

Hillsboro Recorder.

WE'LL HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

NO. 3.

SOUTHERN BRIEFLITS.

ITEMS FROM HERE AND THERE THAT INTEREST PEOPLE.

The Travel by Steamboat and Car—Social, Religious and Temperance Matters—Miscellaneous Notices.

A few days ago, Ernest Rogers, a son of S. C. Rogers, near Columbus, Ga., stuck a large splinter in his foot. He was attacked by lockjaw and died.

A man named James Terrell, about 30 years old, afflicted with cancer of the stomach, is kept alive by being fed with dynamite in a hospital at Atlanta, Ga.

There is an impression in the minds of the friends of Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, recently arrested at Winchester, Va., for contempt of court, that he is insane.

Two locomotives on the E. T. V. & Georgia Railroad collided recently under the Nelson street bridge in Atlanta, and were considerably smashed up. No person was hurt.

Prof. Calvin S. Weld died at his home in Banks county, Georgia. He had been teaching in northeast Georgia for a number of years, having come South from New York fifty years ago.

About this season of the year quite a large fleet of Neapolitan vessels leave for the Chesapeake Bay ports for cargoes of barrel staves. The most rigid quarantine of these vessels will be enforced on account of cholera which is epidemic in Italy.

The family of William Turner, of Mobile, Ala., consisting of a wife, two daughters, two grandsons, granddaughter, two female and one male servant, are all sick from the effects of poison in cream. The case of Mrs. Turner is considered quite serious and the sufferings of all are very severe.

Freight train No. 27 on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, was wrecked by an axle breaking near Sugar Valley, Ga. Seven cars were thrown from the track and badly torn up but no one was hurt. The top brakeman escaped by jumping from one car to another about as fast as they left the track.

Judge Lovren Bryan, a prominent planter and citizen of Lumpkin county, Ga., died at the age of 84 years. Judge Bryan was for several terms a state senator, and was also a member of the House of Representatives. His death is generally lamented, as the Judge was a very popular man and citizen.

James Thomas Brewer, a mailing clerk in the Knoxville, Tenn., post-office, was spotted on suspicion of theft, and he was caught by means of decoy letters. Upon being confronted with evidences of his guilt, Brewer confessed. He waived preliminary examination and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States court.

The jury in the Langston murder case at Petersburg, Va., rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree and fixed the term of imprisonment at eight years in the penitentiary. The trial lasted exactly two weeks and the court and jury were exhausted by worry and heat. Five times the jury declared their inability to agree, and finally rendered a verdict under positive instructions of the court.

"Blind Tom," under order of Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court, at Alexandria, Va., was turned over to A. J. Lerch for his new committee, Mrs. Eliza Bethune, of New York, by J. A. Bethune in the United States court room. Tom at first declined to go, but finally reluctantly consented and left for New York, declaring, however, that he would not play again until he came back to Virginia.

After twenty-six years, Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, is about to obey a joint resolution of the legislature of 1861, which was indorsed and renewed by the legislature of '86, that is, to present a gold medal as the gift of the state to Gen. N. G. Evans, of the Confederate army, for conspicuous gallantry at Leesburg, Va., 1861. This is the only testimonial presented by the state to a soldier in the late War. It will cost \$500.

A severe storm of wind, accompanied with fierce lightning, passed over Anderson, S. C., lasting over twenty minutes. Ike Sloan, a negro, was standing in the front door of his house, when lightning struck the chimney, threw away the mantle and setting fire to a box on which another negro was lying. Sloan was instantly killed, while the other man was severely shocked. The city suffered other damage to buildings and fences, but no other persons were hurt.

Athens, Ga., was visited by one of the most terrific wind storms ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants. Large trees and strong fences that happened to be in the path of the destroying element, were wrenched from their places and hurled in every direction. Several streets were almost blocked with limbs and large trees. The windstorm was followed by a very hard rain, which did considerable damage to property injured by the wind. Nearly every street in Athens is left with some reminiscence of the storm.

Anderson county, South Carolina, votes "no prohibition" by a majority of two thousand. The election passed off very quietly. The election was held under an act, passed by the legislature at the last session, applicable to the counties of Anderson and Laurens, providing that upon the petition of a majority of the real estate owners of the county, an election should be held to decide whether or not the sale of liquor should be absolutely prohibited in all parts of the county, in incorporated towns as well as in outlying districts.

Frank Morton returned to his home near Kansas City, Mo., from attending the services of the Salvation Army, and

in bidding good night to an acquaintance, a member of the army, said: "Good night, I'll meet you in hell in the morning." He immediately fell to the floor apparently lifeless. He was carried to his room, and, after medical assistance had been rendered, he recovered consciousness, but up to the present time has been unable to utter an articulate sound. Soon after his return to consciousness he wrote on a slip of paper: "I did not know I was so near hell." The Salvation Army are making great capital of the circumstance.

STRIKES.

Important Action of a Trade League—Engineers Quit Work in Mexico.

At a meeting of the Builders' Trade League, in Augusta, Ga., composed of carpenters, bricklayers and painters, the following resolutions were adopted: "No union man is allowed, under any circumstances, to work with a non-union man. No journeyman shall set as foreman in any way for less than twenty-five cents per day in advance of any other man on the same job. No union man shall work or handle any building materials, or work on buildings where any material is used that is manufactured or sold by any company that does not recognize 58 hours as a week's work. If it be found by any one of the several unions represented by this board of delegates to be advisable to refuse to work or handle any building material of any kind on account of convict labor, or the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize the 58 hour system, all the unions shall unite in the same. There shall be no general strike of any union for wages, without serving the general contractors with 15 days' notice." The league is not yet thoroughly established throughout Georgia, but efforts are being made to do so. The engineers of the first and second divisions of the Mexican Central Railroad struck. The cause of the strike is supposed to be the discharge of one of their number. These divisions extend from the city of Mexico to Calera, over 1,200 miles long. The freight conductors of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad notified the superintendent that they could no longer afford to work for \$75 per month, and asked for an increase of \$10. Not hearing from him, they quit work and no freight trains are now running.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

Emigrants From Germany Sold into Slavery in Yucatan.

Ernest Schoelitz, who has just put in an appearance at An Sabie, Mich., tells a startling story of personal outrage. With his wife and one son, Schoelitz sailed from Germany for the United States. Their ship touched at a Yucatan port and Schoelitz and his family, together with a number of other emigrants, were sold into slavery. They remained in the interior of the country eighteen months and then escaped to Campache, only to be again taken into custody and subjected to the most inhuman treatment. They were compelled to work in the broiling sun, without covering to their bodies. His wife was driven into the field to work, three days after the birth of a child. They were provided with but two pounds of cornmeal a day, and this continued nearly two years and a half. When his wife fell ill and was sent to a hospital. The husband was allowed to visit her occasionally, and while making one of these visits he fell in with a German sailor, who agreed to carry his family to Logona, whence they were sent to the United States, by the German consul. Schoelitz and his wife show upon their persons the effect of the inhuman treatment given them.

INDIAN WARFARE.

The People at Fort Parker, Colorado, Expecting an Attack.

The Rocky Mountain News correspondent, of Denver, Col., telegraphs from Glenwood Springs the following, which was received from Meeker by a courier: Van Chief, the courier whom Gen. West sent out to find Sheriff Kendall, arrived, having ridden from Kendall's camp, near Thornburg's cattle ground, in less than 18 hours, a distance of 103 miles. Forty of Kendall's men had weakened and deserted him, leaving him only 13 men. He is greatly reduced, his horses are worn out, and he is working toward Meeker for assistance and supplies. The messenger says the Utes are coming up from their reservation and the Augustines band from Red glass creek. The worst has been realized and the citizens of Garfield county are wrought into the highest pitch of excitement over the fact that the whole White river country is swarming with Indians, and that an attack by them is imminent on all ranches lying away from Meeker. The most thorough preparations are being made, and if the Indians should attack, they will meet with a warm reception.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.

Eight new cases of cholera and five deaths were reported at Malta. The cholera returns for one day in Italy are as follows: Naples, 8; 6 new cases and 3 deaths; Palermo, 7 cases and 6 deaths; Syracuse, 5 cases and 3 deaths; at other places, 92 cases and 46 deaths. Medical returns show that 70,000 persons died from cholera in the northwest provinces of India, during June and July.

RAILROAD WRECK.

The Chicago limited express, which was 20 minutes behind, and running fast, jumped the track at a "Y," within the city limits at Washington, D. C., and plunged into the signal tower, killing the engineer and wounding 16 people, several so severely that they may die.

CURRENT NOTES.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE NEW AND OLD WORLDS.

Pen Photographs of Interesting Events in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Dominions, and the Islands of the Sea.

Rev. Sam Jones preached at Round Lake, N. Y., to audiences literally packing the great auditorium.

Five fatal accidents to Alpine tourists are reported from Zurich, Switzerland, making eighteen deaths in the Alps within a month.

John Joyce, a well-known highwayman, was sentenced in New York to twenty-four years and nine months in the State prison at hard labor.

Russia decidedly objects to Prince Ferdinand occupying the Bulgarian throne. France tacitly backs up Russia, by declining to have any official relations with the prince.

A cyclone ravaged a great part of the southern France. It was the severest in the department of Ardennes, where a number of houses were destroyed and several persons were killed. The storm was severe at Bordeaux.

The murderers of James B. Duvall, a Southern man, was sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment at Santa Rosa, Mexico. A man in the court room made a very insulting remark about the dead man and Americans generally, and he got ten years' imprisonment as well.

The tenants on the Pononby estate in Ireland, have engaged a civil engineer to supervise the construction of works of defense in preparation for expected evictions. Barricades are being erected and trenches and drains made, and in case of emergency the farms will be flooded from the bog.

Two dynamite cartridges were exploded on the West Clare Railway bridge at Ennis, Ireland. No serious damage was done. Two other cartridges were found on the bridge, which had failed to explode. The town hall at Crusheen, county Clare, was fired into but no damage was done.

J. K. Page, book-keeper of the large wholesale stationery house of C. O. Beachman & Co., of Montreal, Canada, raised a twenty-five dollar check to \$23,000 on the Jacques Cartier bank, cashed it and absconded. He has been speculating in the bucket shops, and it is said he lost \$1,000 in one of the establishments.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has demanded of Rev. Dr. Curran an explanation of the latter's recent appearance with Dr. McGlynn at a public meeting of the United Labor party. Dr. Curran was not penitent, and on being requested by the archbishop to apologize for his action refused to do so. He was then warned not to repeat the offense.

John J. Reilly, foreman in the scratch shop of Rathburn, Sard & Co.'s, stove foundry, disappeared recently and his body was found in an oven for baking ladies. It is presumed he went in there and laying down, fell asleep. Fire was started and the door of the oven was then locked. His presence not being noticed, he was baked for about forty hours.

Two Canadian steamers, the Hastings and the Kathleen, were seized by the custom-house officers at Charlotte, N. Y. The seizure was made on the ground that neither of the boats had been inspected by United States inspectors. The forfeiture is \$500, and the boats were allowed to return to Toronto upon giving bonds to the amount of \$1,000.

A disease said to be Texas fever, has broken among cattle in Oswego, N. Y. John C. Rowe brought a herd of twenty-eight cows from Jefferson county to butcher for market. Seven were killed and sold, when it was discovered that the others had Texas fever. The cattle took the disease from a pasture where a car load of Texas cattle were received two months ago.

An election in Northwick division of Cheshire, England, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of P. Verdin, liberal-unionist, resulted in another victory for the Gladstones. The votes stood: Brunner, Gladstonian, 5,112; Lord Henry Grosvenor, liberal-unionist, 3,983. Grosvenor is a son of the duke of Westminster. In the last election, when the liberal-unionist candidate was successful, the vote was as follows: Verdin, 4,416; Brunner, home rule, 3,998.

The president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Margaret Bright Ducau of London, England, and Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, Ill., vice president for the United States; Miss Hannah Whitall Smith, of Philadelphia, secretary, have sent out a call to every Christian woman in every land and of every denomination who are interested in temperance reform, to observe the 19th and 20th of November next as days of prayer, for the success of the work in which they are engaged.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Ann Branstetter, of Mexico, Mo., colored, left her two children, aged five years, and ten months, in an eight by ten room, closely shut up, while she went to a neighbor's to spend the day. At night when the room was opened, a horrible sight presented itself. The older child was almost suffocated and the younger was dying; a portion of the flesh on the breast and stomach had been eaten away by the older child, who was almost starved. The mother is under arrest.

REALLY DEAD.

A dispatch received at the office of the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in Paris, dated at Zanzibar, states that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, was deserted by his escort, and massacred by the natives.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN THE HEAT OF MIDSUMMER.

Changes in the Government Departments—President Cleveland's Heavy "Invitations" Mail—Army and Navy Notes.

LANDS FORFEITED.
Secretary Lamar revoked the order of withdrawal of indemnity lands for the benefit of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land office directed that these indemnity lands be restored to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws. It is stated that between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres are involved in this decision in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific Company alone.

KENTUCKY'S INVITATION.
A delegation of prominent citizens of Louisville, Ky., including the president of the Louisville board of trade, and editor of the Louisville "Commercial," and headed by Hon. J. A. McKenzie, secretary of state, called at Oakville and, on behalf of Governor Knott for the state of Kentucky and the city of Louisville, presented an urgent and flattering invitation to the President to visit Louisville on his western tour. The President expressed an earnest desire to meet the good people of Louisville, and said that he would gladly accept the invitation if he found it possible to do so.

ARMY OFFICERS QUARREL.
Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has under consideration charges preferred by Col. W. D. Whipple, stationed at Governor's Island, New York, against Col. W. W. Burns, who is stationed at the same post. Both officers are on the staff of Maj. Gen. Schofield. The charges allege "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and grew out of an altercation between the two officers over a personal matter. Col. Whipple asserts that Col. Burns abused him shamefully, applying most opprobrious epithets to him, and struck him when his back was turned. Col. Burns was placed under arrest by Gen. Schofield.

NOTES.
The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed John H. Ball to be a gauger at Jonesville, N. C.; L. H. Lewis to be a gauger at Danville, Va.

The receipts of the Government in two weeks of August, amount to \$18,206,833 and the disbursements to \$4,990,433, being an excess of receipts of \$13,216,400.

The President has appointed Rev. Cleveland and Henry T. Stanton, of Kentucky, commissioners to appraise and allot certain lands in the Umattila reservation belonging to confederate lands of Cayuse, Walls-Walls and Umattila Indians.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed George S. Fockler to be store-keeper and gauger in Washington county, Md., and J. H. Turner, David J. Hill and James L. Dysart to be gauger in the 6th district of North Carolina.

DYNAMITERS ARRESTED.

The latest dynamite sensation in England is the arrest of a well-dressed woman and her maid at the fashionable resort of Cowes. The arrest was made by London detectives, who claim to have obtained information that the women were acting as accomplices of dynamiters. The statement is made that forty pounds of the dangerous explosive was found in a satchel in the possession of the suspected parties. The theory is that this means was taken of smuggling the dynamite into London without arousing suspicion, or that the intention may have been to use it at Cowes in case certain objectionable personages should make their appearance at that place.

THE OLD DODGE.

Woolfolk, the Bibb county, Ga., man who reddened his hands with the blood of his entire family, will hereafter drill in the tactics of the madhouse occupants. His attorney, Frank M. Walker, had a long consultation with the prisoner and after leaving the jail declared that Woolfolk could not be held as a sane man. Mr. Walker first met Woolfolk while in jail consulting with another client, and accepted his case after a careful consideration. The lawyer says that he has strong circumstantial evidence which will not only acquit the prisoner, but will indicate who the guilty parties are.

RACE TROUBLES.

For a year or more, bad blood has existed between the Austrians and Slavonians in San Francisco, Cal. Recently, the Austrian flag was carried by the Fil Griac society on their way to some picnic grounds and was guarded by the police. That evening fifty armed Russians, Bulgarians and Poles, under the leadership of one Gropetovich, a Bulgarian, awaited the returning picnic, when an onslaught was to be made. The police, however, had been warned, and a strong force sent to the scene caused the bloodthirsty Slavonians to withdraw. The latter are more incensed than ever against the Austrian colony, and a terrible fight is predicted.

SUGAR MEN PROTEST.

There is much excitement among the sugar dealers in New York on account of the expected arrival at this port of 10,000 tons of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands. This sugar, which comes via San Francisco and Cape Horn, will be admitted free of duty under the recent reciprocity treaty. Additional cargoes of the same kind are expected to follow. As this sugar will be placed on the market in competition with the sugar on which duty has been paid, some of the dealers are making protests.

AUNT AMANDA

An Old Colored Woman in Indiana, Saves a Railroad Train From Disaster.

Amanda Barker, an aged negroess, was walking along the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, near Glenwood, Indiana, on her way to a farmhouse, where she was to work during the day. She had just passed Glenwood, a lonely dismal spot between Indianapolis and Connersville, frequented only occasionally by the farmers living around, when, on turning a sharp curve in the road, she was horrified to see some distance ahead the smoldering remains of what had a short while before been a stout, substantial bridge, connecting embankments 650 feet apart and spanning a chasm ninety-five feet deep. The bridge had evidently been burning during the entire night, for the superstructure was entirely eaten away by the fire, and only a few weak timbers and the three stone piers were left to tell the tale. The old woman could not collect herself for several moments, but it suddenly dawned upon her that a train generally passed that point some time in the early morning. She had no idea what time it was, or when the train was due, but she knew that it was a fast one and never stopped at Glenwood. She turned her steps backward, intending to flag the train at the station, but had got scarcely a hundred yards when she heard the shrill scream of the whistle, as she thought, directly ahead of her. It was the east-bound lightning express, due at Glenwood at forty-five minutes past five o'clock. She tried as hard as she could to get around the bend which obstructed the train from view, all the time tearing and tugging away at an old brown apron which she wore, which she used as a signal flag. Raising the improvised flag high above her head, she waved it frantically, standing in the center of the track, where her presence could not go unnoticed. For a while it seemed to her that no one saw her, but she kept her position determined to stop the train or die in the track. At last the engineer saw her and reversed his engine, bringing it to a standstill a few yards in front of the old woman. All the passengers were around the spot in a short while, and when they saw how narrow their escape had been, they could scarcely speak. A large purse was made up for their benefactors, but she positively refused to take any money, and said she was too happy to touch anything, that money would only make her feel bad again. When every one on the train was congratulating themselves on their escape, the old woman became so happy that she burst into tears, and was so joyful for a while that she hugged several of the ladies and gentlemen and danced an old-fashioned jig. An effort will be made to present old "Aunt Amanda" with something substantial, if the names of all the passengers can be secured.

TWO RASCALS CAUGHT.

Two men have been arrested on the charge of being the incendiaries who caused the Chatsworth, Ill., horror, where nearly 150 persons were killed and 400 wounded. The authority given for the information is a man named L. Dobbs, who has been working for some time past for a farmer named Norris Kenoya, about three miles from Kentland, Ind. Dobbs informed a newspaper correspondent that two men were arrested on suspicion of having set the bridge on fire. They were given a preliminary examination before the justice of the peace, and the proof against them was considered strong enough to hold them in jail, where they are now confined pending other proceedings.

FATAL SEARCH.

Several cowboys left Holbrook's, New Mexico, some days ago in search of a man named Blevins, who had been missing for several days. They were reinforced by four other cowboys who joined in the search. The next day they reached the residence of Tewksbury, in Tonto basin. After making inquiry about the missing man they turned to ride away, when a volley was fired from the house, killing John Paine and J. R. Gillespie and severely wounding G. F. Tucker. Tucker died before they reached the ranche.

ABOUT TOBACCO.

A meeting of the committees from the various leaf tobacco markets to take action against the misleading report of the United States Agricultural Bureau regarding the tobacco average, was held in Louisville, Ky. The meeting addressed a memorial to Commissioner Colman, at Washington, asking that he furnish the tobacco trade with statistics upon which he founded his report. If this be found incorrect or wanting, or if he refuses to furnish information, it was decided to appeal to President Cleveland.

STARVING!

Dispatches from St. Johns, N. F., estimate that 50,000 people in Newfoundland and Labrador are in danger of speedy starvation, owing to the failure of the fishing season for three successive years, together with summer droughts, which have intervened. The situation could not be worse, and there is certain to be widespread starvation.

As aged negro blacksmith, who still does good work at the forge in Ozan, Ark., and who is known as Governor Pickens, is probably the oldest working blacksmith living. He was born in South Carolina March 7, 1787, and was sold on the block in New Orleans and taken to Arkansas in 1840.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

INTERESTING NEWS ABOUT COTTON, RICE, CORN, ETC.

The World's Visible Supply of Cotton—Tronble From the Recent Prognosis—Report of the United States Signal Office.

AUGUSTA'S IDEA.
A well-known Beech Island, S. C., farmer took the first bale of the season to his Augusta, Ga., factors. The cotton men of Augusta generally are of the opinion that the receipts this year will greatly exceed those of the past few years. In fact, they all seem confident that the receipts will not be less than 200,000 bales. Last year's receipts were only about 145,000, while those of the previous year were about 163,000.

RICE CROP DISASTER.
An earthquake does not cause greater local interest in Savannah, Ga., than a threatened disaster to the rice crop. For some days the planters were in suspense awaiting the fresher's arrival. For a week they have been in far greater suspense waiting for it to subside. At first, nearly every planter said that if the crop was submerged it would be ruined. Then, after they had lain awake a few nights thinking over the matter, they remembered that an August fresher was a new experience. What it would do they could not tell. The probable result, though, would be a total loss. Nine thousand and some odd acres were under water for several days. In 1881 when the memorable storm came, salt water was backed up the river for 10 miles above the city, and the rice crop was ruined. In 1884, a September gale caused such havoc that the foreign and coastwise shipments of rice from the port the following year amounted to only \$214,000 against \$700,000 the preceding year. In 1853 2,996 barrels of rice were shipped from Savannah. From the way the planters feel now that is quite as much as will be grown next year along the Savannah. The planters are discouraged, and many of them talk about giving up, but by next Spring they will probably decide to try it once more. If the crop proves a total loss along to Savannah, it will be a severe blow to that city. The first estimates, which put the probable loss at \$350,000, may be exaggerated, and it may turn out even yet to be too small.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

The visible supply of cotton of the world, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows:

	1887.	1886.
Total East India, Brazil, etc., bales.....	616,100	401,800
Total American.....	728,800	801,588

Total visible supply—1,344,490 1,203,388
The above figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 51,102 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, an increase of 14,672 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885, and a decrease of 948,330 bales as compared with 1884.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

During the week, according to the U. S. Signal office reports, the daily average temperature was from 2 to 3 degrees below the normal in the states on the Atlantic coast. It has been decidedly warmer than usual in the central valleys, the daily excess ranging from 3 to 4 degrees, and in the region from Texas northward to Nebraska the daily average excess ranged from 5 to 9 degrees. In California the daily average temperature was 3 to 7 degrees below the normal. The average temperature for the season, from January 1 to August 13, has been generally in excess from the Alleghanies westward to the Rocky Mountains, the daily average excess in this region ranging from 1 to 4 degrees. The rainfall has been slightly in excess in the drought region of Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and Eastern Iowa; slight excesses are also reported from Northwestern Missouri, Eastern Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Minnesota, and general rains are reported in the drought region from Missouri and Iowa eastward to Ohio. In all other sections the rainfall was less than usual, except in the eastern portion of the cotton region, Eastern Virginia, and southern portions of Louisiana and Mississippi, where the rainfall for the week was slightly in excess. The large seasonal deficiency in rainfall previously reported in the western portion of the cotton region and in the corn belt from Ohio westward to Iowa and Missouri continues, although recent rains have decreased this deficiency in the northern portion of the corn belt. During the past four weeks less than 25 per cent. of the usual rainfall has occurred in Southern and Central Illinois, Western Kentucky, Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. The weather has been generally favorable for all crops in the states on the Atlantic coast, from Georgia northward to New England, and reports from Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama indicate that the weather for the week has been favorable for the cotton crop, although this crop needs more rain in portions of Tennessee and Arkansas. Less than 50 per cent. of the usual amount of rain was reported in the tobacco region of Kentucky and West Tennessee during the past four weeks. During the same period in Virginia over 75 per cent. of the usual amount of rain occurred, and in North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Connecticut the rainfall for the month has been largely in excess.

A Hot-Weather Girl.

"I've got a splendid girl. I call her my hot-weather girl on account of her name."
"What is her name?"
"Fannie."—New York Sun.