

Hillsboro Recorder.

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

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

NO. 18.

AROUND THE WORLD.

CONDENSED FACTS GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

The Seething European Continent—Ireland's Troubles—Fires, Accidents, Suicides, etc., East, West and North.

Mr. Gladstone the Grand Old Man of England is to visit this country in April. William O'Brien, a well-known Irish republican, was killed in a duel with George Cormack. The duel grew out of an insult offered by Cormack in speaking of a lady. Potter was 22 years old.

A. B. Shipley, of Fairbault, Minn., was found by his clerk in the cellar under his restaurant with a bullet hole in his head. It is supposed that he committed suicide while temporarily insane. He was elected city treasurer at the last election, and was a prominent citizen.

A sheriff's jury in New York assessed damages amounting to \$2,194,500 against Guzman Blanco, president of Venezuela, in a suit brought by George Wilson, in consequence of the reversion of a lease of 7,000,000 acres of land in Venezuela. Judgment for the amount named was entered.

A Fort Smith, Ark., special says that the stage running between Alton and Paris, Ark., about forty miles east of there, was stopped by a masked highwayman, who proved to be J. H. Font. Detective Hamilton, who was in the coach, managed to draw his pistol in getting out of the vehicle under order from robber, and thereby took Font completely by surprise, and made him his prisoner.

Matthew Grant, a wealthy colored resident of Xenia, Ohio, has decided his property, valued at \$30,000, to Wilberforce University. That institution is the pioneer of its class and is the leading colored college. It has frequently been the recipient of donations of a thousand dollars and upwards. President Mitchell says, so far as he knows, the greatest amount ever given before for a like purpose was \$5,000.

Lotta, the well-known actress, was sued in Boston, Mass., for \$50,000 damages by Abram Samuels, a commercial traveler for a paper concern in Cincinnati, Ohio. Samuels chartered a carriage to carry him from his hotel to the depot. The horse, which was lame and unfit for work, caught the eye of Miss Lotta, who seized the bit and detained the animal until an officer arrived and ordered it taken back to the stable. Owing to these proceedings Samuels lost his train.

The Cooper Union hall, in New York, was filled to overflowing with people who sympathized with the Chicago anarchists, who were hanged. It was an anarchist meeting through and through. There were red ribbons and feathers on the women, red neckties and hat bands on men; there was a red and black flag back of the stage, and portraits of the hanged anarchists were draped in black and displayed. The police were present in force but the meeting was not interrupted.

The well-known firm of Brown, Wood & Kingman, dry goods commission merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, have gone into liquidation. The firm was one of the leading ones in this country, doing a business of from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 a year, controlling many large mills, and supposed to have a large capital for their trade. William L. Brown says the firm is perfectly solvent, and will have a large surplus when the business is wound up.

There was a great crash on the Pennsylvania railroad, Camden branch, near Hightstown, N. J. Passenger train No. 304 bound for New York, ran into a coal train near Old Bridge, making both trains a complete wreck. Engineer Joseph H. Smith, of the passenger train, was crushed in his cab. Charles Hunt, baggage master of the passenger train, was also dangerously injured. A number of passengers were badly hurt, but fortunately no one was killed.

A school in the village of Werchobitzki, Russia, was destroyed by fire. A large number of girls were sleeping on the upper floors when the fire broke out. Twenty-five of them escaped by jumping from the windows, but sixteen others who were afraid to jump were burned to death. Baron Hirsch's offer of £2,000,000 for the benefit of Jews in Europe was made in a letter to the czar, his object being the founding of a primary school in Russia. The czar has accepted the offer, and the money has been deposited in the bank of England.

DENOUNCED THE SYSTEM.

A state convention of workmen has been called to meet in Stanton, Va., on January 25th, 1888. Prominent members of labor organizations will be present. The object is declared to be to take steps to establish a state bureau of labor statistics and to establish the convict contract plan; to consider the public schools system with a view to its greater efficiency, and other measures of interest to the working people.

SOUTHERN BRIEFLETS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY REVISED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Improvements and New Railroad Projects—Religions, Social, and Temperance Items—Fires, Deaths, Marriages, etc.

From present indications, Augusta, Ga., will soon raise \$100,000 for the proposed exposition, which occurs a year hence.

Fire broke out in the Montgomery flouring mills, in Montgomery, Ala., and the building, machinery and stock were all completely destroyed. Loss, about \$80,000; insurance, \$50,000.

There was a terrific explosion of the boiler of Duncan's mill, thirteen miles from Pine Bluff, Ark., which dangerously scalded two persons and killed one outright. It made a wreck of the mill.

The directors of the Atlanta Piano Manufacturing Company purchased a large lot of a few hundred yards below Elias, May & Co.'s cotton factory, on the line of the Georgia railroad, and has given out the contract for the necessary buildings.

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, Ill., and for a long time Bishop of Nashville, has arrived in Nashville, Tenn., to take part in the consecration of Father Scannell to the bishopric. The consecration will be an event of the greatest interest there, as both Father Scannell and Archbishop Feehan are widely known and loved. The ceremonies will take place at St. Joseph's church.

Capt. George Denham, of the British steamer, Ocean King, from London, which arrived at New Orleans, La., took a carriage for West End. Soon after leaving the vehicle, Capt. Denham concluded to take a bath. Instead of going down the bath house steps, the captain plunged head foremost into the lake. His head coming in contact with a meek hidden obstruction; his neck was broken.

The House of Representatives of South Carolina resumed the consideration of the bill to compel railroad companies to put draws on their bridges, which crosses navigable rivers and thus promote the opening up of steamboat navigation between the seacoast and Columbia. The railroad people made a bitter fight against the bill, but it passed its second reading without a division, and its final passage is therefore assured.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, convened at Spartanburg, S. C., in its 102d annual session, Bishop McTycire presiding. This is the largest deliberative religious body in the state, representing a membership of 65,000 souls, or one-eighth of the entire population of the state. The first session of this conference was held in Charleston, March, 1787. There were then 2,075 white men and boys and 141 colored.

Tobacco, before the War, was one of the principal products of West Florida. Since the War it has been abandoned for long staple cotton. It has been discovered, recently, that Florida leaf, when properly grown and cured, equals in quality that of Cuba and Sumatra. Much of this year's crop sold at from twenty to fifty cents a pound, averaging thirty. A New York syndicate has bought 10,000 acres of land in Gadsden and Columbia counties, and will plant over one thousand acres in tobacco during the coming year.

While laying a thirty-inch water main in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the bridge over the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, a freight train came along and jarred the earth so that the ditch caved in, covering Alexander Wilkerson and Berry Byron with dirt, burying them fifteen feet under the ground and killing them almost instantly. Wilkerson is one of the most noted pipe layers in the country, having laid the water mains at Toledo, Ohio, Kokomo, Ind., and Atlanta, Ga.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces the following reductions in telegraph rates to take effect December 1st next: Maximum rate east and including New Mexico and Texas will be reduced from \$1 to seventy-five cents. Within the section east of the Mississippi River, and north of Tennessee and North Carolina, the maximum rate will be reduced from seventy-five cents to fifty cents. Within the section south, and including Virginia and Tennessee, and east of the Mississippi River, the maximum rate will be reduced from sixty cents to fifty cents.

Edward Flynn, of New York, representing English capitalists, who has recently purchased Port Royal, the finest port on the Southern coast, has been in Augusta, Ga., for the past day or two, and has made known his plans. He bought, in all, 3,000 acres, including the entire water front and the best portion of the island around. He will immediately build up wharves and warehouses, will establish banks and put on a direct line of steamers between there and Liverpool. He has made arrangements with the large exporting houses of Chicago, including Armour & Co., to ship their goods via Port Royal, which will then be the cheapest line.

Capt. Dinkley, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Carrie Jordan were married at Geneva, Ga. This marriage is dignified with romance. During the War Capt. Dinkley was wounded and was taken to the residence of Col. Caldwell, the father of Mrs. Jordan, who was then a pretty girl of sixteen. The young and gallant captain fell in love with Miss Carrie, who returned his affection. Capt. Dinkley recovered and went back to his regiment. Circumstances kept the lovers apart, and in due course of time each of them married. The captain's wife died

a year or so ago, and his thoughts wandered again to his first love. He learned that she was a widow, residing at Geneva. He began a correspondence with his former sweetheart, which terminated in a happy marriage.

A MONSTER DIES.

Confession of a South Carolina Man Who Killed Three Wives.

An account of Stephen Bailey's inhuman butchery and burning of his wife, and of Bailey's subsequent death in the Berkeley, S. C., county jail from the effects of wounds inflicted by himself in an attempt to commit suicide, has been published. Before he died, Bailey made a confession to the editor of the Berkeley Gazette, making himself out to be a thirder murderer, and a veritable Bluebeard. The confession was made in the presence of Jailer Harris. At that time the murderer was perfectly rational, but possibly felt the death-chill and concluded to untom himself before it was forever too late. The following is Bailey's confession: "My name is Stephen Bailey. I am about 70 years old. I have been married three times. I killed my first wife with a club. Her name was Catherine. I buried her in the garden, and after a while it was found out, and the people dug her up and buried her in the graveyard. She had six children for me. My second wife's name was Mary. I killed her with a brick by hitting her in the head. I will not tell what I did with her body. She had one child for me, a boy. His name is Sabey. I don't know where he is. My third wife's name was Sallie. My wife and I had not been on good terms for three or four weeks. That day I laid in wait for her in a foot path, and as she came along I lit her in the head with an ax and killed her, and dragged her body in the bushes until that night. Then I sent my boy to the yard for a wheelbarrow, and when he came I sent him back to the house. Then I put the body in the wheelbarrow and carried it about a mile, and put it in the furnace. At sunrise I started the fire, and about 8 or 9 o'clock it was found out. Sallie had seven children for me." It appears that these previous butcheries of Bailey's were known to those who were in authority at the time, but that time was during the darkest days of South Carolina's history, during the days soon after the War, and nothing was ever done with the recently enfranchised elector. In making this confession, Bailey evinced no repentance for his inhuman murders, and so hard had he become in crime, that he had forgotten the details and dates of his former butcheries. He was buried on the town commons, near the graves of Scott, the executed murderer, and Giarretti, the murderer-suicide.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The boiler in the Kirby house, Milwaukee, Wis., which is quite close to the office of the Sentinel, exploded, knocking the rear of the hotel building entirely out. Several girls working in the Sentinel office were slightly injured. As soon as the steam had cleared away, a great ragged rent was seen in the walls of the Kirby house, abutting on the alley, where the screams of women mingled with the sound of breaking glass and falling bricks. Miss Langly, employed in the composing room of the Sentinel, told a very good story of the affair: "I was alone in the composing room with a young boy, when a terrible noise was heard. I was lifted off my feet and at the same time every window in the skylight was shattered. The plastering fell all around me, but not where I stood. The boy cried, 'an earthquake!' I was too startled to realize what it was, but made my way down stairs as quickly as possible. The force was so great that many of the cases in the composing room were 'piled.' Mrs. Gage, the second cook of the hotel, was killed, and several girls injured, who may die from their wounds.

SOLDIERS REMEMBERED.

In the South Carolina Senate the bill to provide for the relief of certain soldiers, sailors, and widows of soldiers or sailors of the late War between the states, was passed by a vote of 32 to 2, the negative votes being cast by the two colored senators from Georgetown and Beaufort. The bill provides that all disabled soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy now residing in South Carolina, or their widows while they remain unmarried, shall be entitled to receive from the state a monthly pension of \$5, upon the following conditions, viz: "In order to obtain the benefits of this act, such soldier or sailor must show first, that he was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the state of South Carolina, or of the Confederate states, in the war between the states; second, that while in such service he lost a leg or arm, or received any wounds causing permanent disability to incapacitate him from earning a livelihood; third, that neither himself nor his wife is the owner of property exceeding \$500, assessed for taxation; fourth, that he is not receiving an income exceeding the amount of \$250 per annum."

A WOMAN HELPED.

Another Indian territory tragedy was enacted at Antlers, in the Choctaw nation, and was the result of an old feud. Victor L. Locke, a big stockman and a merchant at Antlers station, was invited to his breakfast by the entrance into his house of Jack Watts, a Choctaw, and an unknown Indian, with pistols in their hands, evidently bent on murder. Mr. Locke met the men at the door and fled one with a stick of stove wood, and meanwhile Locke had gotten his Winchester rifle, and before they could fire he shot both Indians, killing them almost instantly.

A PLANTER'S HOME.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

A Lordly Place Like unto An English Barren Seat—A \$30,000 Gin House For a 3,000 Bale Farm.

"And how many acres does he cultivate?" "Well, I could never get him to say, but I think it is about 4,000, though it may be more."

The speaker was Treasurer Hemingway, of Mississippi, and he was speaking of ex-Governor Alcorn's plantation in Columbia county.

Four thousand acres in cultivation is larger than 90 per cent of the farms in Georgia, including every bit of land in the tract. It is a question whether there are 10 plantations in Georgia that contain 4,000 acres, and yet a Mississippi planter cultivates that number. Gov. Alcorn's place is admitted to be perhaps the finest in the southwest. A man of large wealth, he farms in the most liberal manner. Gov. Lowry said the other day, speaking of him and his plantation, there is nothing like it anywhere in the country. It is more like an English baronial seat than the river home of a southern planter. It is a lordly place, with everything on the most magnificent scale. The house is a perfect palace, built for comfort and entertainment and furnished with everything that a refined and cultivated taste could suggest or demand. The plantation is on the same magnificent scale, and if it could be arranged it would be a treat to any one to spend a day upon that domain.

The gin-house on the Alcorn place is about as costly as a mansion on Peachtree street in Atlanta, and it is estimated that it could not be replaced for less than \$30,000. It is necessarily obliged to be large, for within a very few months 3,000 bales of cotton have to be marketed at that house. These large places are only possible with great wealth, and this characterizes Gov. Alcorn and others who run them, but it shows what can be done on the river bottom, or in the "Delta country," as the Mississippians are pleased to call it. Stock raising and grass culture are carried on to a very large extent. The matter is in its infancy, but already there are stock farms where there are 60 dams for mules. These mares are worked to make the corn crop and in harvesting the hay for the entire place. This work is not injurious and adds considerable to the profit of stock raising by making the dam earn her salt in many ways. For the purpose of raising mules, the half Percheron mare is said to be the best. The finest pair of mules seen here were bred from this stock. They were strong and powerful, and had but little of the heavy clumsiness characteristic of the Percheron stock.

With hay, the Bermuda seems to be the favorite. It is regularly cultivated, and the yield is prolific. During the past few months hay has been very scarce, and the price consequently very high, and the stockmen have seen the wisdom of raising large quantities of it. In a year or more there will not be a bale of western hay imported in Mississippi. The stock farms are not devoted exclusively to horses and mules, though these are produced more numerously than any other variety, but on nearly all the large places you see fine cattle. The Jersey is the most common, though the Durham and the Holstein are frequently met with. The advantage the Jersey has over the other breeds in the South was the resilience with which it adapted itself to its new surroundings. With the Holsteins, they were good breeds to have on rich bottom lands where food grew luxuriantly, but for upland places, where a cow has to knock about right smart for her living, the Holstein was not a success. It is a lazy animal; it does not know how to provide for itself, and unless everything is in the greatest abundance about it, it will not thrive without feeding and constant watching. It is superior to the Jersey in that it is an excellent beef cattle, and the cows at the same time are by no means poor milkers. The most popular cattle are the Devon, for working purposes.

One of the best specimens of winter provender in Mississippi is mixed clover, which grows as well as it does in the best sections of Kentucky. The planters put it in freely, and they are rewarded with as splendid a crop as one could desire. In the spring and summer no better grazing can be found than that afforded by the prairie land, and cattle are kept at a nominal cost in large numbers. It is possible to keep them up in winter by feeding cured prairie grass to them, but this is seldom done unless provender is very scarce. The other and finer quality of grass grow too luxuriantly to make its crop over a failure, and he is a very poor and indifferent farmer who fails to bale more than enough for winter consumption.

Mississippi is not solely a cotton producing state. It is true that this season the cotton crop there has been better than it has been in any Southern state. The early drought did not affect it, as it did in Georgia, Alabama and Texas, consequently the yield was better, and quality better, and in every way the crop more of a success. But the corn crop of the state is a large one, and will hereafter grow larger and larger. The corn lands of Mississippi yield surprisingly. At the recent large fair held in the state the premium for the greatest number of bushels of corn made per acre was awarded to a man who gathered 145. This was phenomenal, but sixty to seventy-five is not in certain quarters. In Columbia county, corn is made in a larger quantity than in any county in Georgia; in Washington county, and in all the Delta counties, not very much is raised, but the upland counties in other parts of the state produce well.—Atlanta Constitution.

A GEORGIA WOMAN

Made Things Pretty Lively at the National Convention of the Prohibitionists.

The national central committee of the prohibition party met in Chicago, Ill. There were probably 500 persons present during the day. The principal objects of the meeting were to select a successor to the late John B. Finch, chairman of the committee, to select a time and place for the holding of the national convention, and to discuss ways and means for carrying on the campaign. The national committee as arranged embraces L. C. Galloway, of Alabama; Rev. F. F. Watkins, of North Carolina; J. W. Smith, of Tennessee; B. Cranfill, of Texas, and Frank Burt and J. D. Carcadden, of West Virginia. The meeting was more like a Sunday-school convention than a political convention, until a discussion arose on a motion to make Mrs. Lawrence Lord a legal delegate from the state of Georgia. Mrs. Lord addressed the convention: "I stand here as a representative," said she, "and not as a woman. In this work, I want it understood, woman stands on an equal footing with men. [Applause.] By-and-by we will vote with men. [Unruly cheering.] I ask to be placed upon this committee because I want to work. I will go back to Georgia and organize a party, if we have none there now. I was a member of the national committee at Pittsburg, and did not anticipate any trouble in being appointed here to-day." The lady almost had near enough votes to secure her appointment, but just as the discussion looked as if it would never end, the motion was laid on the table without being voted on.

PROHIBITIONIST KILLED.

An Atlanta Man Killed Because He Said He Was "Dry."

Charnell Hightower, a young man who was struck by a negro in Atlanta, Ga., on Ivy street, died at the St. George Hotel in the James' Bank block. His remains will be sent to Fort Valley for interment. In his ante mortem statement, Hightower said: "I was walking down Ivy street, near the hospital, and met three or four negroes, and one of them asked me if I was wet or dry. I did not answer, and attempted to pass on. The crowd then got in front of me and insisted that I tell them if I was wet or dry. I replied that I was both, but this did not satisfy them and I had to tell them the truth, that I was dry. I then moved rapidly away, fearing trouble, when a rock struck me on the left side of my head, just behind the ear. I did not know the negroes, and don't know as I ever saw them before." The jury decided that an autopsy was essential, and after making one rendered the following verdict: "We, a coroner's jury, this day impounded to inquire into the cause of the death of Charnell Hightower, here lying dead, find from the evidence adduced and the opinion of the county physician, after autopsy made in our presence, that the deceased came to his death from effusion of blood on the brain from a blow received on election day by a rock thrown by some unknown party."

Mr. Hightower had been connected with Kuhn's photograph gallery for years, and was a young man of fine character. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church and of the Young Men's Prohibition Club. A committee of five from the Young Men's Prohibition Club were appointed to wait upon the Governor and request the offering of a reward of \$300 for the arrest of the murderer. By unanimous vote the club resolved to offer an additional reward of \$500 for the arrest with proof to convict of the murderers of Charnell Hightower.

A CHANCE FOR SHARP.

The New York Court of Appeals has reversed the decision in the case of Jake Sharp, convicted of bribing New York aldermen, for which he was sentenced to state prison and a new trial was ordered. When the news of the Sharp decision reached the court house in New York city, it created considerable stir among the lawyers present in the numerous courts. Mr. Clark, law partner of Congressman Bourke Cockran, who argued the case on appeal, on receiving the news, at once started for Ludlow street jail to convey the glad tidings to Jacob Sharp. He first saw Mrs. Sharp. She cried with joy, and said she had heard so many rumors that she found it difficult to believe it. She then broke the news to her husband. He manifested no emotion whatever, and seemed even to take, but little interest in the matter. Since his conviction he has fallen into a moody, stolid state of indifference to all outward things, from which it seems impossible to rouse him.

IN THE TOOLS AGAIN.

The Dr. James O'Malley, who is accused, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of crime by Annie Davis, aged 18 years, whose widowed mother lives in that city, is the James Malley who, with his cousin, Walter Malley, was made notorious by his trial for the murder of Jeanie Cramer in New Haven, Conn., in 1881. Dr. James O'Malley has been leading a fast life for some time past. Immediately after the New Haven scandal he was sent to the New York College of Surgeons, where he graduated. He then went to Wilkesbarre, and his brother, Dr. A. P. O'Malley, fitted up an office for him and put him on his feet. The same brother warned James that he must quit his bad habits and not bring disgrace upon himself. The doctor is about 33 years of age, and handsome in appearance.

A COLD PLACE.

The coldest day ever known in Waterloo, Iowa, at this season of the year, was experienced recently, the temperature reaching thirty-nine degrees below zero.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

INTERESTING SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ABOUT CONGRESS.

The Departments Very Busy—Rapid Reorganization of the Navy—Congressional Proceedings—Personals.

PEPPERMINT RAISERS TROUBLED.

Hundreds of petitions from around Lyons, N. Y., have been forwarded to Secretary Fairchild to rescind the recent order to the effect that Japanese or demethylized peppermint oil may be admitted to the United States in bond and may be repacked in American bottles for export. Peppermint oil is by far the most important factor in the agricultural wealth of that locality, and thousands of people derive their livelihood therefrom. Japanese peppermint is very cheap and can soon drive out American peppermint oil.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The annual report of the life-saving service, shows that the establishment embraced, at the close of the last fiscal year, 218 stations, as follows: One hundred and sixty-six on the Atlantic, 44 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels reported within the field of station operations during the year was 332. On board these vessels were 6,327 persons, of whom 6,272 were saved and 55 lost. The total number of lives lost during the sixteen years of existence of the life-saving system is only 337 out of over 35,000 involved.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The resolutions sent up by the Macon, Ga., depositors in the Freedman's bank will receive attention. Jeff Long, the committee of one who was selected by the Macon depositors to deliver the resolution to Congressman Blount, says that Congressman Blount is in receipt of the following letter: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington.—Hon. James H. Blount, Macon, Ga. Dear Sir:—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., enclosing a petition from certain stockholders of the Freedman's bank, and to say that consideration will be given to their request. Very respectfully, D. S. Lamont, Private Secretary. The Macon depositors are highly elated at the interest manifested in their behalf by Congressman Blount, and are very much encouraged by President Cleveland's assurance to give their request consideration. There is about \$2,000 owed by the bank to the Macon depositors.

NOTES.

Secretary Vilas has become almost a millionaire since he entered the Cabinet by the rapid development of mining land on the southern shore of Lake Superior.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following storekeepers and gaugers in the fifth district of North Carolina: Henry V. Hix, at Wilkesboro; James H. Gilbert and George W. Adams, Jr., at Mulberry.

Acting Land Commissioner Stocklager has refused the application of parties to make homestead entries of a portion of the city of Tuscaloosa, Ala., to which it is claimed the city has no title. The acting commissioner holds that the lands are reserved for the town site and are not subject to individual appropriation.

MOST GUILTY.

When the trial, in New York, of John Most, the noted anarchist, was resumed, his counsel, Mr. Howe, arose and disclaimed, on the part of his client, any connection with or knowledge of the threatening letter sent to Judge Cowing. He expressed the belief that it was sent by some enemy of Most's to prejudice his case. Most was then called to the witness stand to testify in his own defense. At the conclusion of Most's testimony both sides announced that they had no more evidence to offer. Judge Cowing said he would limit each side to one hour summing up. Judge Cowing, in his charge, told the jury that Most was not to be tried for his past life, nor for his belief, but his speech and freedom of the press. "Our love of free speech and freedom of the press" he continued, "has made us do away with many restrictions. We are jealous of our liberty. Free speech does not mean that an individual has the right to slander his neighbor, or to incite riot. We don't tolerate license; we encourage freedom. We throw open our gates to all to come and enjoy citizen-ship, which we esteem a greater privilege than to be a king. We marvel that in this country, where everyone is so free, there should be such men as anarchists, and ask what more do they want. Revolutions have come from injustice, but never from justice." The jury promptly returned a verdict of "guilty."

DEFYING THE FLAG.

Capt. Brown, of the steamer Harian, from Blue Fields, which arrived at New Orleans, La., gives the press the following letter, which is the only information so far received on the subject: "Dear Sir: This morning an armed force, wearing the uniform of Nicaragua, boarded the steamer William S. Moore and schooner Merida, both owned wholly by American citizens, and having licenses from the Mosquito government to carry on the business they are engaged in, and took forcible possession, which they now hold. I have abandoned everything to them. When asked for their authority they showed me their rifles. Please have this published as soon as you arrive, so that the United States government can bear of the outrage, and oblige. Yours truly, N. P. Allen, Owner of the Schooner Merida."