaukee, Philadelphia and New York from parties wishing to purchase it for exhibition. Mr. M. L. Furr, of Stanley, who lives just over the Cabarrus line and within two miles of the Reed Mine, has fully a peck of ore picked up from several hundred bushels at an old shaft that has not been worked in forty years containing probably \$500 worth of gold. Little clusters were all over the little flint stones. His gold sold for 93 cents per pennyweight, far above the average.

Forest Fires.

The greatest forest fire ever known occurred in Cumberland county, and destroyed 10,000 acres of the finest long leaf pine timber in that section. The loss is over \$100,000. One house, many barns, and miles of fencing and many cattle are burned. Rain checked the fire, which threatened the town of Fayetteville.

North Carolina Editors.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Press Association met in Raleigh and accepted the invitation of Wilmington's chamber of commerce to hold the next press convention at that city. The date is July 15.

The Comptroller of the Currency

has approved the application for "The National Bank of Goldsboro," capital \$50,000, by the following persons: William R. Allen, Nathan Overby, Wm. T. Giverton, D. Robert Kornegay, Broadus H. Griffin, William T. Dorch, M. Roscellus J. Best, Geo. C. Royal, A. Marcever, Ernest B. Dewey.

A contract has been awarded

for building a co-operative cotton mill at Fayetteville to have 10,000 spindles. The brick work is to be done in ninety days. The Holt cotton mill at Fayetteville is completed and ready for the machinery.

Dr. Charles D. McIver, president

of the Greensboro Normal School is in Washington in the interest of the public lands. He thinks that a greater portion of the next donation of public lands should go toward the education of the women.

The meeting of the Settlers' Convention

at Southern Pines on May 5th, promises to afford a rare opportunity for bringing the resources of this State and the South to the attention of capitalists and prospective settlers.

Dr. L. A. Senggs, colored,

of Raleigh, is making preparations to establish a sanitarium for colored consumptives, to be located at Southern Pines. He has gone North in view of creating interest in the undertaking.

The signal, J. C. L. Harris' Republican

paper, at Raleigh, is to be revived by Messrs. W. M. Brown, W. B. Royster, John B. Collins and J. C. L. Harris.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, of New York,

who has been holding a series of meetings in Raleigh, is to deliver a lecture at Wake Forest.

The Fayetteville people are moving

to secure the re-establishment of the United States arsenal at that place.

Raleigh has started a subscription

for a public library. The list has already reached the sum of \$1,550.

There is an epidemic of measles

at the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

West Point and Annapolis Vacancies.

There is a vacancy at West Point and at Annapolis also, to which the fifth congressional district of North Carolina is entitled. Congressman Settle gives notice of a competitive examination to be held in Greensboro to fill these two vacancies on the 20th, and requests all candidates to appear at that time and stand the examination.

Work on the Panama Canal.

Work upon the Panama canal is being pushed. A contract has been given for 100,000 acres of submarine mining on the Pacific end of the canal. The colon end of the work has been inspected by Prince Luigi, a nephew of King Humbert of Italy, who is making a tour of the world.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate the Judiciary committee last night reported on the joint resolution proposing a reorganization of the government in the matter of the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick. The report was placed on the calendar and will probably be more heard of. The extension of the Quincy Printing contract was with drawn. The President sent to the Senate the following nomination:

Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, to be consul general of the United States at Havana, Cuba, vice Ramon O. Williams, resigned; Wm. H. Powel, of Virginia, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Virginia.

On Tuesday, August 22, 1895, Rep. made a speech in favor of making large appropriations for sea coast defences. Senator Platt introduced a bill to punish transmitters through the mails of gambling, bets, etc.

In the Senate Senator Butler, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to effectuate resolutions adopted by the House on November 4, 1877, and September 20, 1878, by the Constitutional Congress, directing the erection of monuments at \$1,000 each to the memory of Generals Van Rensselaer and Wm. Davidson. The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to pay the amounts on the requisition for the purpose of the Governor of North Carolina.

The treaty with Great Britain providing for the appointment of a commission for the assessment of the damages growing out of the seizure of vessels in sealing in Behring Sea has been ratified.

In the Senate on Thursday Senator W. F. Fitchard had a conference with the commerce committee and expects to secure a survey of Neuse river below Newbern so as to get eight feet at low water. He also agreed to insert a regular survey of Cape Hatteras refuge harbor. He introduced an amendment for \$10,000 for Trent river and a relief bill for J. E. Merriman, of Elizabeth City. Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate to show the necessity of a new building for the National museum. The bill went to the calendar.

In the Senate on Friday Senator Hill continued his speech on the bond investigation. He still has much material in reserve and may continue for two or three days. Mr. Hoar spoke briefly in favor of the Peffer investigation resolution and criticized the remarks of Mr. Hill as being more in place upon the stump than in the Senate chamber. The Senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned until Monday.

The Senate committee on military affairs on Saturday ordered a favorable report, by a unanimous vote, on the list of directors of the National Soldiers' Home as agreed to by the House. The committee believe there will be any opposition to the appointments when the question comes up.

In the House on Tuesday a bill was passed providing for the holding of United States courts at Blox, Miss., instead of Mississippi City.

Mr. Jenkins, Republican, of Wisconsin, reported to the House the contested election case of Johnson vs. Stokes, from the seventh South Carolina district, in favor of Stokes, the sitting member, and gave notice that he would call the matter up April 21st.

The House on Tuesday passed without division, and practically without objection, the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defences. The secretary of war estimated that \$9,045,183 could be expended in the coming year. The Nicaragua bill is under consideration. Arizona has been favorably reported as a State in the Union. The committee on foreign commerce expressed its willingness to vote subject to aid in the construction of a canal between the United States and China and Japan, touching the Hawaiian Islands. It will be further considered.

In the House on Wednesday Representative Skinner, of North Carolina, introduced a bill for \$120,000 for light, post office, and pension aid. Jennett, of Hyde county, widow of Joseph Jennett, late assistant keeper of Guilf Shoal light house, for lost his last year in the service and this \$12 a month pension would establish a precedent.

The House on Thursday took up the fight against the re-election of Gen. W. B. Franklin, as a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home, resulted in the defeat of the bill. The bill, as amended, voting 149 to 59, to continue him on the board, as recommended by the committee on military affairs. The resolution names Gen. W. B. Franklin, George B. Rose, who succeeded themselves; Gen. T. J. Henderson, of Illinois, to succeed John C. Black; and Gen. G. L. Beal, of Maine, to succeed Francis Fessenden.

At the evening session of the House nine pension bills were considered and ordered to be reported to the House with favorable recommendations. The largest part of the time was spent upon the bill granting a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Brigadier General Fred Vandervoort, who was brigadier in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The amount of the pension was reduced to \$50 a month, and efforts were made to reduce it to \$30, a proposition which received considerable support among Republicans.

The House on Saturday completed the general deficiency bill—the last of the general appropriation bills—and it was reported by Chairman Cannon. The measure carries an appropriation of \$4,791,340. In addition to the sum recommended in the bill the general deficiency act, passed in February, appropriated \$6,908,496 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the Government during the current and previous fiscal years, making the total for deficiencies appropriated and recommended for this year \$11,699,776.

The following official statement is sent by the United Press to the office of the Western Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati, O.:

"In view of the unrest caused by many Methodists of the present generation by the statements given to the public with reference to the import and purpose of Dr. John L. Lanahan's recent utterances before the Baltimore preacher's meeting, impeaching the good name of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, it becomes for the undersigned to officially certify that the matters treated by Dr. Lanahan occurred many years ago. The doctor's charges were thoroughly plotted, at the time before the tribuna of the church; that those whose reputations were injured by the statements in question are original copyists in the irregularly discovered have been dead for many years."

School Building Blown Up.
The Central School building of Saginaw, Mich., was wrecked by dynamite. It was the oldest and largest of the big schools of that city, and for year has been a bone of contention. A part of the building was also destroyed. The building contained 27 rooms, and had a capacity of 800 pupils. Loss \$20,000, with \$27,000 insurance.

Train Goes Through a Trestle.
Passenger train No. 1 on the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad went through a small trestle three miles north of Voshburg, Miss. The entire train, save the engine and tender, was wrecked. The passenger coaches were well filled, but, strange to say, nobody was killed outright.

To Defend the Sea Coast.
The House of Representatives at Washington passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill without a division, and in the form recommended by the Appropriations Committee. The bill carries a total of \$5,842,837, of which \$1,885,000 is for the construction of gun and mortar batteries and fortifications, and \$1,729,000 for armament of fortifications. In addition to the total direct appropriation carried by the bill, the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts to the total amount of \$5,542,776 for materials and construction of fortifications and armament, making the aggregate amount appropriated and authorized \$11,884,613.

SPANISH BADLY BEATEN.

Colonel Debo's Battalion Meets Macco and is Defeated.

A GUNBOAT TO THE RESCUE.

Scheme to Force an Engagement With the Insurgents Turns Out Disastrously for the King's Troops—Encircled by the Rebels—Cannon and an Orderly Retreat Saved the Spanish Columns.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15.—News has been received here of a battle near Lechuzas between the Alfonso XIII. battalion, under command of Colonel Debo, and the insurgents under Macco. Colonel Debo reports that his battalion, with other bodies of Spanish troops, left Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of giving the enemy battle. They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of 200 men, who opened fire upon the Government column.

The Spaniards continued their march toward Lechuzas, although opposed at every step, and every elevation was occupied by them at the cost of a shot. Upon arriving in the neighborhood of Lechuzas, the Spaniards found the insurgents gathered in strong force, and the patriots made an attempt to surround the Spanish column.

The Spanish troops fought with great desperation against heavy odds, says Debo, but were defeated with losses of many killed and wounded. Dividing the intention of the Spaniards, the insurgent Colonel Debo ordered a retreat. The Spanish column retreated to the San Claudio estate on the north coast, where the troops fortified themselves.

The arrival of other Government columns.

General Inolan arrived with his column very opportunely, and the troops under Colonel Debo retreated to the bay. The gunboat *Alerta*, which kept the enemy at bay, the Alfonso XIII. battalion, and the Spanish troops, estimated that the force of the insurgents who charged upon his command numbered 800 men. The official report says that the losses of the enemy must have been very great, as many men were seen to fall before the fire of the Spanish troops.

The Government column, according to the official report, lost four men killed and one officer and thirteen soldiers wounded, but the details being withheld by the authorities.

A civilian who volunteered to carry the message of the Government column to the general fort ran the gauntlet of the insurgent fire, and was compelled to jump into the water twice to save himself. He landed at the San Claudio estate, where he arrived at Colonel Debo's camp he compelled Macco to retreat from San Claudio.

Further details of the engagement show that the Spaniards occupied two hours in advancing from Mariel to the point where it met the main body of insurgents. The retreat was under the name of *Alerta*, which is some distance west of Mariel, occupied seven hours. On their retreat the troops were exposed to a constant fire from the insurgents and were frequently compelled to form squares to resist the charges of the enemy. It was necessary to use cannon to open a way for the retreat of the vanguard.

The wounded Spaniards were embarked upon a schooner under the name of *Alerta*. According to the military authorities here, Colonel Sanchez Echeverria, who had reorganized the Spanish troops under the name of *Alerta*, was badly wounded. Colonel Echeverria has been relieved of his command and ordered to appear for trial before a court martial.

WELCOME TO YAMAGATA.
Japan's Modest Military Hero Arrives in New York.

Field Marshal Yamagata, the conqueror of China and the Bismarck of Japan, arrived at New York City from the West, on his way to Moscow, where he will represent the Japanese Emperor at the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

His journey through the Empire State was a continuous welcome. He was feted in Buffalo, received by the Governor in Albany and escorted by an military staff of the State's chief Executive.

His arrival had been anxiously awaited by a host of Americans and Japanese. A crowd of about 100,000 gathered at the pier for his arrival on the arm of Adjutant General McMahon, he burst into a ringing cheer, and received him with a salvo of hand clapping.

The Field Marshal, accompanied by his secretary and the Japanese Minister, went to the pier at the Waldorf-Astoria, the headquarters of the big hotel here. The Field Marshal and his suite of six persons, Bismarck. His features are lined with strength and determination. The manner in which he is shown by the firm law, the set of his jaw and the set of his eyes, and his forehead high. He visited the United States seven years ago and his wife is a graduate of Yassar.

KILLED HIS OWN BABES.
Lehman Shot Three Children and Committed Suicide.

While brooding over a hallucination that his family would die from want, John Lehman, a well-to-do man, shot and killed his three children in Chicago. Then Lehman killed himself.

Lehman had sent his wife and his two step-children from the house on various pretexts, and his crime was not discovered until they returned. The names of the dead are: John Lehman, thirty-eight years old; Clara Lehman, five years old; Bertha Lehman, three years old; and a infant four months old, not yet named.

For eight years Lehman had been in the employ of the Chicago Street Railway Company. Through economy he saved \$5,000, which is lent on mortgages.

This is the fourth crime of the same character that has been committed in Chicago within nine months. The death list now numbers twenty-four.

The New Jersey Elections.
The elections held in the first and second class cities of New Jersey result in gains for the Democrats. They recaptured all departments of government in the two first-class cities of the State, Newark and Jersey City, in some of the other places the result was the same as a year ago. James M. Seymour, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Newark over Julius A. Lebkuecher, Republican, by about 3500 plurality.

The Weather Bureau's Crop Report.
The Weather Bureau issued its first weekly crop report of the season. Cereals in planting is now well advanced. Winter wheat is reported in excellent condition in Nebraska and Eastern Kansas, and is much improved and looking well in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Northern Illinois. Less favorable reports are received from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and portions of New York, in some of which States it has been winter-killed and is generally in poor to fair condition. No corn has yet been planted north of the Ohio River. In the Southern States corn planting is practically completed.

UNIFORM OF THE "VOLUNTEERS."

How the Women Soldiers of the New American Salvation Army Will Dress.

The women soldiers in Ballintown Booth's new army, "The Volunteers," wear a uniform varying considerably from that which clothes the forms of their sisters in the old Salvation Army. It is thought by many to be prettier than the old uniform, although there are others who will pre-



fer the familiar hat and simple attire of the original. The new uniform is of cadet blue, made on lines that fit the figure snugly around the shoulders, waist and hips. The bodies is made after a pattern somewhat resembling a Norfolk jacket, with three flat plaited back and front. The gored skirt is narrow. The sleeves are skin tight and about the close wrists are set folds of white, a little fold of which appears at the throat, giving the costume a dainty, trim, girl-like aspect. Mrs. Booth looks charming in her new military livery and her troops are very proud of her.

The *Volunteer Gazette*, which is to be the organ of Ballintown Booth's officers of the Salvation Army, has made its appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Booth, over their names, disclaim any purpose to antagonize the old army or its work.

DEATH TO HUMAN FLAGRAES.

Wonderful Results Got by the Application of Roentgen Rays.

Professors W. P. Pratt and Hugh Wightman, respectively electro-therapist and bacteriologist of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, have practically proved that the Roentgen rays will kill: Bacilli of cholera, bacilli of diphtheria, bacilli of influenza, bacilli of glanders, bacilli of pneumonia, bacilli of typhoid, bacilli of tuberculosis, bacilli of anthrax.

Heretofore, epidemics will be impossible. The professors have put the germs of the eight most deadly diseases through the test. A week has elapsed, and the germs have been fed and nurtured with the greatest care, but they have failed to propagate or spread, proving they are dead, or have been stunted. Diphtheria was slain outright. There is no doubt of the effect in this case.

It is admitted by the two physicians, who have spent day and night in the laboratory, that they have been startled by the discovery. They have worked with the germs in their test tubes. They maintain that excess secured under these disadvantages produces much more marvellous effects when the same which have failed to propagate or spread, where the remainder of the human body. The method will be tried at once.

CHICAGO GIRL'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Shoots Her Friend and Then Commits Suicide on the Street.

Miss Mary Linnet, of Chicago, shot and instantly killed Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge, a prominent young woman of Elgin, Ill., and then killed herself, shortly after 8 o'clock the other evening. The double tragedy took place in South State street, the principal residential street of Elgin, and when the police reached the spot both girls were found lying dead on the sidewalk in a pool of blood, while in the hand of the murderer was grasped a large revolver.

Miss Linnet was sent to the insane hospital less than a year ago and was discharged from the institution as cured in December last. Miss Trowbridge was an attendant at the hospital and had charge of Miss Linnet, who became attached to her. Her great regret in leaving Elgin was that she must leave her friend behind. She returned to Chicago where she remained at her home. Her friends believed her entirely cured of her mental troubles.

LYNCHED ON SUSPICION.

A White Farmer Found Hanging to a Tree in Tennessee.

York Douglas, a white farmer late of McMinn County, was found hanging to a tree on Long Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. The lyncher are unknown.

Many horses, cattle and mules have died the past winter, all showing symptoms of having been poisoned. Strong suspicion is directed against the Douglas Brothers, and circumstances seemed to fix upon York the crime of incendiarism. He was decaying from his home and carried into the mountain. Another theory is that he had incurred the anger of moonshiners by informing officers of their hiding places.

Save the World.
The new edition of the Bible. At the meeting of the Rochester Presbytery at Rochester, N. Y., a memorial was adopted looking toward the publication of a new edition of the King James version of the Scriptures, which shall contain in the margin all the important alterations made by the revised version. The memorial will be sent to the General Assembly for action.

Misleading Imprisoned in Cuba.
A telegram was received from Havana by Dr. T. F. Fieher, of Atlanta, Ga., corresponding secretary of the home mission board, informing him that the Rev. A. J. Dick, an American citizen, and superintendent of the missions of the Southern Baptist Convention in Cuba, has been imprisoned.

IRISH POTATOES IN THE SOUTH.

Their Value as a Crop, and Best Methods of Cultivation.

When an industry figures up into the millions of dollars in sales, as the crop of early Southern potatoes does, its proper cultivation assumes a new importance. The Irish potato is one of the vegetable crops that will thrive best on newly cleared land, and on old land on which attention has been given to the accumulation of vegetable matter and nitrates in the soil by the growth of peas, clover or other leguminous crops, preceding the planting of the potatoes. The man who has had a big growth of cow peas on his land the year before and has allowed them to lie down and remain as a soil cover till time to prepare the land for the crop, has the best chance for a good crop if the additional fertilization is properly made. He will probably have nearly as much organic nitrogen as will be required, and can make a less costly application in his fertilizers of this, the most costly part. But the early crop of potatoes in the South is grown at such an early and cool part of the season while the nitrification is not so active in the soil, that more nitrogen is needed than at the North, where the crop runs through the summer. There is another point of vital importance in the cultivation of this crop. The quality of the potato depends upon the amount of starch stored in the tubers. The plant cannot store a large surplus of starch in the tubers unless it has plentiful supplies of potash, aided by a proper proportion of phosphoric acid. In fact, if there is no potash present, the plant cannot grow at all, for all the formation of organic matter depends upon the making of starch. If the potash is deficient in supply in proportion to the other elements of plant food, the plants may grow to a considerable degree of top, but there will be "small potatoes and few in a hill," as it requires a surplus of potash above the requirements of the plant itself for it to store surplus starch in the form of tubers. The plant does this for the future use and reproduction of its kind, and we take advantage of this fact to get a larger supply of large and starchy tubers. Experiment has shown that the Irish potato needs in a fertilizer fully ten per cent. of actual potash.

The great fault of all the manufactured fertilizers that we have seen on the market is that none of them give so large a percentage of potash, and until some do this it will be necessary for the wide awake farmer to mix his own fertilizers for this crop. The chief, and indeed the only generally available source of potash in this country is the salts of potash imported from Germany. These are received here in the forms of kainit or the crude potash salt, and in the forms of the more concentrated muriate and sulphate. All these forms have their special value for certain crops. For crops like the Irish potato, which require such large percentages of potash, the crude kainit is not available, since the large amount of the chlorides associated with the potash would be injurious to the crop in such large amounts. Hence the necessity for the use of the more concentrated forms when large percentages are needed. And here comes in another point. While the muriate is the best form for the Irish potato crop, the presence of chlorine in it renders it injurious to some crops like tobacco, and such as form sugar, like the sweet potato, etc. It will be seen, then, that the form of potash is as important as the potash itself. The following formula is the one used by one of the largest potato growers in Eastern North Carolina:

Fish scrap, 700 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 300 lbs.; bone black, 600 lbs.; muriate of potash, 400 lbs.

In most places the following will be more readily available:

Cotton seed meal, 700 lbs.; acid phosphate, 700 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; muriate of potash, 400 lbs.

Where a man has the growth of peavines on his land, as we have said, he may need less of the organic nitrogen, and may well increase the percentage of acid phosphate and lessen the cotton seed meal. But one-half of the nitrate of soda should be mixed in the fertilizer at planting time and the remainder should be scattered along the rows during the early growth of the plants, care being taken to use it only when the tops are dry, to avoid any chance of scorching the foliage. Our trunks use a ton of these formulas per acre, and find profit in such heavy fertilization. The potato crop is followed at once by some later crop so as to get the full value of such heavy manuring. The fertilizer is scattered along the furrows and well mixed with the soil with a cultivator before planting. The potatoes are covered with a plow throwing furrows from either side, and the first cultivation is harrowing the ridges flat just before the plants appear, so as to have the whole land in good order for the growing crop. As soon as the plants show signs of coming over the farm, the furrows with a light smoothing harrow. This does away with hoeing. Then work with cultivator and sweep.

W. F. MASTLEY,
North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Weather and Progress of Crops in the Southern States.

The weekly weather and crop bulletin of the agricultural department at Washington, is as follows:

Virginia—Richmond: Cool, cloudy weather operated unfavorably on all crops' growth. Winter wheat shows no improvement, but remains poor and uneven; warm weather would grow better, especially in the western counties; gardens doing well; corn planting beginning.

North Carolina—Raleigh: Week unfavorable; early part too cool, with severe frost, injuring fruit and young vegetables, corn planting progressing rapidly, and large areas are fertilized and ready for cotton; first shipment of strawberries April 10; some corn up, but warm rainy rains are greatly needed to cause germination of seeds. South Carolina—Columbia: Generally favorable for farm work; seed germinating slowly owing to cool, dry weather; upland corn planted and up in eastern counties; cotton planting generally advanced, generally looking promising with slow growth; early frost injured, but late varieties safe.

Georgia—Atlanta: Warm, dry week very favorable for vegetation and farm work, bulk of corn planted and up to good stands and being worked in central and southern counties; cotton planting the order of day in southern portions; ground being put in condition for planting in northern portion fruit very promising.

Tennessee—Nashville: Temperature below the normal, excessive over southern district, marked deficiency in precipitation all farm work being actively prosecuted, cotton planting advanced, general sections of western and northern districts, corn, fruit and vegetable interests satisfactory, but copious rains in general demand lessened somewhat in a few days serious injury will result.

Alabama—Montgomery: Warm and very favorable week, accelerated germination and growth. Cotton on ground in southern portions with good stands; all other crops growing well; fruit in excellent condition, except peaches dropping; cotton two-fifths planted, and both coming up in southern portions with good stands; all other crops growing well; fruit in excellent condition, except peaches dropping; cotton two-fifths planted, and both coming up in southern portions with good stands; all other crops growing well; fruit in excellent condition, except peaches dropping.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Favorable weather; corn nearly all planted, and some up, peas showing, but little progress in cotton, becoming general and some coming up; oats promising; fruit and garden truck doing well; worms damaging corn, tomatoes and cabbage locally.

Tennessee—Nashville: Most favorable week for farming this season; plowing and planting corn and other seeds pushed vigorously; wheat improved, but little progress in cotton, oats, clover and grasses growing well; some cotton planted in southern portions; fruit prospects good, season two weeks late.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

A Demand for Cotton Machinery South—A Notable Increase in the Volume of Business.

Dun & Co. and Bradstreet, of New York in their weekly review of trade say:

Failures for the past week have been 222 in the United States against 241 last year and 26 in Canada against 24 last year.

The sudden change from sleighing to mid-summer heat has tested the prevalent idea that good weather only was needed to bring general improvement of business. Everywhere there has been more retail buying, and in some branches better demand at wholesale and at the works has resulted, not as yet in most lines. There is no abatement of the almost universal disposition to deal with unusual conservatism, and not to anticipate future wants, and this has been especially conspicuous where combinations have been formed to produce a most common article.

There is a better demand for cotton machinery for the South; Eastern cotton dyers are busier, and there is a demand for hardware; machinery and locomotives.

Increased volume of business, most conspicuous West at St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee and Memphis. Less gain is shown on the Pacific coast except in California.

A marked evidence of better feeling is found in the steadiness and the upward tendency of many quotations for staples.

Additional evidence of an increasing volume of business is found in the total of bank clearings this week, \$284,000, 6 per cent. more than in the corresponding week one year ago.

Gets Off at Last.

In the United States Circuit Court at Pensacola, Fla., Chas. R. Jenkins was declared not guilty of embezzling \$10,000 from the Government while postmaster at Sneads, Sneads a small place, having only two or three hundred inhabitants, and the mystery of the case was solved. Jenkins could have embe