

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

There are in the world four great masses, or accumulations, of gold, all of which are partly in cola and partly in bullion. The amounts may be stated approximately as follows: United States Treasury, \$282,000,000; National Bank of France, \$237,000,000; National Bank of Germany, \$107.000,000; Bank of England, \$100,000.000; total, \$726,-000,000.

The consul of the United States at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reports the discovery of a white child, a little boy, in session of a white woman living near the border of the Goajira peninsula, who had received him from a band of Indiana the latter stating that they found him abandoned near Bahla Honda and that he spoke no Spanish nor any Indian dialect. The boy is intelligent, but has the Albino peculiarity of being nearly blind by day, although by candle light his sight is perfect. He is supposed to be a survivor of a wreck and to be a native of the north coast of Europe, perhaps Sweden or Norway. The consul became godfather to the boy.

The thieves who ransack vacant dwellings in New York have nothing to learn in the way of disarming suspicion. A resident in an up-town street, when about to go into the country this summer, said that he felt quite safe regarding his house, as a widow who lived opposite was worth a dozen policemen. She saw everything and knew everybody, and no thief could carry off a coal scuttle under her eye without having a hue and cry at his heels. When the New Yorker returned from his vacation he found that his house had been raided, and that his neighbor had watched the proceedings in screne contentment. The thieves had provided themselves with a key tagged with his name. They had put on overalls and jumpers to look like honest workmen, and had driven up to the house in a cart with an imposing display of tools. But their finest touchthe device that blinded the widow-was the calling of a police officer to point out the house for them. They ascertained when the officer on the b at would put in an appearance. Then they waited till he had passed the premises, drove fafter him to ask where Mr. Blank lived and brought him back to show them the place and see that al was right. That settled their standing for the widow. The absentee had overrated her acuteness. Instead of being ood as a dozen policemen, cer was quite too much for her. Speaking of farmers' encampments, D. D. T. Moore says in the American Agriculturist: These encampments strike us as likely to prove very beneficial to the farming interest. If properly managed, they can scarcely the deed he was lying on his cot. After the affair, when his cell was searched, fail of being instructive and useful to the rural communities in which they are of it, barely concealed by the ends of the held, and indeed to all participantsspeakers and hearers, exhibitors and so it is supposed that Linng's att mpted spectators, and sellers and buyers. They combine the prominent features of farmers' institutes and clubs, agricultural exhibitions, and also of the sale or exchange fairs so common and popular in Great Britain. The results of these novel assemblages will naturally be awaited with great interest, and if they shall prove as beneficial to the rural people and communities of the South as is anticipated, farmers' encampments will doubtless soon be introduced in other sections of the Union and also in Canada. The plan certainly seems feasible, and if it shall be carried out judiciously-without the contaminating adjuncts and influences of liquor selling, horse racing, gambling, etc.-it will naturally be recognized as worthy of adoption by carnest, friends of agricultural improvement in various parts of the continent. Hence, while we may be mistaken as to its practical working, we are inclined to believe the "Farmers' Encampment" a good institution, and that our Southern brethren are entitled to special credit for its inauguration as a factor in promoting the cause of industrial improvement, and the elevation of those engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits."

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S STERN DE-CREG SETTLED THEIR FATE.

Linng Commits Saicide-Bambs Exploded In Juli-Clemency Toward Fielden and Schwab-The Rest Hung.

Louis Linng, one of the seven con-demned snar hists in the Chicago jail, ended his life the day before the one fixed for the execution, by means of a fulminating cap. He had the case in his mouth and lit it with a candle which was burning in his cell. The explosion was the first warning that the jail people had, the guard seeing him with the candle in his hand supposing that he was lighting a cigar. Immediately after the ex-plusion Deputy O'Neill ran into Ling's cell, which was completely enveloped in smoke. There he found the anarchist lying on his back with great holes in his head from which the blood was rushing in torrents. The scene in Linng's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jaw bone, shreds of flesh and blood were scattered all over the narrow compartment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where Linng was carried. The dying man was carried to the office of the juil, and placed on a hastily im-provised table. By this time three physicians had arrived. One dressed torn flesh, another gave attention to the tongue of the mortally wounded man. A pertion of the normaly wounded man. A pertion of the tongue was left and was attached to the palate. This fell back into his threat, stopping Linng's breath-ing. The physicians pulled this back and a string was attached, which was held by a deputy, thus allowing respiration. While this was going on another surgcon operated a deodorizer. Another had a sy inge in his handy and frequently injected portions of brands and again dozes of solt. Morphine injections were also given. Linng died four hours after he exploded the bomb.

When the explosion occurred, all the anarchist prisoners were on their feet in an instant, and every one of them looked stunned and frightened. Jailer Folz at once gave orders to have every one of the other cells searched, and Parsou's was the first one a descent was made upon. Deputies entered his cell, took him by the wrists and shoulders and led him to Jailer Folz's private office. There he was detained until his cell was thoroughly searched, and noth-ing was found. The ex-editor of the *Alarm* shivered with excitement, fear and curiosity. His face was white and his eyes looked ready to start from their sockets. He was in his shirt and trousers, and a wide felt hat shaded his face. Within fifteen minutes after the explosion, Fischer, Parsons and Engel were taken from their cells and searched in the jailer's office. All their clothing was taken from them and new suits, made by the sheriff's orders, were given them.

Turnkey O'Neill discovered the little

gust, 1886, in Cook county criminal court, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fisch-er, George Engel and Louis Linng were found guilty by a verdict of a jury, and afterwards sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mathias J. Degan. An appeal was taken from such finding and sentence to the supreme court of the state. That court, upon final hearing, and after mature deliberation, unani-mously affirmed the judgment of the court below. The case now comes before me by petition of the defendants for consideration, as governor of the state. If the letters of Albert Parsons, Adolph Fischer, pused abon a beliet on my part of their proper sense, be deemed an exercise of the constitutional power to grant re-preves, commutations and pardons, unless upon the grounds insisted upon by the as they demand. Executive intervention them, would not be such a vindication considered petitions? A pardon, could it be granted, which might imply any guilt whatever upon the part of eithor of guilt whatever upon the part of eithor of testing in the strongest language against merey or a commutation of the sonitonce pronounced sguinst them, can they be George Engel and Louis Linng, demand-ing "unconditional releace," or, as they express it, "liberty or death," and procative innoce see of the crime of which they stand convicted. A caroful consideration of the evidence in the record of the trial of the parties, as well as of all alleged and claimed for them outside of the record, has failed to produce upon my mind any impression tending to im-peach the verdict of the jury, or the judgment of the trial court, or of the supreme court affirming the guilt of these parties. Satisfied, therefore, as I am, of their guilt, I am precluded from consid-ering the question of the commutation of the sentence of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Couis Louis Liung to imprisonment in the penitentiary, as they emphatically declare they will not accept such commutation. Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and August Spies unite in the petition for "executive clemency." Fielden and Schwab, in addition, present separate and supplementary petitions for a commutation of their sentences. While, as said above, I am satisfied of the guilt of all the parties, as found in the verdict of the jury, which was sustained by the judgment of the courts, a most careful c insideration of the whole subject leads

me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab may be modified as to each of them in the interest of humanity and without doing violence to public justice. And as to said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. As to all the other above named defend-ants, I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court. While I would have gladly come to a different conclusion in regard to the sentence of the defendants, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Par-

block immediately surrounding the jail, which prevented the approach of crowds. which prevented the approach of crowds. Ten companies, of twenty men each, all bearing rifles, were posted about the jail and streets in the vicinity, all under command of Capt. George Hubbard, of the central detail. Squads from the com-panies did guard duty at the entracces to the jail and the Criminal Court building. At the Central station, Harrison street, West Twelfth street Decaleines street, West Twelfth street, Desplaines street, West Chicago avenue and East Chicago avenue, companies were held in reserve, while one company were left at each of the fifteen sub stations.

Rev. Dr. Bolton, of the First Metho-dist church, called on Parsons. His visit lasted about three minutes and his effort to get Parsons to consider spiritual mattors were of no avail.

The gallows was put up in the northeast sorridor of the jail, where for many years all Cook county hangings have taken place. The scaffold was the same used in the hanging of the three Italian murderers, but it had been lengthened for the purpose of swinging off the four anarchists at once. It was painted a dead brown color. The sheriff gave personal no-ti e to Spies, Engel, Fischer and Parsons, that they would have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. A bomb was found by Thomas Maloney in the rear of the residence of James Brayton, not far from the jail. The bomb consisted of a piece of gas pipe twelve inches long and about two inches in diameter, filled with pieces of iron and a substance supposed to be dynamite. Mr. Brayton was one of the jurors who convicted the anarchists.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

PICTURES OF THE DOINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Departments Getting Down to Business Again—The Nation's Finances–Appoint-ments and Removals–Personals.

STRUGGLE FOR DOORKEEPER. The candidates for the Doorkeeper-

ship of the House of Representatives, are busy canvassing. Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, the doorkeeper of the last House, is a candidate for re-election, but against him are A. B. Hurt, of Mississippi, formerly clerk to the House com-mittee on postoffices and postroads, and now chief of a division in the postoffice department; and Asher Barnett, of Nev. York, who has been in the service of the House for ten years, latterly in the capacity of librarian.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller reports that the quantity of spirits, 77,-831,599 gallons, produced and deposited in the distillery warehouses buring last fiscal year, is less than the production of the year 1886, by 2,612,781 gallons. The quantity of spirits-66, 183, 303 gallons-withdrawn tax paid from distillery warehouses during the past fiscal year, is less than the quantity withdrawn during the previous fiscal year by 2,919,597 gallons. he quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customers' bonded warehouses, on the first day of October, 1887, was 104, 439,-386 gallons, this quantity being distrib-uted as follows: In distilleries and special bonded warehouses, 61,908,377 gallons; In the hinds of wholesale liquor dealers; 14,714,959 gallons; in the hands of retail liquor dealers, 28,216,050 gallons. In making the above computation, the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the Untied States is estimated at 150 gallons. The commissioner sets forth the evils arising from the present method of treating re-imported spirits.

SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY GATHERED HITHER AND YON.

Social, Temperance and Religious Move-monts-Fires, Deaths and Suicides-Rati-road Operations and Improvements.

There were only two new cases of fever in Tampa and no deaths. The sick patients are rapidly convalescing.

First ground was broken on the Knoxville Southern Railroad, which is to run from Knoxvillle, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, has fined the lessees of the two state convict camps \$5,000 for their ill-treatment of convicts.

A large crowd attended the colored fair at Athens, Ga. The exhibits are very good. The horse racing was very fine,

A suit resulting from the Richmond & Danville accident, which occurred October 20, between Grier's and Taylor, was filed in Atlanta, Ga., by W. R. Wil-son, who was acting mail agent at the time the accident occurred. fie claims to have been very badly injured. His leg was crushed and other boduly injuries were received of a serious character.

The campaign over the pastorate of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Ga., is very bitter. It is contended by Dr. Bacon's opponents that Dr. Axson was elected for life and cannot be suspended except for cause. He is old and not strong, and last fall was virtually relieved from the active care of the church. They also charge that Dr. Bacon is an advocate of miscegenation and of mixed schools.

A middle aged white man, named George Addison, attempted to commit suicide in Greenville, S. C., in a fit of temporary insanity, he swallowed half an ounce of carbolic acid. Two physicians were summoned and administered antidotes, and saved him from immediate death. Addison is from Edgeliel I county, where several years ago he married the beautiful daughter of the famous Preston Brooks, who caned Charles Sumner on the floor of the United States Senate.

Developments in the Fifth Nationa Bank suspension at St. Louis, Mo., shows fraud and forgery, and Cashier C. C. Crecilius, now under arrest, charged with false entry and forgery. President Overstoltz would be arrested if not on his death bed. Bank Examiner Feremean has made some startling discoveries, which caused him to have Cashier C. C. Crecilius arrested on the charge of false entry. It is further reported that on the books the figures of more than fifty entries have been changed.

An encounter took place in Richmond, Va., between Congressman George D. Wise and William H. Muller, edi or of STATE ELECTIONS.

NO. 15.

RESULT OF THE CONTEST IN CLOSE SPOTS.

New York, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, Iowa, Hold Spirited Elections-Falling Off of the Labor Vote.

Two-thirds of Virginia definitely heard from gives a democratic majority of forty in the General Assembly. remainder of the state will increase this majority by eight or ten, giving the democrats about the same majority they had in the last legislature. Five colored members of the house have been elected by the republicans. Returns show that the Senate will stand: Democrats, 25; republicans, 10; with five senatorial districts yet to hear from, which will probably change these figures to, democrats, 28; republicans, 12. The house stands: Democrats, 58; republicans, 28; with nineteen counties to hear from, which will probably change these figures to, democrats, 65; republicans, 35-making a democratic majority of 46 on joint ballot.

The following are correct totals of the vote in New York City on Secretary of State: Grant, 57,800; Cook, 110,781; George, 37,316; Hall, 4,820; Huntington, 1,479. The total city vote complete for District Attorney is as follows: Nicoll, 77,557; Fellows, 99,530; Post, 32,170; Searing, 4,502; Manierre, 616. The state went democratic by about 15,000 major-

The republican plurality will be about 10,000 in Ohio. The united labor leaders are disappointed and despondent. They were confident that they would elect their legislative ticket, but when the returns showed losses in their strong-est wards they quickly gave up all as lost. One of the leaders says there is no chance for the labor party there. Victory was needed to hold the men together, but now it will be useless to attempt to elect a ticket in Hamilton county. Evidences of combination are seen in the figures of the governor's vote and that of the legislative ticket. The union labor legislative ticket in Cincinnati is from two to three thousand greater than for its governor, while the democratic vote for governor is about four thousand greater than for its legislative ticket. Governor Foraker's vote is from six hundred to one thousand below the vote on the republican legislative ticket. The republican state committee claims the election of 22 senators, with the possibility of 23, and 68 representatives.

Returns from the Maryland districts are coming in very slowly, and are not completed. The total vote of Baltimore, Md., was 65,583, of which Jackson, Democrat, received 34,587; Brooks, Republican, 27,839, and Baldwin, prohibitionist, 1,150-a Democratic majority of 5,589. The entire legislative ticket is Democratic so far as Baltimore is concerned. The counties are in some instances very close. Anne Arundel, heretofore strongly Democratic, gives a small Republican majority. Senator Gorman's county, Howard, is Democratic by a reduced majority. The figures so far received would indicate a considerably reduced Democratic majority in the Legislature, but reliable estimates are not obtainable. The call for a constitutional convention was defeated by a heavy majority, probably 15,000. Jackson's majority in the state 1s estimated at 9,000, the smallest received by any governor for twenty years. Th Maryland Legislature on joint ballot will have a Democratic majority of seventyone, a Republican gain of fourteen. Returns from all cities and towns in Massachusetts show that 265,000 votes were cast for about 54,000 more than in 1885, and 22,000 in excess of last year's vote. Ames, Republican, 135,912; Lovering, Democrat, 118,311; Earle, prohibitionist, 10,696; Marks, labor, 848. This makes Ames' plurality 17.611, against 9,473 last year. This is a clear majority of 6,556 against 923 in 1886. heturns from 750 of the 900 precincts of Iowa show a net Democratic gain of 785. If the same vote is insintained in the rest of state, it will give Larrabee, Republican, for governor, 13,000 plurality over Anderson, Democrat, and a majority of 3,000 over all. The vote of Cain, union labor, for governor, will be about 9,000; Franham, prohibitionist, vote will fall under 200 in the state. The legislature will ... Republican by about 45 on joint ballot. Estimates from all the counties in Pennsylvania show a plurality of between 33,000 app 34,000 for Hart (Republican) for state treasurer, a Democratic gain of about 10,000, as compared with the vote for state treasurer in 1885 and that for governor last year. Correct returns so far indicate that the N J. Legislature will stand : Senate, Republicans 12, Democrats, 9; House, Republicans 37, Democrats 23.

Pretty Far Fetched.

Friggs-Say, Frogs, why is a sheet of writing paper like a lazy dog? Frogs-You gol-darned idiot, there's

no resemblance, whatever. Frigs-Oh, yes, there is! Listen and

follow me. A sheet of writing paper is an ink-lined plane; an inclined plane is a slope-up; a slow pup is a lazy dog. See!

Dull thud.

A lie on a throne is a lie still, and truth in a dangeon is truth still, an I a. lie on a throne is on the way to defent, and truth in the dungeon is on the way to victory.

igent which had served Linng to accom plish his terrible work. It was a small fulminating cap, little over an inch long. It had been filled with fulminate of mercu y and a m ll fuse, which is usually attached to mese instruments of death, had been touched off by Linng. At the time of the report it was thought he was lighting a cigar. When Linng committed another candle was found. At the top wick, a second fulminated cap was found. suicide was committed with one similarly hidden. The condles were furnished by the jail, so that the caps must have been

put in by Linng himself. The explosion in Linng's cell created a decided sensation in jail, All the prison-ers, over two hundred, heard the report. Jailer Fi Iz was the one who carried t e news to to the other anarchists. The jailer approached Parson's cell, "Linng has killed him-elf," said Mr. Folz. "Great God, is that so?" exclaimed Parsons. "Yes, it's a fact," was the re-"Well, my God," exclaimed Par-"I wish I had some dynamite. I would kill myself only too quick." August Spics was then informed of the trag-"I expected nothing else," said edy. Spies quietly, "Ever since the finding of the bombs in his cell, last Sunday, I was satisfied that if it were possible he would make away with himself. For my own and my comrades' sakes, I am glad he is out of the way." How the dynamite was snuggled into the cell is not known. but it is generally believed that there is a traitor among the death watch who gave him the dynamite and cap. This is the theory at the sheriff's office,

Jailer Folz said, "Linng had a very bushy head of huir. It is not without the bounds of possibility that he placed the cap in his locks and kept it there while we searched him last Sunday. At that time he was stripped completely. My deputies searched his clothing and could find nothing of a suspicious character." He thus explains the manner in which Linng took his life. He said: "Linng, in some way, became possessed of a dynamite cap. This cap is between one and one-half inches long. It is made of copper, and the outer end is plugged up with a piece of lead. The copper for at least half an inch is filled with dynamite. Then a small portion is filled with fulm inating powder. Into this powder runs a fuse made of braided cloth. In my opinion, Linng, while lying in bed, reached out-his hand, took from his table a lighted candle, then placed the explosive in his mouth with the fuse outward. This he placed to the candle and his mortal wound followed. As soon as the surgeon arrived he orde od Linng carried to another roo n. The governor made the following decision :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 10 .- On the 20th day of Au-

sons and Louis Linng, I regret to say that under a solemn sense of my obligations of flice, I have been unable to do so. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor.

When the news of the commutation of the sentence of Fielden and Schwab was received at the jail, there was an extra-ordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to the relatives of all the condemned men and in a short time they began to arrive at the jail, and the first of the women to come wa+ Mrs. Schwab. Soou after Schwab was brought from his cell to the main office. His wife quickly advanced to him and throwing her arms about his neck burst into tear. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm manner and soon the two were chatting quietly together. After this, Spies and Fishe were brought from their cell and taken to the jail library. Eagel was brought to the private office of Jailer Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing relatives to take their last interviews. The first one of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, daughter of the condemned anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an late justice. outburst of grief, which it is impossible to describe. The father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convul sively. Their conversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Oleon. Then came Mrs. Spies, mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the building. She did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jail, Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into the library, and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies, who swarmed about the places. But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nins Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spics. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Eason. As she walked through the main office she betrayed no emotion, but the moment she saw August, however, her demeanor completely changed, and there was a look, then a gasp, and in a trice the lovers were in cach other's arms. A number of curious reporters and officers crowded up to the door of the library, but it was quickly shut by a deputy. The interview between the prisoner and his faithful devotee Insted nearly a half hour.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons created a scene in the Crininal Court building about ten o'clock at night. Approaching the door which leads to the jail-yard, she demanded permission to proceed. This was de-nied. "But I must go in to see my hus-band," exclaimed Mrs. Parsons. "You cannot," was the firm reply. Then the dusky wife of the anarchist threw up her hands and fell to the floor in a dead faint. It took over twenty minutes to bring her to consciousness, but when this was done she was escorted from the building.

Chief Ebersold had a line of police, armed with rifles, thrown around the

NOTES. Attorney General Garland presented the resolutions adopted by the bar asso ciation on the death of Justice Woods, to the U.S. Supreme Court, and addressed to the court, highly culogizing the

THE WORLD OVER.

EPITOME OF THE INTERESTING NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Irish Troubles-Labor Agitation Everywhere-What is Doing North, East; West and Across the Seas.

Further attempts have been made to burn Dubuque, Iowa.

Gen. Latrobe was formally inaugura'ed mayor of Baltimore for the fifth time.

The bridge across the Maumce at Wa-terville, Ohio, fell, carrying a dozen men on it.

Twenty freshmen of the Madison, Wis., University are under arrest for putting a rope around the neck of a stu-dent and trying to drag him to Mendota. John Jamber, who was convicted of attempting to kill Ex-Mayor Secor, of Racine, Wis., with a dynamite bomb, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

The first truss of the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Bridge has been placed in position. It is 523 feet long between towers, 82 feet deep and 85 wide, being the largest and heaviest steel truss in the world.

The Gulf division of the American Shipping and Industrial League met at Birmingham, Ala. Organization was ef fected and several addresses were deliv ered.

A freight on the Western & Atlantic Railroad ran into the second section of another freight, near Dalton, Ga., wherthe tracks of the East Tennessee run parallel with the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and a bad wreck caused,

the Labor Herald (weekly) and the Even ing Herald (daily), resulting in both i e ing arrested and bailed to appear before the police court. Mr. Wise says he had been informed that Muller had been making lying statements in reference to himself, and determined to whip him for loing so. Finding Muller, that afternoon, he proceeded to assault him, but was caught and held, and while being held, Muller struck him in the face and then ran off.

REMEMBERING BRAVE MEN.

Copies of the act "to carry into effect the last clause of article 7, section 1, paragraph 1, of the Georgia Constitution, and the amendments thereto," has just teen published. It provides that anyone who enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, or of Geogie, who was a citizen of Georgia on the 26th of October, 1886, who lost a limb or limbs while engaged in said service, and by reason of said service, or who may have received wounds which afterwards caused a loss of limb or limbs, or who may have been permanently in-jured while in said service, and who may be a bona-fide citizen at the time of making application for the bene-fits herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive once a year the following compensation for the purposes expressed in article 7, section 1, paragraph 1, of the Constitution. to-wit; Total loss of sight, \$100; loss of one eve, \$15; for total or partial loss of hearing, disabling party from ordinary pursuits, \$15; loss of leg above the knee, \$35; loss of leg below the knee, \$25; loss of arm above the elbow, \$30; loss of arm below the elbow, \$20; permanent injury from wounds, rendering leg or arm substantially and essentially useless, \$25; permanent injury to any part of the body, rendering party permanently and practically incompetent for the performance of ordinary manual avocations, \$25. J. C. Bannon, one of the most loyal-hearted young men in Macon, Ga., has started a movement for the eterm1 perpetuation of the names of the Confederate dead buried in Rose Hill cemetery. Some years ago the graves of all the Confederate soldiers buried there were marked with painted boards, bearing, so far as could be learned, the name and rank of each individual. From long neglect, the mounds of these soldiers have sunken in, and the boards at their ion will soon cast its gloomy shadow over the last record of those brave men who fought and died for the South.

A SEATURTLE, weighing about 1,000 pounds, eight feet in length from nose to tail, two feet through, and eight feet from flipper to flipper, was caught by James Buero, a Soquel inherman, while out with nets fishing near Capitola, Cal., a few days ago. It is the largest son turtle ever caught on the Facilie coast.

GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE.

Prof. Stork, a doctor who makes a specialty of throat diseases, in a lecture at Vienna, created a sensation by declaring that the German crown prince is suffering from cancer, and that Dr. Mackenzie's treatment is entady wrong, This view, he said, was confirmed by the opinions of Bergemann and others, it was the grossest blunder in the world to he ic's have crumbled so that dark obliv. travel about with the crown prince. It was unpossible to say whether a radical operation would prove successful now; it ought to have been performed long ago. Prof. Bergemann will perform the operation on the throat of the crown prince, If the physicians dec de that so h a step is necessary. The prince has been for-bidden to talk.

> The song of "Yankee Doodle" is said to be very popular in Canada.