

The Goldsboro Headlight.

A. ROSCOWER, Editor.
VOL. I. NO. 16.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWAY BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIBED BY GAIN."

W. F. DAVIS, Publisher.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1887.

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year.

Shot His Brother with a Pistol.

Robert Thompson, living on Gwinnett street, Savannah, Ga., attempted to kill his brother Willie with a pistol. The boys are negroes, residing in the same house and occupy the same room. They are about twelve and fifteen years old. The younger, Robert Thompson, being the one who attempted to kill his brother. The house is occupied by Abram Green, their stepfather and his wife. About 10 o'clock the boys rose and started to dress. Willie Thompson was the first to get his clothes on. They were alone in the room and it is supposed quarrelled, when the younger brother, who was only partly dressed, took up a pistol that was lying on the dressing case and shot his brother in the right jaw, the bullet going into the mouth and embedding itself between the skull and the roof of the mouth. The mother and father came to the room and rendered all the assistance possible. Meanwhile the pistol had been placed on the table in the room. Mr. Wade, who resides near by, came over to the house and took charge of the pistol. Dr. Groh was also summoned, and gives it as his opinion that the wounded boy cannot live. Policeman Lightbody arrived on the scene shortly after the shot was fired, and Robert was turned over to him and lodged in the Barracks. His brother is at death's door. From the position of the wound, those who saw it say that it was impossible for Thompson to have shot himself accidentally in that way.

THE CASE DECIDED.

Mrs. Alice Cox to Receive \$300 per Month During Her Lifetime and Franklin Cox to Pay All the Costs of the Suit.
The motion for alimony and counsel fees in the suit of Mrs. Alice C. Cox, of Charlotte, against her husband, Franklin Cox, of New York, for divorce, which was argued in the Brooklyn Supreme Court has been decided in favor of Mrs. Cox. The decision of the court is, in brief, that Mrs. Cox is to receive the sum of \$300 per month during her lifetime, and that the defendant in the case, Franklin Cox, will be required to liquidate the expenses of the suit. Mrs. Cox's counsel asked the court, previous to its decision, for a verdict of \$500 per month, and \$10,000 counsel fees.
The suit for absolute divorce, instituted by Mrs. Cox, is to be heard in New York on the second Monday in next February.

Woolfolk Guilty of Murder.

The Woolfolk trial is ended at Mason, Ga. The jury has declared him guilty of the murder of his father, which occurred on the 5th of last August. The case was given to the jury and fifteen minutes later it was announced through Sheriff Wescott that they had reached a verdict. The judge ordered the verdict to be handed to the solicitor, who read: "We the jury find the defendant guilty." The prisoner was thereupon sentenced by Judge Gairline to be hanged by the neck until dead on the 10th of February, next, also ordered the execution to be public. Woolfolk received his sentence joyfully and resented his innocence. He spoke of witnesses having sworn falsely. A few minutes later he kissed his wife and children and was rapidly driven back to jail.

Suicide With a Shotgun.

John H. Herndon, a respected citizen of Little River, a town eighteen miles east of Raleigh, was found dead in the woods, four hundred yards from his residence, lying on his stomach with the muzzle of a single-barreled shotgun in his mouth, and the barrel of the gun in his right hand. Herndon was "devoted to his family," which consisted of his wife and three children. He left home Friday morning when he told his wife he was going hunting. There is no known reason for the deed. It was undoubtedly a case of suicide. The gun was loaded with buckshot. The shot went through his head.

Death of a Prominent Carolinian.

E. W. Marshall, one of the most prominent merchants of South Carolina, died at his residence in Greenville at the age of 68 years. He was a native of Carolina and did business there until the death of his father, when he went to Charleston, where he lived about 20 years, as a member of a large mercantile firm. He was also a director in the First National bank and an alderman. He went to Greenville six years ago, where he carried on a large dry goods business.

A Tennessee Coal Mine on Fire.

News has just reached Chattanooga that a fire has broken out in the coal mines of the Rome and Iron Company at Rockwood, 62 miles north of that place. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the result of spontaneous combustion. The damage done by fire has already reached several thousand dollars and the flames are growing fiercer every hour. Great efforts have been made to control them but without avail.

The Leap to Death.

Charles Breit, a blacksmith boarding at the Owen House, in Yorkville, S. C., committed suicide while under the influence of whiskey, by jumping from a window in the third story to the pavement below. He was injured internally and died an hour afterwards. Breit was twenty-eight years old and unmarried.

While a little child of Mr. Quarries, of Ridge Springs, S. C., was playing around a wash tub he picked up a can of concentrated lye and swallowed a quantity of the deadly fluid, from the effects of which he died in twenty-four hours.

Wong Ah Hing, the Chinaman who was convicted in the United States District court of importing Chinese women for immoral purposes, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the California State prison at San Quentin and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The News of the North, East, South and West, Reduced to Facts

An Interesting Budget for our Busy Readers.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is dead.
Fire in Bristol, Eng., yesterday burned 3,000 bales of cotton.
A telephonic line is soon to be built from Johnston to Edgefield S. C.

The average value of corn on the farm in the United States this year is 43.8 per cent.

Twenty thousand through passengers arrived in California from the East during November.

The National Convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Baltimore.

A fire at Marietta, Ga., destroyed two buildings and burned the roof of a third. Loss \$25,000, insurance \$18,000.

In Smith County, Miss., Mrs. Fanny Husbands, while traveling to her brother's house, was assaulted by a negro and robbed and her tongue cut out.

Christianburg post office, Virginia, will be raised to the presidential class, January 1st.

At Palatka, Fla., the ferry-boat Armasnear caught fire and burned to the water's edge. Loss \$5,500, and insurance \$1,000.

The General Christian Conference of the Evangelical Alliance is in session in Washington.

The seed and oil mills at Driffield, Eng., have been destroyed by fire. Loss \$250,000.

Fire in the center of Chicago last night destroyed property to the amount of \$250,000.

Two men were killed and several seriously hurt by the burning of a flour mill at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Herbert B. Battle was elected State Chemist, by the Board of Agriculture, of North Carolina.

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific rail-road was wrecked near Kimberly, Minn., and two brakemen were killed.

A new and very rich vein of gold has just been found in the Hale gold mine, of Lancaster County S. C.

The British steamship Kimberley, about thirty miles south of Cape Henry, will probably soon break up.

The earnings of the railroads in South Carolina for the month of October last were \$776,291.53, as against \$706,456.04 for October 1886.

The body of a dead negro, supposed to have been killed by his wife, was dug up in a potato patch in Edgefield County S. C., near Trenton.

The twelve year old son of Mrs. M. A. Penberton was killed at Bellwood S. C., by the lever of a timber cart falling on his head.

The officials of the Chicago jail are very much alarmed at the successful manner in which arms and ammunition have of late been smuggled into jail.

The assets in Savannah Ga., of the United States Construction Company, which was building the Savannah, Dublin and Western Railroad, have been seized in a suit by engineers.

Samuel Spencer has been made vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a salary of \$25,000 per annum.

Christian Denning, a well known architect of Chicago succeeded on account of a fight for spies and his fellow revolutionists.

A conference of wool growers and dealers, called by the president of the National Wool Growers' Association, has issued a protest against the President's recommendation to reduce the tariff, and especially the duty on wool.

Milton Haight, a professor in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has received a fine appointment in the Government College of Sapporo, Japan, through the Japanese legation at Washington. He will be in charge of the English, mathematical and physical departments, with several assistants to aid him. Mr. Haight is a native of Canada.

Wm. Morton, colored, killed himself at Louisville Ky. He had sold all his property and bet it on the mayor's election and lost, and it made him crazy.

Farmers in Western Kansas stop trains and help themselves to coal, leaving their names and money enough to pay for the coal. The refusal of the roads to have coal for the farmers is the cause of the raids.

A Fort Worth, Texas, dispatch says that after months of watching and pursuit the ringleaders of the famous Brookling gang of thieves and train robbers have been jailed.

Powderly has suspended District Assemblies 1,037 and 2,309, of Chicago, which supported the revolt against the Knights of Labor.

Two freight trains collided on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near Clifton Forge Va. Three men were killed. Both trains wrecked.

A party of men near Bear City, Kansas, chased a party of horse thieves into the Pan-Handle and killed three of them. This breaks up the gang.

An attempt was made at Gastonia N. C. a few days ago to wreck the Air Line train, and for the prompt action of the chimney-pieces on the ground and into a thousand pieces. —*Brook Paper.*

Do not allow ashes to accumulate in the ash pan until they reach the grate.

THE RIVERS OF THE CAROLINAS.

Capt. W. H. Bixby's Review of the Work Done and its Results to the People.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, the United States engineer in charge of the rivers in North and South Carolina, has published in the Wilmington, N. C., Messenger a review of the work that has been done in these rivers, together with some reflections upon the public benefits to be derived from the expenditure of money upon these improvements. He says:
"On the Waccamaw River, S. C., since 1880, about \$45,000 has been spent in opening up about 70 miles of river, reducing freight, reducing marine insurance unnecessary and increasing the commerce by \$1,200,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$26 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the government."
"On the Great Pee-Dee River, S. C., since 1880, about \$37,000 has been spent in opening up about 200 miles of river, reducing freights by from 25 to 60 per cent. (the freight on cotton being now by river 75 cents, where it was formerly \$1.75 by wagon and rail), and increasing the commerce by \$1,600,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$43 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government. Besides this the neighborhood of the river is steadily developing under the influence of better transportation facilities."
"At Lockwood's Folly Inlet, N. C., on Lumber River, N. C., Little Pee-Dee River, S. C., Clark's Creek, S. C., Black Mingo River, S. C., Alligator Creek, S. C., streams already recommended for improvement by the Government; and at Georgetown Harbor, Winyah Bay, Santee River, outlet to Winyah Bay through Mosquito Creek, waterways already under improvement by the Government, the present indications are that the completion of the present recommended improvements will give returns at least equal if not superior to those of the preceding named waterways. The speedy improvement of Winyah Bay means a rapid increase in the development of the Santee and Pee-Dee river basins, comprising two-thirds of the entire State of South Carolina; and a single immediate outlay of \$800,000 properly spent here would undoubtedly quickly develop an additional South Carolina commerce of \$8,000,000 per year."
"On the Wateree River, South Carolina, since 1882 about \$33,000 has been spent in opening up 64 miles of river. Nothing but the obstructions offered by the South Carolina Railroad and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad bridges (mainly the South Carolina Railway bridge) now deprive the adjacent fertile lands of Kershaw and Richland counties from the free transportation facilities to which they are justly entitled; and nothing but the obstruction offered by these bridges now prevents a development of river commerce similar to that of the improvements on the Pee-Dee River which will probably amount at once to from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per year."
"On the Congaree River, S. C., since 1886, about \$5,000 has been spent in fairly opening up forty-seven miles of river. Nothing but the obstructions offered by the South Carolina Railway bridge now deprives the city of Columbia S. C., and adjacent river valley of a free waterway communication with the ports of Georgetown and Charleston, and nothing but the obstructions offered by this bridge now prevents a development of river commerce (similar to that of the similarly situated Great Pee-Dee River), which will amount at once to from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000."
"Although the above improvements have already produced such good results in the development of the country, these improvements are to-day not more than half completed, and there is every indication that further improvements will be accompanied by equally good results until the cost of such improvement shall amount to fully double what has been already spent by the General Government."

WASHINGTON.

The President has before him three hundred and sixty-five messages nominating postmasters alone, all of whom have been appointed during the recess of Congress and are already in office, which messages he will send to the Senate as fast as he can examine and sign them. Other recess nominations, sufficient to bring the number up to about six hundred, are expected during the week. Daily recess sessions are likely to occur for the purpose of reading and referring these, and it is possible that some of the Cabinet nominations already sent to the Senate but not yet laid before that body may be reported for action before the end of the week. All important committees will hold meetings during the week for the purpose of organization. The daily sessions of the Senate are likely to be short ones.
The following is a correct list of Senators who will represent the Democratic party on the committees, except that one or two changes may be made in committees of minor importance, such as revision of laws:
Appropriations—Beck, Cockrell, Call and Gorman.
Agriculture—George, Gibson and Jones the old members, with Senator Bate, of Tennessee, as a probability.
To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate—Vance.
Civil Service and Retrenchment—No change; Voorhees, Waltham, Wilson, Berry.
Commerce—No change; Ransom, Gorman, Kenna, Gibson.
Education and Labor—No change; Call, Pugh, Payne, Waltham.
Engrossed Bills—Saulsbury, chairman, Call.
Enrolled Bills—No change; Colquitt.
To Examine the Several Branches of Civil Service—No change; Hampton, Gray.
Epidemic Diseases—No change; Harris, Hampton, Eastis, Berry.
Finance—No change; Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, Vance.
Judiciary—No change; Pugh, Coke, Vest, George.
Library—No change; Voorhees.
Military Affairs—Cockrell, Hampton, Waltham, the old members, with probably Senator Bate as a new member.
Naval Affairs—McPherson, Butler and Blackburn, the old members, with Senator Gray as a probable new member.
Privilege and Elections—No change; Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh, Eastis.
Public Lands—No change; Morgan, Cockrell, Waltham, Berry.
Revision of Laws—No change; Kenna, Wilson.
Railroads—Probably no change; Brown, Kenna, George, Blackburn.
Rules—No change; Harris, Cockrell.
Revolutionary Claims—No change, chairman.
Select Committees: Additional accommodations for the Library—Voorhees, chairman; Butler, Gibson, the old members.
To Inquire into Claims of Citizens against Nicaragua—Morgan, chairman; Wilson and some new man.
River Front of Washington—McPherson, chairman; Ransom and some new member.
Woman Suffrage—Cockrell, chairman, with Brown and some new member.
Centennial of Constitution and Discovery of America—Voorhees, Gorman, Eastis.
Short sittings and long adjournments may be expected in the House. The Speaker will appoint a committee on rules within a day or two, and a recess for two days will probably be taken in order to allow that committee opportunity to consider a report upon various propositions that have already been introduced looking to amendments of the former rules. Mr. McCready's resolution requiring general appropriation bills to be reported to the House by committees within sixty days after their appointment during the long session, will probably be speedily and favorably reported by the committee on rules, and the discussion following the report may consume the time of the House for a day or two. There is also talk of an aggressive movement by friends of some of the House officials recently displaced, which may enliven proceedings during the latter part of the week.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Albert H. Mowry to be postmaster at Charleston S. C.

The Senate adopted a resolution to pay six months salary to the heirs of the late Ben Perley Poor, clerk of the Senate Committee on printing.

Ex-Congressman McKenzie, of Ky., appears to be stated for the vacant Mexican Mission. His friends say he will receive the appointment by the first of the year.

The New York Banks.

The following is the weekly bank statement: Reserve, increase, \$561,473; loans, decrease, \$1,473,000; specie, increase, \$212,800; legal tenders, decrease, \$372,300; deposits, decrease, \$2,983,900; circulation, decrease, \$10,000; The banks now hold \$6,210,300 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

The World's Supply of Cotton.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,926,360 bales, of which 2,173,260 bales are American, against 2,797,551 and 2,397,151 bales respectively last year. The receipts of cotton this week at all the interior towns are 159,400 bales. The receipts from the plantations 263,140 bales and the crop in sight is 4,405,883 bales.

Ocular Demonstration.

Suzette, the new maid, is very nervous, and in dusting the chimney-piece knocks down and smashes a lovely Chinese porcelain vase. Her mistress, hearing the noise, rushes into the room and exclaims in a furious tone: "You awkward fool, how did you do that?"
Suzette, horribly intimidated, does not venture to make any reply.
"But you perfect idiot," cries madame, "will you tell me how you managed to do it?"
"How I did it?" exclaims Suzette, exasperated. "That's how I did it!" and with that she dashes the remaining vase off the chimney-piece onto the ground and into a thousand pieces. —*Brook Paper.*

Marion County S. C.

Marion County S. C. has three brag farmers whose work is hard to beat. Mr. Duncan McLaurin with one mule made twenty-six bales of cotton, and a bountiful supply of corn, fodder, potatoes and peas. The cotton was made on twenty-five acres. Nelson Billings, a negro tenant living on Capt. W. J. Steed's plantation, made six dozen bales of cotton and plenty of provisions. A negro tenant on Col. E. T. Starcher's place has now by his credit \$950 made this year.

A Distinguished Guest.

Hon. Joel Prentice Bishop, L. L. D., the distinguished legal author of Cambridge, Mass., delivered the annual oration before the South Carolina Bar association in the hall of the house of representatives at Columbia. His subject was, "The common law as a system of reasoning, how and why essential to good government; what its perils and how averted." The discourse was a masterpiece, and was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, which was composed of the federal and state judiciary, members of the bar and the general assembly, the faculty of the university and many ladies. Mr. Bishop has been the recipient of marked courtesies at the hands of the leading citizens. He visited the house and senate, and was extended the privileges of the floor in both cases. He also spent some time in the supreme court, listening to arguments made in a case concerning the rights of married women, on which subject Mr. Bishop has written a standard work. During the discussion incident to the case, there were frequent references to this work, which was quoted as good law and high authority in the very presence of the author.

A SERIOUS LOSS TO GEORGIA.

The Death of Gustave J. Orr, LL. D., State Superintendent of Education.

Gustave J. Orr, LL. D., superintendent of education for the State of Georgia, and one of the most distinguished educators in the Southern States, died at his home in Atlanta, after a short illness. The immediate cause of death was brain fever. Dr. Orr was born in Orville, S. C., in 1819. When a boy he removed with his father's family to Jackson County, Georgia. He was educated for the law, but never practiced that profession. He was fond of literature, and preferred the quieter occupation of teaching. He proved one of the most successful teachers the State ever produced. He was a professor in Emory College and was president of the Masonic College. He wedded when a young man Miss Anderson, daughter of Col. Anderson, after whom the county of that name in South Carolina was called. Fifteen years ago he was appointed State superintendent of education, and has held that office ever since. He is recognized as the founder of the public school system in Georgia. To him more than to any other teacher in the South, is indebted for the educational advantages they now enjoy. By white and blacks alike he was held in the highest esteem, not alone for his great learning, but for his benevolence.

The Church's Rules.

The South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which has just closed its annual session, at Columbia, S. C., adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the attitude of the conference is in harmony with the views so often expressed by the chief pastors of our church in their pastoral addresses. That an attendance upon the theatre or circus, or any professional or amateur dramatic or impersonating exhibition, is inconsistent with the obligations of a Christian profession to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil.

That we have been gratified at the action of the official board of McKendree church, Nashville, Tenn., in pledging their support to the ministry in maintaining our old landmarks on the subject of church discipline, and the purity of the church in our conference to prove their loyalty to a purer and spiritual religion by the discouraging, in every way, such dramatic exhibitions. That we will discontinue and discourage all questionable modern modes of raising money for church purposes, by other means than a straightforward honest appeal to the sense of religious obligation.

That we regard card playing, the throwing of dice, attendance on balls and horse racing is situated by the rules of our church, and we will endeavor, with all kindness, but firmness, to root out such evils where they may be found.

Buried Alive in Waterboro.

Mr. Caleb Sauls, an old and respected citizen, met with a sad death at Waterboro, S. C., a few days ago. While hammering down in an old well, which he was repairing, he earth caved in upon him, burying him about ten feet and causing instant death. Immediately as the alarm was given the work of digging him out was commenced, but when the unfortunate man was reached he had breathed his last.

A Verdict in Harper's Case.

In Cincinnati the jury in the Harper case rendered a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. This is a contingency on the thirty-three counts left for the jury to act upon. Judge Sage sentenced Harper to ten years in the Ohio penitentiary, and directed that the marshal convey him thither at once.

Whiskey's Wicked Work.

Frank Moss, an extensive cattle dealer of Tazewell County, Va., killed a colored mail carrier en route to Berk's Garden. Moss had just returned from the Eastern markets, where he had sold a large lot of cattle, and was crazy from a recent spree. He has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

Mr. John C. Blair, of York County S. C., for the past three years has kept a record of the number of squirrels he has killed. For this year, up to November 20, the number was 386. In 1885 he killed 306, and in 1886 337. The grand total for three years is 1,126, or more than one squirrel a day during that time.

The bonds of Lancaster County S. C., issued for the building of the Three C. Railroad have been signed and placed on deposit with the Boston Safe and Trust Deposit Company.

A PISTOL DUEL.

THE DREADFUL COST OF A QUARREL OVER A GAME OF CARDS BETWEEN TWO YOUNG MEN

Chas. Crittenden Shot to Death by a United States Deputy Marshal.

Col. David Settle, United States Marshal, who is in attendance upon his duties at the present term of the Federal court in this city, yesterday morning received a telegram from Greensboro, stating that two of his deputies, Morgan and Gram, had been joined at that place for the murder of a young man named Chas. E. Crittenden, a resident of Greensboro. Passengers who arrived in the city on the noon train brought further news of the affair, and from them a Chronicle reporter learned that the trouble grew out of a dispute over a game of cards.

The principals of the affair were O. G. Morgan, a United States Deputy Marshal from Transylvania, and Chas. Crittenden, a young man from Greensboro. They had been in each other's company nearly all of Tuesday, and spent the latter part of the day playing cards. During the progress of the game, they had a quarrel, and the game ended in a row. They finally separated without having come to blows, though each one had a hot temper. At eleven o'clock they met on the pavement in front of the McAdoo House and opened fire upon each other. Morgan was shot in the arm, but his arm was far more deadly than that of Crittenden, for at each discharge of Morgan's pistol a bullet crashed into the flesh of Crittenden, who fell dead to the pavement. One bullet struck Crittenden just under the left eye, and passed entirely through his head. Another bullet passed through his body, and still another shattered his wrist. Morgan received a flesh wound in his right arm. Accounts of the details of the affair are conflicting. Morgan, together with another deputy named Gream, was arrested at once and placed in jail. It is charged that Gream was accessory to the shooting.

Crittenden, the victim, was a young man, well-known in Greensboro, and was, we believe, formerly employed in the post office there. Morgan is also a young man. Both are unmarried. They were good friends up to the time of the quarrel over the game of cards. —*Charlotte Chronicle.*

OUR GREAT FOOD CROPS.

The Farm Prices of Agricultural Products All over the Country.

The December statistical report of the department of agriculture relates mainly to the farm prices of agricultural products. The average value of corn is 43.8 cents per bushel, against 36.6 last year, and 32.8 in 1885. In 1881 it was 63.8. When estimated the product was 1,194,916,000 bushels. The difference is largely due to the general depression of values.

In the Atlantic States the prices of home grown corn are only slightly advanced. The average value of wheat is 69 cents, only three mills higher than average last year. The average price for oats is 30.7 cents against 29.8 last year. Buckwheat 56.1 or 1.7 cents higher than last year. The cereal average for the entire country differs very slightly from those of last year except as to corn. The value of potatoes is greatly enhanced, being 68.5 cents against 45 last year. It is higher than for seven years except in 1881. The value of hay is much increased. It averages \$9.34 per ton against \$7.36 last year. The advance has been in the drought area of the West.

Cotton values are about a half-cent higher than December last. The average plantation prices by States are as follows: 8.7 cents per pound for the States of the Atlantic coast; 8.6 for Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; 8.5 for Tennessee and Arkansas; 8.3 for Texas.

The report which will be printed at the end of the month will contain estimates of the area, product and value by States of corn, wheat and oats. It will also include a report on the area and condition of winter grain.

THE MURDER OF A MUTE.

Inquest on the Body of the Negro Found near Trenton—A Horrible Crime Unearthed.

A Trenton, S. C., dispatch says: At an inquest held over the body of Jacob Burt, on Saturday morning, the evidence pointed very strongly to four parties—Louis, his second wife, Chancy, Ephraim Mays and Ed Dean. All the parties have fled the county, the men taking the wife and daughter with them.

The evidence clearly shows the murder to have been a most brutal one. Burt's skull was smashed to pieces by the back of an axe, and the body was dragged from the house and taken about fifteen yards from his own door and a little dirt thrown over him. His feet were left uncovered and his face turned down. He was evidently buried before life was extinct. The deceased was a quiet, peaceful mute, and a trusted laborer on Mr. Pierce Day's plantation. The jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

Colquitt Waves the Prohibition Flag.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, addressed the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall New York city. He emphatically declared that Prohibition was not dead in Georgia, despite its recent defeat in Atlanta, and he was equally sure there would be no compromise in his State.

In Philadelphia Pa., five "bucket shop" stock exchanges were raided by the police, and their owners arrested and held to bail in \$800 under the gambling Act.

The jury has brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of O'Leary, one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Whelan at Libonvarna, County Clare.

By the fall of a carriage in a mine shaft near Wilkesbarre, Penn., two men were instantly killed, four fatally injured and three others badly hurt.

The New Supreme Court Nominee.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam County, Georgia, September 17, 1825, and graduated from Emory College in 1845. He studied law under the Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He went to Mississippi in 1849, and was made professor of mathematics in the Mississippi University. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Georgia. He established a law practice and was elected to the Legislature in 1853. In 1854 he returned to Mississippi and was sent to Congress. He sat in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth Congresses. In 1861 he represented his State in the Convention of the Southern States, and during the same year entered the Confederate army. In 1863 he was sent by President Davis to Russia on diplomatic business. After the close of the war he was sent to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and in 1875 was sent to represent Mississippi in the United States Senate, and continued to do so until given the position of Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland.

A Fortune From a Song.

Paulus, who claims to be the composer of the "Boulangier March," gets a royalty of fifty per cent. on all copies of the song sold in France. Up to the present nearly 300,000 copies have been sold, and I am told that his income therefrom has been fully \$500 a month. He writes a Paris correspondent. "This alone is a nice income. How much he gets for singing at the beer gardens I do not know, but I suppose it is at least \$50 a night. You may therefore understand that Paulus is well off. He has lately paid \$25,000 for a house in Paris, and he has a country seat which cost him every penny of \$75,000. He lives, dressed and driven out in a style becoming a millionaire. Now that his voice is broken, he does not go to the beer garden, but once a week he sends his liveried servants around to the office, with his carriage, to draw his salary and bring it home to him.

Paulus's real name is Paul Habans. He is a native of Bordeaux, and is about forty-five years old. He has been a comic public singer ever since he grew up to manhood. At first he was in a small way. For years he did not earn more than \$12 to \$15 a week. He found that there were plenty of competitors who could sing just as well as he. So he had to resort to other means of making progress. Audacious eccentricity became then his watchword.

When the other singers took to wearing cuffs fifteen inches in circumference about their wrists, he came out with cuffs a yard in circumference, making him look as though his hands were sticking out of beer barrels. When large nose-gays appeared he adorned the lapel of his coat with a cauliflower encircled with a wreath of mammoth sunflowers. When the others affected low-cut shirt-collars he had his bosoms cut open almost to the waistband.

These tricks, more than his singing, attracted attention. Thousands flocked nightly to see what new trick he would display. So he won fame and fortune. As his songs were almost always political or satirical he made many enemies. Frequently he was threatened with violence, and more than once was on the verge of a duel. His preparation for emergencies he studied boxing, fencing and pistol-shooting, until now he would be, in either of the three, one of the most dangerous antagonists in France. But as yet he never has been compelled to put his prowess to actual test.

The White Teeth of the Siberians.

Three hundred vests from Yakutsk, says John P. Jackson, in the New York Star, I saw men of sixty and seventy with sets of teeth, small and peculiarly white and polished and healthy as those of the handsomest American girl of sixteen. Decay and suffering and ugliness and loss are actually unknown.

A physician of Yakutsk told me that he believes the reason of this phenomenon is to be found in the habits and kind of food eaten by the natives, as well as to certain care taken by them from childhood up. In the first place, the Yakuts do not touch sugar in any form, for the simple reason that they cannot afford to purchase it. Secondly, they are in the habit of drinking daily large quantities of fermented sour milk, summer and winter, which is an antiscorbic and is very beneficial in preserving the teeth.

And lastly, they have the habit of chewing a preparation of the resin of the fir tree, a piece of which, tasting like tar, they masticate after every meal, in order specially to clean the teeth and gums of particles of food that may remain after meals. The gum or resin is sold and prepared by all apothecaries in Siberia and is much used by Russian ladies. If anyone would make this at exhaustive study, and publish the results of his observation he would, I imagine, confer a lasting benefit on suffering humanity.