

Hillsboro Recorder.

VOL. I.

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NO. 14.

THE WORLD OVER.

EPITOME OF THE INTERESTING NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Irish Trouble—Labor Agitation Everywhere—What is Doing North, East, West and Across the Seas.

The Czar of Russia caught the measles at Copenhagen, Denmark.

A status of the Lief Erickson, the Icelandic explorer, who is believed to have discovered this continent, was unveiled in Boston, Mass.

News from Honolulu, by steamer Australia, indicates the probable overthrow of the present government and the reconstruction of the cabinet.

Gen. Perron, French minister of war, has prohibited military music at Clermont-Ferrand, because it promotes demonstrations in favor of Gen. Boulanger.

The Scotch yacht *Thistle*, which left New York arrived at Greenock, Scotland. She had a good voyage. The best days run was 255 miles, the worst 75. She behaved well.

A conflict between the State and Federal forces at Round Valley, Cal., has been avoided by the withdrawal of the Federal forces until the matter in dispute is settled in the courts.

The old John Street Methodist church, in New York city, the oldest Methodist church in America, celebrated its 121st anniversary. Five services were held and all were largely attended.

Gov. Rusk has determined to take energetic steps to clean out the infamous dens in Hurley and other places in the lumber districts of Wisconsin. Unless the county authorities act very promptly the governor will remove them.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, has rejected the application of John O'Hara, a well-to-do bootblack, for admission to that body, and has resolved that hereafter no saloon-keepers nor bootblacks may become members.

Advices from Sierra Leone to London, England, say that the natives of Sannehoo have risen and massacred the native police and a number of people. The gunboats *Acron* and *Electo* will proceed to the scene to suppress the rising.

George Bay, an accomplice of Gen. D. Adrian in sale of decorations, committed suicide in Paris, France, by shooting himself with a revolver. The police were about to arrest him and after a desperate attempt to escape, he shot himself.

Sir Charles Dilke has published an article, in which he says England is totally unable to cope with any of the Powers. He thinks she ought to spend about ten million pounds in equipping and organizing the army and in the building of fortifications.

A Baltimore special to the Chicago, Ill., *Inter-Ocean* says that J. Gould is menaced by a new rival in the telegraph business. Baltimore capitalists are to furnish the bulk of the money necessary to build and equip a more complete rival telegraph system than any yet organized.

Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt), the celebrated Swedish singer, died at her home in London, England. She was sixty-six years of age. She retired from the stage after her marriage in America, in 1852, but reappeared at various concerts in aid of charities. She had not appeared in public since 1866.

The propeller *Vernon*, of Milwaukee, Wis., Capt. George Thorpe, was lost on Lake Superior in a gale and all on board—nearly 30 persons—were drowned. The steamer *Superior* attempted to rescue them, but she could do nothing, as she became unmanageable on account of the steering gear getting out of order.

Dr. John Murray Carnochan, one of the most distinguished physicians of New York, died very suddenly in that city. Dr. Carnochan was born at Savannah, Ga., on July 4, 1817. He received his education in Scotland, of which his father was a native, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh when 17 years old.

An explosion occurred in one of the cartridge buildings of the American Projectile Powder company at McConnsville, New Jersey. Four persons were making cartridges at the time, namely: John Paucker, Henry Dodd, Philip Myers and Fred McDede, aged from fifteen to twenty-four years, and with the buildings, they were blown to atoms.

About 300 job printers, over half of the whole number in Chicago, Ill., went on a strike for nine hours a day. A member of the strikers' executive committee said that several of the largest of the firms yielded before the hour set for the strike. Employers generally express confidence of victory and intimate that their main line of action will be to fill their offices with non-union men.

At a meeting of the Chicago, Ill., Live Stock Exchange, resolutions were adopted asking Congress to repeal the oleomargarine bill and to foster in every way possible the cattle trade, in order to facilitate competition with Australia and South America. The resolution also complains of the action of the Bureau of Agriculture, in unjustly declaring the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the greatest cattle market of the hemisphere, thereby depressing the price of cattle about \$5 per head.

Mrs. Kate Miller, of Cincinnati, O., went to the third story, as she said, to awaken her two children. Upon reaching the room she seized her nine-year-old daughter Viola and hurled her through a window to the sidewalk and instantly leaped out after her. Mrs. Miller's head was crushed and she died instantaneously. Mrs. Miller's mind had been thought to be impaired by grief over the loss of a babe a few months ago and by neglect of her husband, who is now out of business.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

PICTURES OF THE DOINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Departments Getting Down to Business Again—The Nation's Finances—Appointments and Removals—Personals.

SECRETARY WHITNEY SICK.

Information from New York states that Secretary of the Navy Whitney spent the day quietly at his home in that city. Dr. Loomis called to see him in the morning and pronounced him better, but repeated his orders to keep absolute quiet for several days. Callers were told he would be well in about a week. He was not allowed to see visitors.

DEATHS REPORTED.

The official records of the Maritime Hospital Bureau show the continued existence of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., but nowhere else in the state. Reports have been received that cases have appeared at different points in Pasco county. They are being investigated, but as yet have not been confirmed. There have been between 225 and 250 cases and 24 deaths from yellow fever at Tampa. The number of cases under treatment on that date was 80.

SOUTHERN OFFICER KILLED.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department stating that the body of Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur was found lying by the railroad track at West Salem, Va., having evidently fallen from the train. Dr. Arthur has been for years past on duty at the museum of hygiene in Washington, and left there for Shelbyville, Tenn., where he was to have been married. He was appointed to the navy from Maryland in 1877.

DEFENSELESS SEA COAST.

"For the event of a war, we are no more prepared than we were a year ago," says Admiral Porter in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. He says that the harbors of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the lakes and the Gulf ports as well, are entirely defenseless, even against a single modern ironclad, and that a fleet of heavy ironclads could commence at the easternmost port, and, steaming along the coast to Galveston, Texas, could lay every city on the seaboard under contribution.

WORKING MEN PARADE.

The organized laboring men of the District of Columbia, to the number of about 6,000, made a demonstration by marching through the city with bands of music, banners and transparencies. All of the streets along which the procession moved were brilliantly illuminated with colored fires and Chinese lanterns, borne by the marchers. The men made an excellent appearance and were loudly cheered by the crowds which filled Pennsylvania avenue and other principal streets. A noteworthy feature of the parade was the total absence of violent or radical inscriptions or transparencies.

NOTES.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury designated the Bank of Charleston, S. C., as a depository of government moneys.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Eliza T. Record to be store-keeper and gauger at Oakland, Ark.

Chief Engineer W. H. Harris, of the navy, has reported to the District police that one of Thompson's improved indicators was stolen from the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed John M. Wimmer to be store-keeper and gauger at Salem, N. C., and Wm. S. Thompson to be store-keeper and gauger at Yadkin College, N. C.

The receipts of the government for October amounted to \$31,803,173 and expenses to \$12,474,652, being an excess of receipts of \$19,328,520. The decrease of public debt for October is estimated at \$14,000,000.

The President has resumed his tri-weekly receptions to the public. These receptions are held in the East Room on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past one o'clock, and are intended exclusively for persons visiting the Capital who may desire to pay their respects to the President.

POISONED SUPPER.

The Participants in a Meal at a Ball, Went to a Sudden Death.

George C. King, who resides four or five miles southwest of Lamar, La., gave a dance and supper at his residence. After supper was nearly over, all the guests were taken violently sick and a doctor was sent for, who pronounced the sickness caused by poison of some kind and was unable to render much relief. George King, J. Ben King, Walter Bell, Lee Ford, John O'Brien, Jr., Miss Minnie Brown, all white, and Zeke Hill, colored, have since died, and wife of Zeke Hill and his six children, Asa Ford and six children, white; Mrs. Louis King and children, Fronsie Walker and child, one of the Durham boys, Bruce Spiers and Hilliard Butler, wife and children are dangerously sick. Abe Washburne was quite sick, but is out of danger. No motive can be assigned for the dastardly deed. The cook is not supposed to be guilty as she is dangerously sick and her husband and one or two of her children are dead.

GALA DAY.

Fair weather and great enthusiasm prevailed at Charleston, S. C., during the fall festival. Crowds of visitors entered the city on all trains, and it is estimated that there are six thousand strangers.

CLAIMED FOR DEATH.

THE UNITED STATES COURT REFUSES THE ANARCHISTS' WRIT.

Preparations in Chicago, Ill., for the Execution—Friends Excluded From the Prison—U. S. Troops Sent to the Scene.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, announced the decision in the Chicago Anarchist case, in a long and exhaustive opinion, concluding as follows: "To give us jurisdiction under section 709 of the Revised Statutes, because of the denial by the State court of any title, right, privilege or immunity claimed under the Constitution, or any treaty or statute of the United States, it must appear that such title, right, privilege, or immunity was specially set up or claimed," at the proper time, and in the proper way. To be reviewable, a decision must be against a right so set up or claimed. As the supreme court of the State was reviewing the decision of the trial court, to make the question reviewable there, it must appear that the claim was made in that court because the supreme court was only authorized to review the judgment of that court for errors committed there, and we can do no more. This is not, as seems to be supposed by one of the counsel for the petitioners, a question of a waiver of right under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States, but a question of claim. If not set up or claimed in the proper court below, the judgment of the State court in the action is conclusive so far as the right of review is concerned. The question whether the letter, if obtained as claimed, would have been competent evidence is not before us, and therefore no foundation is laid under this objection for the exercise of our jurisdiction. As to the suggestion by counsel for Petitioners Spies and Fielden, that Spies having been born in Germany, and Fielden in Great Britain, they have been denied by the decision of the court below, the rights guaranteed to them by treaties between the United States and their respective countries, it is sufficient to say, that no such questions were made and decided in either of the courts below, and they cannot be raised in this court for the first time. We have not been referred to any treaty, neither are we aware of any, under which such a question could be raised. Being of the opinion, therefore, that the Federal questions presented by counsel for the petitioners, and which they say they desire to argue, are not in fact involved in the determination of the case as it appears on the face of the record, we deny the writ."

Within fifteen minutes after the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court was known, eight or ten officers in citizen's clothes appeared at the Chicago jail. Two of them stepped quickly into the jail and the others disposed of themselves in the criminal court building and about the neighborhood. Without any previous intimation the rule debaring visitors from the jail was quickly put into effect, and none was allowed to enter the building during the afternoon, except officers, reporters and relatives of the anarchists. As soon as the news from Washington had generally circulated throughout the city, there was a rush of miscellaneous people to see the condemned men before it was too late. They entered the sheriff's office in droves, but the latch-string had been withdrawn, and the jail guard was as obdurate as the prison wardens. Friends of the doomed men, bearing baskets of delicacies for them, begged admittance. The dainties were passed in, but only relatives gained an entrance.

Said the sheriff: "I do not want to make any fuss about it, but the visits of other anarchists have got to stop. Henceforth the doomed men will not be allowed to have any more recreation hours. Personally, I would like to grant them all the favors I could, but I don't think it would be wise to do so. It may seem foolish and perhaps it is foolish, but I don't want these men to cheat the gallows by killing themselves. Their friends might give them daggers or poison, and although I know that if they should want to kill themselves, we would be powerless to prevent it, still, I should not like to have it said that I had attended to my duty, the suicides might have been prevented."

A significant incident of the day had its scene at police headquarters. "The moment word of the decision was received, all the detectives in the building disappeared with surprising suddenness."

As to what districts or places they were assigned, their superiors were non-communicative when asked. It is known, however, that for some days the men have had sealed instructions to act as soon as the decision was received. "We will not be caught napping," was all the officers would say.

Two companies of the 6th U. S. Infantry have been ordered from Fort Douglass, Salt Lake City, to the new military reservation near Chicago. A number of other troops will be ordered there for the present. The troops will be available in case there should be any riots in Chicago, but is stated at the War Department at Washington, D. C., that this is not the primary cause for ordering them there.

INSULT TO AMERICA.

Russian advices to the Frankfurter Zeitung, of Berlin, Germany, report the expulsion from Russia of Van Riper, formerly American consul at Moscow, who at the request of the Russian government, was dismissed for selling medals to Russian exhibitors at New Orleans. The government, before sending Van Riper to the frontier, informed the American government of its intention.

SOUTHERN FARMER.

PLEASANT ITEMS TO READ COOL EVENINGS BY THE FIRE-SIDE.

Great Value in Pine Forests—Rice Going Up, and Cotton Holding Its Own—Cotton Tax to Be Refused.

PINE LANDS ADVANCING.

Six years ago, D. C. Bacon, of Savannah, Ga., proposed a scheme for buying up the pine forests of South Georgia. About \$600,000 would have been required. At least \$2,000,000 could now be realized on that investment had it been made. There is money to be made in buying Georgia pine lands or holding them at present figures. The pine belt is rapidly diminishing, and the reputation and uses of pine are multiplying. Indeed, all southern forests are valuable. Prospectors are buying them up in vast tracts at low prices. So of mineral tracts. We should not sell our patrimony for a song. The South is a new field and the coming field, and it will pay to watch and wait.

CROP RECORD.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, estimates the aggregate value of the principal crops produced in the state the present year at \$469,680,000, which exceeds the value of agricultural productions as returned at the tenth census by about \$5,000,000, and that of last year by about \$3,000,000. The yield of cotton is estimated at 605,114 bales, an increase over last year's crop of 75,114 bales. The yield of corn is 17,490,690 bushels, an increase of 3,565,523 bushels. Rice, 67,782,920 pounds, a decrease of 1,843,002 pounds. Wheat, 1,121,442 bushels, a decrease of 39,655 bushels. Oats, 4,001,075 bushels, an increase of 300,318 bushels. Peas, 795,310 bushels, an increase of 13,424 bushels. The value of farm supplies purchased during the year is estimated at the same as last year—\$3,000,000.

RICE GOING UP.

Owing to the unfavorable spring and the July floods the rice crop in the Savannah territory, Georgia, is short fully 40 per cent. The receipts at the Savannah mills last year were 686,000 bushels. This year they will not be over 436,000 bushels, and may possibly run 50,000 lower. For the whole country the shortage is 237,000 barrels, or 2,607,000 bushels. The acreage of rice planted this year was about the same as last. But, owing to the deteriorating causes in growth, harvesting and milling, there is a marked diminishment of yield; and, in comparison with the previous crop, Louisiana produces but about 67 per cent.; Georgia, 77 per cent.; South Carolina, 91 per cent.; North Carolina, 93 per cent. Messrs. Dan Talmage's sons estimate the total crop at 438,000 barrels, which, combined with 25,000 barrels, stock on hand September 1st, gave visible supply for present year of 478,000 barrels, against 715,000 barrels in 1886. The sales of new crop thus far have been 150,000 barrels, against 68,000 barrels, 1886. This amount refers only to the outward movement of the new crop, and unless combined with the stock of the old crop at distributing centres, does not show the actual distribution or consumption. The total date for each of the respective years is 165,000 barrels this year, against 145,000 barrels last year. Deducting these two amounts from the total stock and crop, leaves a visible supply, first hands, of about 313,000 barrels, against 575,000 barrels in 1886. The partial failure of the potato crop in Europe has already caused a marked enlargement of the demand for rice abroad; and although the output of the Indies was 6 per cent. greater than last year, the visible supply is now nearly 30 per cent. less. Three prominent factors determine the course of the domestic rice market—the amount produced; the cost of importing foreign; the amount produced of other crops—such as potatoes, etc., which are related in a greater or less degree to the same channels of consumption as rice. The facts in regard to these show that the crop is nearly 200,000 barrels short of trade requirements east of the Rocky Mountains; that the domestic primary markets is below the cost of competing grades in foreign; that there is a marked shortage in crops which are, ordinarily, competitors with rice. These several reasons are thought to clearly indicate that there will be a high range of values throughout the season.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The County alliance of the Farmers' Alliance, of Schley county, Ga., met at Ellaville. Among the most important business was steps taken for the organization of a State alliance, therefore, all the county alliances of the state are requested to elect delegates at once to meet in Americus, on Wednesday before the third Sunday in November, next, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' State alliance.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, in view of the fact that the cotton tax collected during and immediately after the War has been declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court, suggests that the seventy-five millions of dollars which were collected from the farmers of the Southern states be restored to the South by Congress to be used as a fund for educational purposes. The money belongs to the farmers of the Southern states, and Congress has nothing to do but to restore it to the states in which it was collected. It is a fund which belongs to the class which paid it.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

M. A. Ransom, a farmer in Aiken county, S. C., has furnished the Department of Agriculture of South Carolina a report on an experiment he has made this year on one acre in cotton. It shows what can be accomplished with a proper system of fertilization and cultivation. The land on which the crop was made was good pine land, with clay subsoil. It was in oats last year, but has been moderately well fertilized for several years. The land was broken early in March with a turn plow, running six or seven inches deep. In bedding a six inch shovel plow was used, followed in the same furrow with a long bull-tongue, breaking to the depth of ten or eleven inches. Planted on a low flat bed and "knocked off" with board. A good stand was obtained. Chopped out in the usual way before "running around." First plowing or sowing was done with a cultivator, subsequent plowing with sweep. The general plan observed was deep breaking and shallow cultivation. The entire cost of producing the crop, according to an itemized statement furnished the Department of Agriculture, including labor, fertilizers and average rent of land, was \$54.02, the product was 901 pounds of lint cotton, which sold at 9 cents per pound giving a return of \$81.09, to which must be added the value of the seed, 50 bushels, at 20 cents—a low price—\$10—making the aggregate return \$91.09. Deducting cost, \$54.02, leaves a net profit on the yield of the acre of \$37.07. Deducting from the cost of production the value of the seed, it will be seen that the cost of growing the crop was less than 5 cents per pound. Mr. Ransom conducted the experiment at the request of the department, and he says in his report that while the result is nothing wonderful, it is so satisfactory—\$37 per acre profit—as to make it an exceedingly favorable showing for the intensive system of farming which he thinks should be followed more generally by our farmers.

PRICE OF COTTON.

Leading cotton brokers in New York say that the general reduction of crop estimates has given increased confidence in the value of cotton at about present prices, and this has led to a considerable outside speculation in contracts. This large business, which greatly encourages the commission houses, has sprung up within a few weeks. New England spinners have been large buyers of actual cotton in the South—a fact which, in cotton circles, is accounted a very favorable feature.

EDITOR O'BRIEN ARRESTED

And a Scene of Turbulence Ensues. The People Assemble by Thousands.

The appeal of William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed on him by the Mitchelstown court, has been refused and the sentence of the lower court confirmed. The charge of which he was convicted was of using seditious language under the crimes act at the national league meeting at Mitchelstown. A most exciting scene ensued in the court room at Middleton when the decision confirming the sentence of the Mitchelstown court was announced. The room was immediately in an uproar, and people clustered around Mr. O'Brien to prevent the law officers from arresting him. Mr. Harrington contended that the police had no right to arrest Mr. O'Brien. A terrible struggle took place in the court room and in the passage leading to the street between Mr. O'Brien and his friends on one side and the police on the other. The police finally succeeded in arresting Mr. O'Brien. The people remained in the street outside the court clamoring for the rescue of Mr. O'Brien and vengeance upon the police. The vicinity of the prison at Cork, where Mr. O'Brien was taken, was occupied by a strong force of police. Fully one hundred cars followed the car occupied by Mr. O'Brien, which was driven rapidly through the city to the prison. On arriving at the prison Mr. O'Brien compelled the police to remove him forcibly from the carriage. He was accompanied to prison by the mayor. Throughout the proceedings the wildest enthusiasm was shown.

SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY GATHERED HITHER AND YON.

Social, Temperance and Religious Movements—Fires, Deaths and Suicides—Railroad Operations and Improvements.

On the Georgia Railroad, at Thomson, Ga., one freight train ran into the rear of another, breaking up five cars, but doing no injury to any one.

A passenger train over the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, collided with a freight train near Lansing, Tenn. The baggage and mail cars were telescoped, and both engines badly wrecked. The road was blocked for five hours. No one seriously hurt.

Two freight trains collided on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, near Taylorsville, Va. Both engines and several freight cars were badly wrecked. Engineer Denell and a brakeman named Page, were injured, and a colored brakeman named Edmund Carter, was killed. The accident was attributed to a misplaced switch.

The T. C. Tobacco Company, wholesale dealers in cigars and tobacco, of Danville, Va., has failed, with liabilities of about \$44,000; assets, a stock valued at from \$7,000 to \$10,000 and book accounts, which Mr. Frank says, will show \$25,000. There are preferred creditors to the amount of \$4,850. The failure is attributed to dull business, poor collections and the expense of doing business.

A force of five hundred hands has commenced work on the connecting link between Clinton and Oliver Springs, a distance of twelve miles, through one of the wildest districts in the mountains of Tennessee. The grading is to be completed January 1, and trains running March 1. This will connect the East Tennessee system with the Queen and Crescent route at Knoxville junction, and gives Knoxville two outlets to Cincinnati.

About 600 men, including oyster openers, boatmen and others in the employ of canning companies, at Biloxi, Miss., struck work. The strike was ordered by the local assembly Knights of Labor. Some time ago shippers and packers were notified that unless ten cents per hundred for opening oysters was paid on and after November 1st, their employees would strike and call off the boats engaged in fishing. The shippers and packers have resolved not to accede to the demand of the strikers and all of them will soon shut down their establishments, throwing thousands of persons out of employment.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

In St. Louis, Mo., By Which Two Families Are Almost Exterminated.

A terrific explosion occurred in the grocery store of Michael Newman, in St. Louis, Mo. The grocery and two adjoining two-story brick buildings were nearly demolished, and twelve persons, including the wife and five children of Newman, and two families living in adjoining houses were buried in the ruins, eight being killed outright. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, some attributing it to the criminal use of dynamite, others to powder stored in the building, and others to an accidental explosion of gasoline; the firemen incline to the last theory. The bodies of all were recovered. One of the survivors is Miss Hattie Brown, of Columbus, Ky., sister and visitor of Mrs. De Vere. She states that she awoke to find herself buried between heavy timbers. Some were against a wall. On one side of her a wall of fire reached to the sky, while crashing timbers and clattering iron flew in a storm about her. The screams of persons in the adjoining building were fearful. How she made her way to the little back yard, where she was found, she cannot tell, except that it was by staggering and falling and rolling over through or from the ruined house.

FRAUDULENT EXPOSITION.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West has closed the season in London, England, and the proprietors of the enterprise will come out about \$250,000 ahead. It was intended to go to Paris this winter, but the Hippodrome there was engaged and an effort to secure the Palace of Industry was abortive. The Wild West would have made at least half a million dollars in London if it had not been tied up with the so-called American Exposition, which was a shameful fraud. If it had not been for Buffalo Bill and his cowboys and Indians, the American Exposition could not have remained open three weeks. It was the most paltry, miserable affair that ever bore the name Exposition, and as long as it lasted, was a standing discredit to the United States.

GOOD-BY, JAY!

Jay Gould and party sailed for Europe recently. The party consisted of Jay Gould, Mrs. Gould, Miss Nellie Gould, aged 16, Annie Gould, aged 8, a young son, aged 6, and Capt. Shackford. When Mr. Gould had gotten things somewhat in order on shipboard he left his friends, and made himself the center of a group of reporters. Without waiting to be questioned, he continued: "We are going to Gibraltar, where my yacht is to meet us. Then we will cruise around the Mediterranean for two months. No business, only pleasure. George is capable, and I rely upon him, aided by the advice of my friends. I wish you would deny the statement that my physician goes with me. I am not sick—only in need of rest. I expect to be home in the early spring."

A PREACHER KILLED.

While a colored minister, John Depew, a prominent minister and politician, was speaking to an emigration meeting, near Sturgis, Miss., another colored man on the outside of the house fired through an open window a load of buckshot, blowing out his brains. The murderer was arrested and escaped, was captured again, and for a second time got away. It happens that the preacher was about to report the man who did the shooting for calf stealing, and he and his brother got up the so-called emigration meeting ostensibly for the purpose of discussing Liberia as a future home, but really to get Depew in a place where they could murder him.