

Hillsboro Recorder

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

VOL. I.

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AROUND THE WORLD.

CONDENSED FACTS GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

The Seething Eruption Caused in Ireland's Troubles—Fire, Accidents, Seizures, etc., East, West and North.

Lord Stanley, of Preston, England, has accepted the governor-generalship of Canada, and will at once relieve the Marquis of Londondown.

Rand & Co's. powdermill at Pittsford, near Rochester, N. Y., exploded with a terrific noise, while the workmen were at breakfast. Nobody was injured, but the loss of property was great.

The British steamer Newcastle City, Capt. Thornton, which sailed from Newcastle, England, with an assorted cargo for New York, foundered off the New England coast near Nantucket. The crew was saved.

The state convention of the prohibitionist party held in Topeka, Kansas, was attended by prohibitionists from all parts of the state. It was decided to begin a vigorous campaign and to put a full state ticket in the field.

So unsatisfactory is the state of politics on the Hawaiian Islands that those most concerned in the kingdom's property, are favoring annexation to the United States, and the feeling in this respect is spreading among all classes.

A desperate fight between Catholics and Orangemen occurred in the village of Killybegs, near Nookstown, Ireland. Stones, bricks, revolvers, etc., were freely used. The house of a priest was completely wrecked, and windows and other houses were smashed.

M. Garnier, member of the company which Mine Bernhardt took with her to America, assaulted M. Rochefort in Paris, France. The cause of attack was an adverse criticism on Garnier's acting. When a colleague of Rochefort appeared on the scene, Garnier and his accomplices decamped.

Agudilla, a small port of Porto Rico, has suffered like Barcelona by a huge wave. Fifty-three houses were swept away. The wave destroyed the solid masonry in the cemetery, and eleven bodies were washed out to sea and lost. Many vessels were storm-bound. The wave, like the one at Barcelona, was due to a norther.

M. D. Babcock, inventor of the celebrated fire extinguishing apparatus, died at the same house in San Francisco, Cal., aged 70 years. At one time he was in receipt of \$150,000 per year royalty on his machines, but after selling the patent rights his money was soon spent, and for some years he wandered about in a destitute condition.

The London Observer denounces the sentence pronounced upon Daniel Doherty, the American who shot and killed Graham, as monstrous. It declares that the judgment of Justice Stephens was biased by the opinion he has often expressed, that drunkenness increases instead of lessening the gravity of the offenses, a sentiment which mankind has pronounced contrary to common sense.

A meeting of tobacco growers and others assembled at Baldwinville, N. Y., and passed resolutions asking Congress to abolish the tax on tobacco, and to revise the Sumatra tariff law of 1883. Representatives were present from several counties. The growers resolved to request Congress to protect them against foreign producers, and declared in favor of a duty of seventy-five cents per pound on imported cigar leaf.

Gov. Hill received at Albany, N. Y., a frozen watermelon as an addition to his Christmas dinner, from Fish Commissioner Blackford, of New York. Last September, while at Mount McGregor, it was suggested to Commissioner Blackford if fish could be preserved by refrigeration, melons could be. He made the experiment, and has sent a frozen September melon to Gov. Hill, one to President Cleveland, and a third to the Albany Journalist who suggested the experiment.

A new scheme has just developed in regard to the title of No Man's Land. The national council at Talequah has appointed a committee to press the claim of the Cherokees to that part of Indian Territory, on the attention of Congress. The claim is based on the treaties of 1828 and 1830, and the patent of 1820, signed by President Van Buren. It is alleged that the title has never lapsed, and that it is clear as to which holds the territory around Talequah.

At an entertainment of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Fairburg, Ill., a little cabin was placed on the platform to take the place of the pulpit. It was filled with presents for the children. The cabin being built of cotton and other inflammable material, took fire from the lights and caused a great stampede among the men, women and children. Hundreds were trampled under foot and a good many badly injured, some of them probably fatally. The church was saved by a great effort, but the windows were completely demolished.

An old woman, who, in her youth, gained her living as a highwayman, or rather highwaywoman, died at San Antonio, Mexico. One time she went out on the highway, and single-handed, dressed in men's clothing, stopped the mail stage. Directing herself to an imaginary host in the brush, she said: "Shoot any one who moves," and calmly entering the stage robbed the passengers of all of value they had and safely returned to the village with the plunder. She left behind her a document containing an account of this and a number of other startling adventures which she had had.

A ghastly discovery, recalling deeds similar to those of the notorious Bender

family, has been made on a ranch nine miles from Oak City, in No Man's Land, Kansas. The ranch had been occupied by a family named Kelly. "Nothing was known against them, and when they suddenly left awhile ago—the fact caused no comment. A few days ago a man happened to enter the house they had occupied. A terrible stench caused him to investigate, and in the basement he found the partly decomposed body of a man. He notified others and a search was made. Two more bodies were found. In the floor was a peculiarly constructed trapdoor by which it was believed the victims were thrown into the cellar and disposed of at pleasure. A good many people have mysteriously disappeared of late in that part of the country.

KENTUCKY REJOICES

Because a New Mammoth Cave Has Been Found Within Her Borders.

J. A. Reynolds, of Bloomfield, Ky., while excavating the foundation for a new mill, struck the dome of a cavern of large proportions, from which a strong current of cold air issued with great force as the workmen made the opening. Torches were procured and Mess. Allen and Gain Hurst were lowered down by means of a windlass. It was about sixty feet from the surface to the floor of the cave, which they found to be level and sandy, as if it was once the bed of an ancient subterranean stream. They followed the main avenue for a distance of over two miles and discovered an opening in a cliff on the farm of Benjamin Wilson, and a well-beaten path was once trod by human beings, although it is now in many places covered with forest trees and undergrowth. Allen and Hurst, after emerging from the cave, hastened back to town and reported the result of their discoveries. A large party was at once formed, which entered the opening of the cliff on the Wilson farm. On one of the main avenues numerous evidences existed that the place had been the abode of cave men, as numerous relics were found in the shape of pottery and bronze articles. A sepulchre was also discovered in a large niche or avenue at right angles with the main avenue, and in it are numerous mummified bodies. Three of them have been removed to town, and excite great curiosity. The formations in the cave are beautiful beyond description. Stately towers of stalagmites and beautiful pendants of translucent stalactites, suggestive of grotesque and unique figures, are encountered all along this wonderful subterranean avenue. There is a beautiful little lake, with water as clear as crystal, and as usual in cave streams, it is full of tiny, eyeless fish. The avenues of the cave will measure in all probability about seven miles, so that it may be fairly considered another rival to the Mammoth, and certainly one of the many great cave wonders of Kentucky.

GREAT SORROW

Expressed All Over the South, at the Death of Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri.

The following telegram of sorrow and sympathy was sent to Jefferson City, Mo., by Governor Lee of Virginia: "To the Secretary of the State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.—I tender my profound sorrow to those who mourn for the death of General Marmaduke. Having been a cadet at West Point with him and knowing his record in peace and war since, I lament the loss of a friend and offer to Missouri my deep sympathy at being deprived of the service of one who ever reflected credit upon her, both as a citizen and soldier. Fitz Hugh Lee, Governor of Virginia." The funeral of Gov. Marmaduke took place from the governor's mansion, at Jefferson City. The honorary pall bearers were five ex-governors of the state, Governor Moorehouse and judges of the supreme court. The active pall bearers were personal friends from different parts of the state. Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal church officiated. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at sunrise, according to the militia regulations of the state. Lieutenant Governor Moorehouse was sworn in as governor. The state officers held a meeting and adopted resolutions paying a high tribute to the many good qualities of the deceased, and expressing sympathy with his family.

FELL INTO A PIT.

Three notorious "green goods" men were arrested in a saloon in New York while they were negotiating with four countrymen for the sale of mythical, counterfeit money. The intended victims were Jefferson Davis Lawrence, a grocer and farmer, and Tully J. Lozier, a saloon keeper, of Sumner county, S. C., and John C. Wilson and Cornelius Price Hampton, farmers from Yancey county, N. C. Two of the green goods men were fined \$10 each for vagrancy; the third, named Morris, was held for examination in default of \$10,000 bail. Lawrence and Lozier were committed to the House of Detention, as witnesses against Morris and Wilson and Hampton, were let go after being soundly lectured by the court.

MELANCHOLY EXIT.

William Herrig, a wealthy planter of St. Francis, Ark., has for some time past been jealous of the attention paid to his wife by William Matthews, and he forbade him to come to his house. This was disregarded by Matthews, and he called and invited Mrs. Herrig to take a drive with him. While the woman was getting ready, Herrig shot and killed Matthews and then forced his wife to drive to Matthews's house with the dead body. On her return she found her home in flames, and was shot and killed by Herrig, who then fled. Mrs. Herrig was formerly an actress in Pauline Markham's company, and later on was in W. H. Lyttle's combination.

SOUTHERN BRIEFLETS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY REVISED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

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

The post-office safe in Charleston, W. Va., was blown open by burglars. The thieves obtained \$400 in money and \$1,100 in stamps.

Rev. D. R. Winfield, editor of the Arkansas Methodist, and one of the most widely known Methodist divines in the South, died at Little Rock, Ark., of pneumonia.

James C. Clark, late president of the Illinois Central road, has been appointed by President Duane, general manager of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad to succeed T. M. R. Talcott, resigned.

The City Council of Columbus, Ga., adopted a resolution requesting the mayor to call a mass meeting of citizens at an early date, to take action on a proposed Exposition. The motion was received with enthusiasm.

Miss Annie Cane, of Dallas, Tex., was nursed to death at Ward's Seminary, in Nashville, Tenn. She was in her room, partially dressed, and climbed up on a chair to arrange a picture over the mantle, when her clothes caught fire from the grate.

Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the young Englishman under sentence of death at St. Louis, Mo., for murdering Arthur Preller, has embraced the Catholic faith. At the service, thirty prisoners knelt to partake of communion, and the first to receive the consecrated host was Maxwell.

Seab Adcock, an old citizen who lived near Monroe, Ga., bought a gallon of whiskey and started home through the fields. He failed to get home, and his family began to look for him. He was found sitting by a tree, with his jug between his legs, dead. He had been dead two or three days, when found.

Daniel Stillwell, aged 70, a highly respected citizen of South Pittsburg, Tenn., froze to death. He was attempting to make his way home from the Alabama state line, seven miles distant, and in the face of the first snow storm of the season, he wandered from the road and perished in a field within calling distance of his own house.

A great scarcity of coal prevails in Louisville, Ky., and prices have advanced one hundred per cent. The supply of Pittsburg was cut short by the drought, which prevented coal boats from coming down the river. Miners in Kentucky, within 125 miles of Louisville, are now sending 40,000 bushels per day, but the city consumes 70,000 bushels.

On the Lynchburg & Durham Railway, a colored man named Terry was thawing dynamite for blasting, when it caught fire. Terry ran from the shanty and was thirty feet away when the explosion occurred, which demolished the house. One large splinter was driven through Terry's head, killing him instantly.

A sensation was caused at Asheville, N. C., by the announcement of the postmaster that the postoffice was robbed of over \$800. On opening the safe in the morning the postmaster found the two drawers which contained the money broken open. The safe had been closed and locked again. The rear door of the office had been unlocked.

Greenville county, S. C., by over 2,000 majority, voted a subscription of \$20,000 to the stock of the Knoxville, Carolina & Western Railroad. This subscription, with \$400,000 previously subscribed by Knox and Sevier counties, in Tennessee, and Haywood and Transylvania counties, in North Carolina, completes the sum required to finish the road from Knoxville to Port Royal.

Henry Wise, a farmer was frozen to death near Austin, Tex. While he was returning home with a team and while crossing a muddy bottom he fell out of his wagon, burying his head and shoulders in the mud, in which position he was found. His mules were also frozen stiff while standing in the mud beside Wise's body. This is the first death by freezing which ever occurred in that section of country.

Joseph P. Latimer, the ten-year-old son of Dr. J. R. Latimer, of Greenville, S. C., was accidentally shot and killed by Charles Furman, the twelve-year-old son of Assistant United States District Attorney C. M. Furman. The boys had been hunting together and slept together. They were alone in the bedroom examining their guns, when Furman accidentally discharged his double-barreled shotgun. The entire load entered the head of Latimer, blowing off the top of his skull, and killing him instantly.

A serious accident occurred on the Alabama Great Southern road between Epes and Livingston, Ala. A big land slide took place in a deep cut, completely covering the track. No. 1 limited express, which is the fastest train in the South, ran into the earth and rocks which had accumulated on the track, and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track and turned completely over. Sixteen persons were hurt, some of them seriously. Later intelligence says a freight train, of eighteen cars, was caught by the slide and the cars badly demolished. Efforts were made all day to clear the track, but late in the evening another slide took place.

She Meant What She Said.

Young Mr. Sissy—"I am afraid that I am making rather a long call, Miss Smith. Are you tired?"
Miss Smith (politely)—"O, no, Mr. Sissy, not physically tired."—*Yidd-Bis*

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

INTERESTING SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ABOUT CONGRESS.

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

Paul P. Bowen, who has been spoken of as a probable successor of T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, was defeated for re-election as master-workman in his assembly. There was a strong fight made against him, and the ticket put forward by conservative members of the assembly, and headed by J. H. Spaulding, was elected.

W. W. Corcoran, the aged millionaire philanthropist, celebrated his 89th birthday. His mind is perfectly clear, and he is in fairly good physical health, though he is somewhat weak on his legs, from the effects of the paralytic stroke of last Summer. Congratulations poured in upon him by telegraph and through the mails, and many of his friends also sent flowers and other tokens of their esteem.

The Central Traffic Association of Chicago, Ill., has authorized Commissioner Blanchard to prepare amendments to be submitted to Congress to amend the interstate act. A move is to be made to insert provisions which will protect railroads from fraudulent misrepresentations of freight shippers in regard to the classification of commodities shipped, and to prevent sale of "scalp" railroad tickets.

The bringing of express companies within the provisions of the interstate commerce act is found to be practicable, and on some accounts desirable. Express companies, which are simply branches of a railroad, organized and operating through its ordinary staff, or by an independent bureau, or by a combination with other railroad companies, are found to be covered by provisions of the act. In case of independently organized express companies, however, operating under contracts for transportation, the language of the act, as it now stands, is found to be so framed as not to bring them distinctly within the provisions. The words "wholly by railroad" in the first section, do not well define the business of express companies, which use very largely the services of teams, messengers, stage coaches and steamboats.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, submitted his report about strikes. It shows that in 1887 there were 471 strikes, involving 2,928 establishments, being an average of 6.2 establishments in each strike; 1882, 471 strikes, 2,105 establishments, average 4.6 establishments; 1883, 478 strikes, 2,759 establishments, average 5.8 establishments; 1884, 443 strikes, 2,367 establishments, average 5.3 establishments; 1885, 645 strikes, 2,284 establishments, average 3.5 establishments; 1886, 1,412 strikes, 9,893 establishments, average 7 establishments. Total, 3,963 strikes, involving 22,336 establishments, the general average being 5.7 establishments. In 1887, the report says, there were, according to the best information obtainable, 853 strikes, the details of which are not obtainable.

Mrs. Eunice Bosworth Taylor, wife of Congressman E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, died of apoplexy at Providence hospital, where she had been removed on being found unconscious in the street. Her identity was unknown for several hours after her demise. Mrs. Taylor left her late residence in the morning apparently in perfect health, to do some shopping. She was on her way home, and within about two blocks of her residence, when she fell to the pavement. She was removed unconscious to a neighboring drug store, and there being nothing except the word "Bosworth" on a handkerchief in her pocket to disclose her identity, an ambulance was summoned and she was taken to Providence hospital. About the time her friends began to notice her absence, they read in the evening papers a paragraph describing a lady, whose name could not be learned, having been taken to the hospital, and mentioning the handkerchief with the name of "Bosworth" upon it. Her husband at once went to the hospital, but found his wife dead. They had been married only a month.

A "REAL" DRAMA.

Hitting Strikers in Possession of a Telegraph Office and Robbing the Safe.

From 150 to 175 employees of the Minnesota Granite Works, at Honesdale, Minn., now on a strike for back pay, started a riot. James Lester, a telegraph operator at Honesdale, wired: "The rioters have gained possession of the telegraph office. I have now a revolver on each side of my head. They have demanded the money in the safe and are trying to open it." Here the message stopped, and nothing has been heard since. There was less than \$200 in the safe. Deputy Sheriff Free, of Tower, left with a posse of twenty men to quell the riot. The strikers have been getting out granite for the new auditorium building at Chicago. The laborers are mainly Hungarians and Bohemians, and form almost the total population of Honesdale.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

There was a grand jubilee of saloonkeepers at Kansas City, Mo., because Recorder Davenport had declared the Sunday closing ordinance unconstitutional. The decision considered at great length the right of council to give the recorder power to impose greater penalties than those allowed by the charter, and held that council did not have such power, and that part of the ordinance being void, the whole was, and the revocation of license was intended as a part of a penalty and could not hold.

A GREAT STRIKE.

COAL OPERATORS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES AT WAR AGAIN.

After Settling up their Differences with their Employers, the Men Ordered Out Again—500 "Pinkerton" Men on Duty.

The coal strikers who resumed work reported for duty as usual at Post Richmond. A few were late, but a majority were on time and went to work apparently with a will. Freight along the wharves was handed as usual, and in the round house all was bustle and activity. Some of the men, however, were not so cheerful and discontent was plainly written upon their faces. The discharge of the four men who had been prominent in the proceedings of the executive board of the Reading assembly, Bernard J. Sharky, Ambrose Hyde, Thos. B. Bennett and John B. Kelly—was the cause of this dissatisfaction. The sudden change of front on the part of the railroad officials was a great surprise to the leaders and the rank and file of the strikers and caused considerable indignation. The strikers thought the company would only insist upon the discharge of disobedient employees, and that the men who were so summarily dismissed would not be disturbed. The determined attitude of the railroad company annoyed the men and made them very stubborn, and they threatened to renew hostilities. Most of the men were at work along the wharves, but there were not a few idlers. They gathered at various meeting places and excitedly discussed the situation. Some of them roundly denounced the Reading officials for what they termed the "persecution" of their leaders.

Reading railroad Knights of Labor at Shamokin declare that they will not return to work until their discharged associates at that place are reinstated. Three train crews of non-union men are at work, but there are 35 locomotives there without crews. The coal miners in that locality are all idle owing to a lack of transportation facilities. Railroad strikers, however, declare that the miners will go on strike as soon as requested to do so. Good order prevails among the strikers.

Chairman Lee, of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, revoked the order to go to work, and once more called out Philadelphia and Reading men. The act that about thirty members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers obtained engines held by the Knights has made the feeling between these parties very bitter, and probably 800 new hands have been employed in the place of old ones and sent to points where they were needed.

At noon the whistles of one of the engines was blown five times, as a signal to stop work. The crews of seven of the engines heeded the signal and put out the fires. The superintendent of the company states that the other seven crews remained loyal to the company.

Over 700 coal handlers left the yard and leaders said they obeyed an order to strike and the superintendent said they had gone home on account of the rain and intended to come back again.

Superintendent Keim denies that there is a strike, and while there was no trouble of any kind during the day, the company sent for additional police and obtained the services of 50 uniformed men. It has, in addition to these, 500 Pinkerton detectives and private police men scattered around the coal piers and vicinity. The reason for this action was a fear that some damage to property might be attempted. The men assert there is no excuse for sending policemen to the scene, and they say that they are as anxious as the company, that no property shall be damaged.

The following notice was posted at Willow street wharf in Philadelphia: "A reward of \$1,000 will be paid any person or persons who will furnish evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of violence to company employees or its property. J. A. Swigard, General Superintendent." In the afternoon, nearly 200 coal and freight engineers, brakemen and firemen were called to Reading, paid off and discharged for the part they took in the strike.

Notwithstanding the fact that Knights of Labor leaders at Pottsville declare that there is a general strike all along the line of the Reading railroad, there is no perceptible interruption of operations. The usual complement of coal trains left mostly of non-union crews and Brotherhood engineers, a number of whom had lost their places on the Reading road through the Brotherhood lockout of 1877. Their places were then taken by Knights of Labor, and they now gleefully retaliate. Knights of Labor leaders appear discontented and disheartened at the situation and outlook. Around Port Richmond quiet prevails everywhere. A largely-attended meeting of local Assembly No. 6,835, which is the largest one on the Reading lines, was held at Mutual hall, until nearly midnight. This assembly is composed of coal-handlers, stevedores, and, in fact, all of the employees around Port Richmond, and has a membership of nearly 3,000. All of those present were very enthusiastic, and were loud in the declaration that this trouble will be a fight to the finish.

DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.

The Joliet Ill., Water Works Co., which is digging mains and blasting through rock, left their giant powder exposed where some boys who inhabit the streets could find it. A crowd of youngsters stole a quart can full of the explosive and experimented with it. The result was the blowing up of the entire crowd, hurling can exploded with terrific force, hurling George Houser, John Rosenruch and Frank Jackson forty feet. Houser was terribly burned. His face was burned to a crisp, his eyes blown out, his hair burned off and his clothes burned from his body.

WOOLFOLK OUTDONE.

A Man Kills His Wife and Six Children and Then Commits Suicide.

A tragedy took place in Lee county, Ga., which almost rivals the Woolfolk tragedy in the number of its victims, and eclipses it in that the criminal added his own dead body to the funeral pile. The scene as described is shocking in the extreme. Nathaniel Read was of a sullen nature, extremely jealous, and highly passionate, and was always at outs with his family, which consisted of a wife and six children. His wife lived in dread of him, and his children covered in his presence, and always sought some place where his eye could not rest upon them. According to a boy who staid with the family, Read was taciturn and angry. He would sit for an hour at a time with an ugly-looking dirk in his hand, which he would pass over his other hand, as if in the act of strapping it. Whenever the children would come near him he would grit his teeth and mumble curses. After dark he feigned sudden sickness, and told the boy to go for a doctor. The boy ran, and it was several hours before he returned accompanied by a physician. They were astonished to find the house mouldering ruin, while the stench from the roasted corpses was unendurable. Not much could be done in the way of investigation until daylight, when about fifty neighbors were drawn together. The bloody knife was found beside the well. It was evident that Read must have cut his victims' throats, seven in number, as they slept, and then set the house on fire. In the well, Read's body was found. A frightful gash was in his throat, which must have been inflicted just as he jumped into the well.

FAIR HANDS STARTED IT.

The "blowing in" of the Sheffield Furnace company—the first furnace—which occurred at Sheffield, Ala., was appropriately celebrated. All of the business houses of the city were closed from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m., and a large crowd gathered at the furnace. The furnace was in order and everything worked smoothly. Miss Sarah H. Moses applied the torch to light the furnace fire, and gave the signal for putting on the blast. Speeches were made at the furnace by Col. Thomas Paul-hac and W. S. Hall. A large party of citizens and invited guests partook of a handsome banquet, and closed the day with pledges to the success of the first completed of Sheffield's five furnaces.

HIS HEAD CUT OFF.

A distressing accident occurred in Pittsburg, Pa. James Saloman quarreled with his wife and left the house in anger; his wife followed him, carrying her child in arms and their little son ran after, calling to his father to return. Just on a railroad crossing, Saloman paused, looked back, was knocked down by a passing train and his head was cut entirely off by the car wheels, the tragedy occurring in full view of the man's wife. The poor woman, nearly crazed with grief and horror, picked up the severed head, kissed it wildly and imploring forgiveness for quarreling.

SEDITIONARY HANDBILLS CIRCULATED.

The university students have made things pretty lively lately in St. Petersburg, Russia, for the police. A large number of seditious handbills, printed on the hektograph, are in circulation. All attempts to discover the source of the handbills on the part of the police, have been fruitless. The handbills appeal to the students to join the party of "liberty and to avenge their comrades, who were murdered in Moscow." "The student's grievances," the handbill says, "are great, but they are nothing compared with the sufferings of the people." The authorities have decided not to reopen the universities until the end of February.

GLADSTONE SNOWBALLED.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Dover, England, on his way to the Continent. A small crowd assembled at the depot. Mr. Gladstone was greeted with hoots. A number of roughs outside the depot threw snowballs at him, none of which, however, struck him. A delegation of Kentish liberals waited on him at the town hall and presented him with an address.

VIGOROUS MEASURES NEEDED.

The Utah Indians are off their reservation east of the Utah line, and they are buying all the rifles and other firearms they can obtain. It is feared an outbreak will soon occur. They have been informed that they are not on their reservation, and that they are breaking their pledges given last Summer. They say that they intend to hunt where they can find game in plenty, and that the white men cannot hinder them.

WAR PROBABLE.

It has become a settled conviction of the diplomatic circles in Berlin that the Czar's pacific tendencies have been overcome by the pan slavist faction, and that he is now under control of the war party, the leaders of which are likely to precipitate a war by some act of provocation committed without the Czar's full assent.

The Power of Association.

"Pass me the butter, Charles," she said.
She had been a widow, she had married again, and they, too, had gone to Washington to begin the honeymoon.
"My name is George," he said coldly and with discriminating emphasis.
"I know it, George," she replied; "you must excuse me, I was misled. It is the same butter."—*Puck*