

Hillsboro Recorder.

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

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1887.

NO. 20.

A ROUSING MEETING.

SOME OF THE LEADING MEN IN THE COUNTRY ON IRELAND.

Two Delegates From the Irish People Enthusiastically Received in Washington Speeches by Sherman and Ingalls, Etc.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmond and Hon. Arthur O'Connor, leaders of the Irish home rule cause in the English Parliament, arrived in Washington, D. C., escorted by a committee of Washington Irish societies, who had gone to Baltimore to meet them. In the evening, they were tendered a reception by the Irish societies and were conducted to Masonic temple, in which the reception was held, by an escort, headed by the 3d United States Artillery band, and consisting of the Union Veteran corps, Columbia Rifles, Emmet Guards, Continentals, Knights of St. Columbkille and Catholic Knights of America. The hall of the temple was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with American and Irish flags and many huge bunting, while such appropriate inscriptions as "Scotland, Wales and Ireland Demand Home Rule," "American Sympathy is with Ireland," "Coercion is an Outrage on the Spirit of Human Liberty," "Columbia Greets Gladstone and Parnell," ornamented the stage and walls. The audience was a large one, and long before the arrival of the guests nearly every seat in the body of the hall was occupied. Upon the platform were Senators Sherman, Palmer, Ingalls and Hawley; Representatives Collins, Bland, Herbert, Outwaite, Foran, Lawler, O'Neil, of Missouri, Woodbury, Phelan, Crain, Kennedy, Parker, Nutting, J. D. Taylor, and Brown, of Ohio, and McShane, Fred Douglas and Thomas H. Welch, head of the Irish movement in Washington. Senator Ingalls was expected to preside, but he was late in arriving and Senator Sherman was selected as chairman. Senator Ingalls appeared upon the platform shortly after Sherman began speaking.

The speeches of Senators Sherman, Ingalls and Hawley were very strong and outspoken in their sympathy with home rule, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Resolutions were adopted extending a hearty greeting to Esmond and O'Connor, protesting against the policy of the Tory government of England; expressing confidence in and admiration for Mr. Parnell; extending thanks to Mr. Gladstone; pledging financial aid to the people of Ireland. The concluding resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That in giving our moral and material support to home rule, we express not merely our wish to see the Irish people freed from the cruel position in which they have so long been forced to live, but also our sympathy with the English people, from which so many of us are descended, for we are convinced that English people can never have good government at home so long as they permit bad government to be inflicted on the people of Ireland; also, that in arraying the best elements of the English people in support of the measures to establish justice and prosperity in Ireland; the great liberal party has drawn the people measurably nearer to us, for now we hope to see in the near future such constitutional harmony and personal good feeling throughout the whole extent of Great Britain and Ireland as now exist throughout the whole extent of our republic, a result never to be attained by the closure enactments, which have no right to the sacred name of law enactments, which can be enforced only by the agency of the imperial police and standing armies." Senator Sherman said he wanted to see Ireland possess the same rights as those enjoyed by the people of the United States. [Applause.] And he believed that in this sentiment the general voice of the people went with him. It was not because they were Irishmen, but because they were freemen and deserved the privileges of freemen that they enjoyed in this country. No country could be free unless it was governed by the people of the country. [Great Applause;] that in a deeper and wiser sense it is not only the cause of the Irish, but of humanity itself. We have assembled for the purpose of learning from these two illustrious representatives of Irish sentiment apparently what has been the result of seven centuries of oppression of the Irish people by the governing classes of Great Britain, and he said, were he still more obscure a politician than he was, he should not hesitate to say that if called upon to choose between expressing our sympathies for Great Britain or for Ireland in this contest, no American citizen will long hesitate as to what his preference shall be.

Mr. O'Connor was then introduced and drew a vivid picture of the oppression and hardships which the Irish people were compelled to endure. He said he and his companion were prepared for the reception with which they were met by the Irish, but the warmth and earnestness with which they were met by the American population, who were not of their kith or kin, surpassed their expectations.

Senator Hawley, the next speaker, said the speech of Mr. O'Connor was statements of a terrible fact, and a terrible indictment. Humanity everywhere would say that he had stated wrongs which must be remedied. He joined very gladly in the welcome to these distinguished representatives of the great liberal party of Great Britain.

The only resting place in all this great agitation is an imperial parliament in which divisions of the empire are represented on national questions with the privilege of legislating for themselves on local matters. He could remember the time when a great many Englishmen exerted over what was apparently our downfall. Some of these Englishmen are to-day glorious liberals. Their apology is accepted. They are our brothers now. Those who believed in a government of the people, for the people and by the people, are our brothers.

Representative Herbert, of Alabama, said there were no people in this land who sympathized more intelligently and more sincerely with Ireland than do the people of the South. The South knows, that whenever a stranger rules the people mourn, and that is what is the matter with Ireland.

In response to numerous calls Mr. Ingalls introduced Fred Douglass, who said that it was not his hour. England did not want to know what Fred Douglass had to say. He was only emancipated a few years ago himself. He was glad, however, of the opportunity to give color to the occasion. With every other American of whatever color or class, he was an out and out home ruler.

The meeting was then declared adjourned and as the band struck up a lively Irish jig the crowd left the hall.

AROUND THE WORLD.

CONDENSED FACTS GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

The Soothing European Calamities—Ireland's Troubles—Fires, Accidents, Suicides, Etc., East, West and North.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, in an address before the Temperance Union in New York city, alleged that prohibition was defeated in Atlanta by fraud.

Pauline Schwitter, the pretty daughter of a minister, near Swansville, N. Y., eloped with David Littlejohn, a full blooded Tuscarora Indian, who made the girl believe he was a Spaniard.

A heavy stock train going north through the Indian territory on the Missouri Pacific road, was wrecked at Chattanooga, Kansas; 18 cars loaded with cattle were thrown down an embankment.

Advices from Vienna state that the German crown prince's throat suddenly becoming worse, a special medical confab has been called at San Remo. Hence, Dr. McKenzie's hurried departure for Italy.

The jury in the Harper trial who was tried in Cincinnati, Ohio, for wrecking the Fidelity bank, returned a verdict of guilty. His sentence is ten years in the penitentiary. Judge Sage sentenced the prisoner almost immediately after the verdict was rendered.

An encounter with revolvers and swords took place between four or five Italians in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two of the contestants are at Long Island college hospital, with bullets in their body, but probably not with fatal results in either case.

John W. Hayes, secretary of the executive board of the Knights of Labor at Philadelphia, Pa., received information to the effect that Grand Master Workman Powderly has been stricken with severe hemorrhage of the lungs at his home in Scranton and was very low.

Oliver Cardwell, a deserter from the United States army, fell near the state house at Indianapolis, Ind., and died soon after from a dose of strychnine. He believed that officers were in pursuit and said he preferred death rather than capture and return to the army.

About twenty of the richest men of the City of Mexico, have been fined under the law forbidding religious ceremonies and observances in the streets. They placed small altars with candles on the balconies of their homes on the occasion of the feast of "Our Lady of Guadalupe."

The town of English, Crawford county, Indiana, was in possession of a mob recently. An old man named Kruss was taken from his house by "white caps" and unmercifully whipped, thrown into a stream and left to drown. He recognized several of the gang who punished him and a lynching party is now out, looking for them.

Marshal Baker, of Dayton, Tenn., aided by Policemen Griffith and Howell, went to the camp of miners to arrest Milton Long, a noted desperado. They were warned not to approach a cabin where Long, Carnahed and others of the gang were fortified with shot-guns and rifles. The gang opened fire on the officers and it was returned. Carnahed was shot dead and the rest were captured.

On a crossing of the Central and Emporia avenues, at Wichita, Kansas, a carriage in which were James Johnson and two ladies, collided with a spring wagon, in which were Mr. Cox, wife, child and two friends. The pole of the wagon struck Mr. Johnson in the forehead, crushing his skull. Mrs. Cox was thrown out and fatally injured, and both the ladies in the carriage received what will be fatal injuries.

A mob surrounded the jail at Leola, Kansas, and made a desperate attempt to lynch Thomas Allen, who is confined in jail on the charge of having been implicated in killing Coulter and Ramsey. Their demand being refused by the officers, the mob opened a heavy fire with rifles on the occupants of the jail which the officers returned, and after a fierce fight succeeded in repulsing the mob, severely wounding several of them.

HEAVY FAILURE.

D. De Castro & Co., shipping merchants of New York City, who had the cream of the Central and South America trade have failed for over a million of dollars.

SOUTHERN FARMING.

USING HOME-MADE CORN AND PORK, THE FARMERS' HOPE.

Don't Buy Trees of Peddlers—Don't Over-work—Stick to One Text—Make Farming Attractive to Young Men.

FARMING NOT ATTRACTIVE.

A survey of the cotton fields indicates that not more than 2 per cent of the crop is unpecked. Not more than 15 or 20 per cent is now in the hands of farmers. Another thing is evident. Our country needs twice as many farm laborers as we have. All of our crops could be doubled, and then there would remain a vast quantity of uncultivated land. In riding over the eastern and upper portion of the country, in many sections, I find that three-fourths of the land is in woods or old fields. With many of our people farming is only the last resort. Young men who get a fair education—and this class is very small, not more than one in twenty—rarely take to farming. Then a large number of youths, fifteen to twenty years old, get into little clerkships. A few years of such work gives them a distaste for the homely work of the farm. Poets may sing of the odor of the fresh turned earth, painters may show that the old farm, with all its surroundings, is a thing of beauty, politicians may prate about the joys and independence of the farmer, the political economist may prove that the farmer is the backbone of the nation, and with all that, farm life in our state is not attractive. One-half of our most intelligent farmers would to-day sell out their farms and engage in some other occupation, if they were sure of a good living and a little more society for their family. This feeling has been brought, in part, by several successive poor crop years. If these should be followed by several good ones, the condition of affairs would be somewhat changed, and farming would become more attractive. But even then farm work is considered drudgery. It holds out no hopes for great profits. The farmer and his family are isolated a great portion of the year. Their visiting must be with those whose opportunities for social and intellectual growth are circumscribed as their own. The girls grow up to womanhood with a most limited acquaintance. Their ideal heroes are not brawny young men who hold the plow and swing the scythe. For young men there is little hope of distinction. Where there is one Cincinnatus called from the plow to an honorable position, there are a thousand political wire pullers that get good places. That being the opinion generally entertained by farmers, it is not strange that the young men flock to the towns where opportunity offers.—*Spartanburg, S. C., Corr. Charleston News-Courier.*

HOW TO BUY TREES.

In purchasing his groceries and dry goods the farmer is getting to be as keen and as well informed as the needs of the case demand. But in some lines of dealing he is still a little in the dark. This is notably the case in buying trees. He still waits for the traveling agent, who by his very presence doubles the price of the stock he sells; who, if uninformed, irresponsible, and who, too often, is anything but honest, truthful and trustworthy. From 50 to 50 per cent of the price paid for stock so purchased, goes into the pocket of the salesman. Sometimes a single nursery will employ fifty of these traveling salesmen, paying them good salaries and their expenses, both of which would amount to \$75 to \$100 per man, per month. Is it any wonder that on the price lists of such firms we find trees marked all the way from 50 cents to \$2 each that ought to be sold in the nursery row for four or five cents each?

TURKEY FOOD.

A writer in an English paper says about walnuts as food for turkeys: "I stated last week that in former days tame turkeys were fed with walnuts to give them the taste of wild turkeys. In Italy turkeys are always fattened with walnuts. Thirty days before a turkey is to be killed one walnut is stuffed down his throat. Each day he is given an additional walnut, and on the twenty-ninth day he has twenty-nine walnuts. He is then immensely fat. I have often wondered, adds the writer, why our turkey breeders do not adopt this plan."

TO ENJOY LIFE.

Over-work is the most general fault with farmers and their wives. What kind of a life is it, anyhow, to be driven from pillar to post, day in and day out, year in and year out by taking on too much labor? Where is the enjoyment that makes life worth living? Many persons seem to think that they were created to work and dinner incessantly. I was once taking dinner at a farmer's place and I asked the lady of the house how many acres of land they had, she replied "one hundred and twenty acres." I said that amount of land required a great deal of labor, she answered "that is what we are here for." After finishing my dinner I went out to where the man was at work and spoke about the amount of land he had and remarked that it required considerable labor to work "so much land; he immediately gave me the same answer as his wife, word for word. So I concluded that with them, the chief end of man, and woman too, was to work. Labor is simply the means by which we obtain that which is required in order to live, and we live for what? Unquestionably to enjoy the blessedness of life.—*Corr. Western Phosman.*

STICK TO ONE THING.

Gen. Lee, the president of the Mississippi Agricultural College at Starkville, was asked why it was so successful; he replied: "We have never lost sight of the purpose for which it was founded.

On the contrary, we have always steadily pursued it. Organized as an agricultural college, we have always been one. Everything we have done has been done with an eye looking to the improvement of the agricultural community. We have fought practical farming. Our experiments have been of a practical nature, and the farmer, at first disposed to resent the insinuation that his children could be taught how to make land productive here better than at home, has about come round, and now comes here himself with his troubles. We get inquiries every day from farmers in regard to farm matters, all of which are promptly answered."

RAILROAD DICK TURPINS.

Early in the Evening a Train Stopped and \$40,000 Stolen—The Robbers Escape.

A train bound north over the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway was stopped by three masked men ten miles from Texarkana and robbed. The express car was not molested. R. P. Johnson, the postal clerk on duty at the time, says that the train was suddenly stopped when moving out of Geneva Station. He saw three rough-looking men board the engine, and he knew something was wrong, so he blew out the lights in his compartment and locked the doors. The express messenger did the same thing. The robbers were armed with Winchester rifles and a couple of pistols each. They ordered the doors to be opened and fired several shots through the windows. They then used a pickaxe and Johnson fired one shot out through the window, which was answered by a volley. Finding resistance useless and the lives of the engineer and fireman at stake, the express messenger opened his doors when a light was struck and the search by the robbers began. Johnson does not know accurately, but thinks the robbers must have gotten \$40,000. A good deal of Louisiana Lottery money in small denominations was taken. The leader of the robbers was much agitated and the mail clerk told him he was more scared than he (Johnson) was. Johnson says that he would know one of the men anywhere. The conductor opened the door and was fired on. There was a panic among the passengers, who seemed paralyzed with fear. After gutting the express car entered the mail car. Johnson expostulated that that was Uncle Sam's dominion, and that they had already a good deal of booty and if they disturbed the mails it would go hard with them. They said: "That is so," and that they would not touch the mails. Great excitement prevailed in the region of the robbery and mounted men are scouring the woods everywhere. After the robbery officers were soon on the ground, and two of them had a running fight with the robbers for about a mile and a half. One robber lost his hat and cartridge box. Another was wounded, as shown by blood along the trail.

EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

Elis G. Graydon, of Abbeville, while in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, made a statement at Columbia, and which is the subject of much unfavorable criticism by all ex-Confederates and others who have heard of it. Mr. Graydon is a prominent young man of his section, and ran against Judge Norton, who wears an empty sleeve, for the judgeship of that circuit. Mr. Graydon, it is alleged, said that it would be good for the state if all the scarred Confederate soldiers were dead, as they were now elected by the sympathy of the people when incompetent to fill the offices to which they were chosen. This speech was made in the presence of a poor man who holds a very humble office for a few weeks in the year, and who was seriously crippled while fighting for his country in the Confederate army.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

In the House the phosphate monopoly bill, which proposed to grant five companies the exclusive right to mine the vast phosphate deposits belonging to the state, and to freeze out the smaller concerns and private individuals engaged in the business, was killed by a vote which buries it beyond the hope of resurrection. In the Senate the House bill to form the new county of Florence from portions of Darlington, Marion and Williamsburg, was rejected, after a lengthy debate, by a vote of 24 to 7. The bill to reorganize the university passed its third reading. The bill to prevent judges granting bail pending appeal, to persons convicted of crimes of the highest grade, passed its second reading.

REFUSED A HOME.

In the South Carolina Senate the bill which was passed by the House a few days ago to establish a home for disabled soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy, was killed without debate and without a division by the adoption of the adverse report of the committee. This action is due to the fact that the Senate has passed a bill granting a pension of five dollars per month to all disabled, indigent Confederate soldiers, which bill is now pending in the House. This, the senators claim is all the relief which the state can now afford to extend to this class of citizens.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

A meeting of representative men from nearly all the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor was held in Philadelphia, Pa., at which resolutions were adopted recommending that all the local assemblies make a demand upon the general executive board for an itemized account of all expenditures made by that body during the past year, so that they may know where and how the \$500,000 was disbursed. If the general executive board should fail or decline to render such account, it is proposed to compel it to do so by law.

SOUTHERN BRIEFLETS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY REVISED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Improvements and New Railroads Projected—Religious, Social, and Temperance Items—Fires, Deaths, Marriages &c.

The county treasurer's office at Fincastle, Va., was recently burglarized and \$600 stolen.

Miss Mullen, of Parkersburg, W. Va., shot and killed a burglar who was crawling through her window.

Prof. H. H. Didwiddle, chairman of the Faculty of the State Agricultural College at Bryan, Texas, died recently, aged 40 years.

George Loyd, alleged to be a desperado and who had killed five men, was himself killed by a posse from Sanford, Fla., which had been hunting him in a swamp.

Rev. H. D. D. Stratton has resigned the pastorate of the Central Baptist church in Atlanta, Ga., and accepted a call to the Baptist church in Marion, Alabama.

At an election held by the Elbert Light Infantry for a lieutenant-colonel to command the 9th Georgia battalion, Capt. Will F. Jones, of Elberton, received the whole vote cast, forty-one.

A big fire at the South Tredegar rolling mill in Chattanooga, Tenn., destroyed more than half of the mill department, involving a loss of \$20,000. The mill is owned by St. Louis parties.

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

The committee of inquiry appointed by the Northern and Southern assemblies of the Presbyterian Church will begin its work of looking into the question of the organic union of the two bodies. The session is strictly private.

The Rev. L. Hanscombe, one of the ablest Methodist clergymen in the East Maine Conference, has accepted a call to Birmingham, Ala. He was a brave Federal soldier during the War, and is a member of the 1st Maine Cavalry Association.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Brunswick & Albany Railway was held at Frankfort. Seventeen persons, representing 162,400 shares, were present. It was unanimously resolved to sell the line to the Savannah & Florida company.

E. W. Marshall, one of the most prominent merchants of South Carolina, died, aged 68 years. He was a native of Columbia and did business there until the death of his father, when he went to Charleston where he lived about thirty years.

Fire has broken out in the coal mines of the Roane Iron Company at Rockwood, Tenn. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the result of spontaneous combustion. The damage done by the fire has already reached several thousand dollars, and the flames are growing fiercer.

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

Deputy Collector J. W. Alexander made a raid into Pickens county, Ga., and seized three 75 gallon and one 100 copper-stills, 4,000 gallons of beer and 130 gallons of singlings. All the stills were under the ground, near Jasper. These four extensive distilleries were situated in a radius of one mile, and have been in operation for four or five years.

Charles Breitzi, a blacksmith boarding at the Owen house, in Yorkville, S. C., committed suicide while under the influence of whiskey, by jumping from a window in the third story to the pavement below. He was injured internally and died. Breitzi belonged to Salem, N. C., was about twenty-eight years old and unmarried.

During the last prohibition campaign, Dougherty Hutchins, Mick Mitchell, Charlie Harper and Jack Huggins were anti-prohibitionists, while Rev. Dr. Kent, their pastor in the Congregational church in Atlanta, Ga., and a majority of the members were enthusiastic supporters of the other side. On the report of a church committee the anti-prohibitionists were bounced.

A cable from London announces that the United States Rolling Stock Company has decided to increase its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and to build at Anniston, Ala., large car works, including a rolling mill and foundry, and capable of turning out twenty cars a day. The works will employ 1,000 men, and will disburse \$1,000 a day for labor and material.

The body of Andrew Edwards, an old negro 70 years of age, was discovered a day or two ago suspended from the limb of a tree a few miles from Minden, La. The matter was investigated, and it was found the old man was lynched by men of his own color, without the slightest cause other than superstition. The old man was considered a Voodoo, and upon flimsy pretext he was lynched.

Charles Parker, son of Dr. J. W. F. Parker, of Somerset, Ky., was fatally injured near Chattanooga, Tenn. He was going north on a freight train on the Cincinnati Southern Road and as the train was passing under the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad bridge he was struck on the left side of the head by one of the bridge timbers and his skull fractured.

In consequence of some ill-disposed person turning a switch from the main line on to a siding of the Georgia Pacific road at Choccolocco, Ga., a freight from Birmingham, Ala., dashed into some cars on the siding and Engineer Carson and his colored fireman were killed. The engineer was cut in two, and at the moment of collision, an explosion took place from a car load of Western corn; it sounded like dynamite.

Mrs. Henry Husband, while traveling to her brother's house, some miles from her own home, near Meridian, Miss., was assaulted and robbed by a negro. After committing the robbery, he cut out the lady's tongue. Mrs. Husband recognized the negro and brought his name so that he would be arrested. The husband of the unfortunate lady is a man of considerable means, and it is supposed the negro thought his victim had money with her.

A POLICEMAN'S JOKE.

Charles W. Campbell, James G. Deville and James Reed, three reporters of Philadelphia, Pa., city papers, were whiting away the time waiting to chronicle the arrest of some gamblers whom the police intended "to pull in," by putting pennies on numbers marked on a piece of blank paper and then throwing dice, the one whose number corresponded with the dice taking the pennies. Lieut. Brode walked in and asked if he could get in the game. He was invited in, but left, saying, "I'll put you fellows in." A few minutes later, Reserves Flynn, Mitchell, Dean and several others walked in and marched the reporters down stairs. The turnkey took their names and they were released on their own recognizances to appear the next morning. It is said they had thirteen cents on the table.

HIGH LICENSE.

The Common Council of Atlanta, Ga., has fixed the liquor license at \$1,500, although several of the members favored \$2,000; liquor will not be sold on the residence streets. The high license will restrict the trade to about a dozen persons. The grand jury is looking after the "blind tigers" and will indict all dealers who sold during the recent saturnalia of drunkenness.

FRENCH CABINET.

The new cabinet of the French government is as follows: Tirard, president of the council, minister of finance and minister of posts and telegraphs; Fallieres, justice; Florens, foreign affairs; Sarrien, interior; Dauterme, commerce; Loubet, public works; DeMaly, marine; Viette, agriculture; Faye, public instruction; Gen. Logerot, minister of war.

SMAN ON DOMESTIC WINES.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides that permianum beer, blackberry cordial and currant wine are intoxicants and that the inherent right of a citizen does not grant him the privilege of putting permianum into a receptacle and fermenting them for his own use, if the state in which he lives decides to the contrary.

TOBACCO SMUGGLERS.

Harris Goldstein, Isaac Woolfe and Adolf Silverstein, the latter a New York detective, have been convicted of smuggling tobacco into Liverpool, England, inside of bales of cotton, and fined \$8,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ENGLISH workmen are coming to America in large numbers.

The barbers have been holding a National Convention in Buffalo.

Mr. Powderly says there are over 500,000 Knights of Labor in this country.

NORTHAMPTON (England), factories have begun a lock-out of 15,000 workmen.

A YERBASUA genius has invented an automatic cow-milker, which is said to be a success.

A SCHOOL for political economy for workmen has been started at Cooper Union, New York City.

SOUTH OMAHA is proud to be called "the Meat City." It is becoming a great live stock and packing centre.

New stock yards covering four hundred and forty acres and costing \$100,000 were opened at St. Joseph, Missouri.

SINCE September two thousand five hundred hands employed in the South Carolina phosphate industry have been thrown out of work.

It is said that there are 1,300 unemployed painters in New York city. Nearly 10,000 carpenters, laborers, bricklayers, plasterers, etc., are said to be out of work at present.

SIX pearl button factories in Newark, N. J., have been closed and forty are running on three-quarter time. As a consequence, over 1,000 persons are thrown out of employment.

The National Assembly of the Paper Hangers and Decorators will meet in New York on January 11th for the purpose of electing officers and adopting rules to govern the trade.

The report of 1886 for the German system of compulsory insurance of workmen shows that 3,100,000 were insured, representing the labor of 24,000 manufacturing establishments, and the indemnity was paid on 10,414 accidents.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the national convention of Longshoremen, which will be held in New York city, weekly English industry. The convention convenes for the purpose of further strengthening the organization, and delegates from every seaport and town bordering the great lakes will be present.

The manufacture of bicycles and tri-cycles is the latest development of German competition with a hitherto specifically English industry. The splendid roads of the Black Forest and Switzerland have this year been more thronged than ever before with velocipedists. There is hardly a town in Germany without its velocipede club.

The heaviest passenger locomotive ever turned out in Paterson was shipped from that city the other day. It was for the Union Pacific Railroad, and it weighed 112,000 pounds. When it is known that the heaviest freight engine, with eight driving wheels, weighs only 127,000 pounds, and this passenger engine has only four drivers, some idea of its size may be inferred.