

# Hillsboro Recorder.

WE'LL HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.  
VOL. I. HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888. NO. 23.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

### FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

What Our National Law Makers are Doing—Departmental Gossip—Movements of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

Among the papers presented to the Senate was a letter from Allen & Co., publishers, Augusta, Maine, urging the necessity of the issue of fractional currency. Mr. Frye, who presented it, stated as a fact astounding to him, that this firm often received in its business one thousand dollars a day in payment of a fraction of a dollar in stamps. By Mr. Hale, a petition against any change in the fishery treaties, and in favor of the rights of American fishermen under existing treaties and legislation. Also, by Mr. Voorhes, in favor of the present tariff on lumber. Also, by Mr. Collom, several petitions of the Illinois state grange, indorsing inter-state commerce; favoring government ownership of telegraph lines, denouncing gambling in "futures," favoring the restriction of immigration as proposed in the Reagan bill, opposing the abolition of the whiskey and tobacco tax, and favoring the placing of salt, lumber, sugar, etc., on the free list. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Collom, amendments to his postal telegraph bill; by Mr. Blair, to encourage the holding of the national industrial exposition of arts, mechanics and productions of the colored race throughout the United States, in Atlanta, Ga., in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Brown offered a resolution declaring that the practice of the government was correct for the first three-quarters of the century of its existence when it collected accessory revenues at ports or other boundaries, by tariff, except in case of war or other great emergencies, when internal revenue or direct tax laws were imposed, but which were repealed as soon as the emergency ceased. Also that the present internal revenue laws were enacted as a war measure, and that it has now become the imperative duty of Congress to enact appropriate laws for their repeal at the earliest day. A lengthy debate took place between Senators Sherman and Voorhes in regard to the President's Message. At the close of Mr. Voorhes' speech, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the finance committee; but action on that motion was withheld to give Mr. Teller an opportunity to make some remarks. Mr. Teller spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Voorhes' criticisms of his (Teller's) former statement. Pending the resolution to refer the President's Message to the finance committee, the Senate, at 3:30, went into secret session.

In the House, a great many bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Herbert, of Alabama, to regulate the jurisdiction of circuit court commissioners. By Mr. Wheeler, to provide for a reduction of custom duties; also to establish a court of appeals; also to amend the civil service act; also granting pensions to survivors of Indian wars who have attained the age of seventy years; also to establish signal stations on the West Indian Islands; also for the temporary support of common schools; also for the refunding of the cotton tax; also to remove the tax from tobacco and spirits made from fruits. By Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to provide for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. By Mr. Adams, of Illinois, for the removal of dangerous aliens from the territory of the United States. By Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the votes of the people of the States. Also, to organize Indian Territory under the name of Oklahoma and consolidate certain tribes under the territorial government and allot lands in severalty among the Indians; to establish a new department of industries and public works. By Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, creating the postal telegraph of the United States.

#### GOSSIP.

The President has decided that he will not appoint a delegate to the medical congress, to be held at Lima, Peru.

Owing to the prevalence of a disease of an epidemic character, which has attacked hogs in Denmark, the governments of Norway and Sweden have established a quarantine against the importation of Danish hog products. The United States Treasury Department has been informed that being thus deprived of their principal market, Danish hog raisers will endeavor to find a market in the United States, and the department has taken steps to prevent the importation of diseased hogs from Denmark.

The reason why President Cleveland presented his jubilee gift to the Pope, through Cardinal Gibbons, and not through the American minister at Rome, J. B. Stallo, is that Stallo has made himself very obnoxious to Catholics by his acts at Rome, and would not be personally received at the Vatican. At a banquet by a distinguished Roman gentleman recently, one of the cardinals was among the guests. Minister Stallo was also invited. When he entered and saw the cardinal, he created consternation by announcing that he could not participate in any entertainment in Rome where Catholic clergymen were among the guests, and immediately withdrew from the residence.

Naval circles have been thrown into a state of consternation by the reports from San Francisco, Cal., relative to the discovery of grave defects in the steel intended to be used in the construction of the cruiser Charleston now being built there. While an attempt was being made recently to bend slightly the heavy 8-inch steel deck-beams, several of them snapped in pieces under the strain of a

hydraulic jack, to the great astonishment of the construction officers. Much of this steel has already been used in the construction of other cruisers and gun-boats now building, and an alarming feature of the accident at the California shipyard is that it casts grave doubt upon the strength of the other material that has already been built into ships.

### THE FIENDS CAUGHT.

A Family of Murderers Come Up With in Texas by Cowboy Avengers.

The Kelly family, the Oak City initiators of the famous Bender family, have been overtaken by swift and awful retribution. A posse of self-appointed avengers found them in Texas, whither they had fled from their ranch in "No Man's Land," and, in the fight that ensued, the mother and daughter were killed. The old man escaped, but the son, Bill, was caught and hanged. The horrible crimes charged against the Kelly family even surpass those of the notorious Bender family, and recall the juvenile stories of the giants, who, in ancient times, established themselves in some lonely spot and fed upon the bodies of unhappy travelers. They were believed to be respectable, honest and harmless people, and their ranch being on the public road—or what goes as a public road in that country—travelers stopped there almost every day to get something to eat, or, perhaps, a night's lodging. The family consisted of Kelly, his wife, one son and a daughter, the children both grown. Although illiterate, they were certainly cleanly and evidently industrious. In the centre of the floor they had constructed a trap door which opened into a basement underneath. Their practice seems to have been to sound their victim and ascertain, as far as possible, the extent of his cash in hand. Then they deliberately, it seems, prepared to dispose of him. Either the father or the son, or in some case the daughter—who was not a bad-looking girl—carried on a conversation with the guest, while the mother prepared the meal. Everything being in readiness for the sacrifice, the victim was seated at the table, his chair being placed on the trap-door. At a given signal the spring was touched and the unhappy traveler would be thrown into the basement, where, in the dark—if the fall did not break his neck—he could be dispatched at pleasure. This is supposed to have been the modus operandi, for no one is known to have ever escaped from their clutches. Some of the friends of Merchant, Johnson the cowboy partner of a murdered Texan, concluded to catch these people if it took the rest of their lives to do it, and accordingly they left town one morning going almost due west. They had gone about fifty miles from their starting point and were preparing to camp on a small creek, when one of the cowboys noticed a dug-out, that seemed to have been newly made, a short distance up the stream, and started towards it, calling to his companions to come on and see if they could learn anything of the chase from these people. All at once he stopped short, and ducked. The next instant the sharp report of a rifle broke the stillness and a bullet whistled past the ear of the man in advance. This proved that their prey had been run to earth, and the whole party beat a retreat to concoct some scheme to capture the gang. The wagon used by the family in reaching the place, stood some distance from the sod house. It was finally decided that three of the party should advance and dig down into the place while the other four covered the house with their guns. Accordingly this plan was adopted, and the three delegated for the hazardous task advanced and mounted the roof. The parties inside could not get a chance to fire on them now until the roof should be caved in, when the greatest danger would be incurred for the attacking party. A hole was finally made in the top, when a rapid fusillade began within, and one of the attacking party was shot through the heart. Nothing daunted, the others hauled up that old wagon, which was partly loaded with dry hay, and set it on fire right over the hole, amid a perfect rain of bullets. The smoke poured into the house, as did the hot coals, but not one of the family appeared. Getting tired of waiting, the avengers closed upon the place, and getting to the entrance a desperate fight took place. The interior of the dugout was literally flooded with bullets while cries and curses came from within. At last the son, Bill Kelly, staggered from the hole, a horrible looking sight. His hair was on fire and one arm had been broken in two places. Following him came the mother, flourishing a big knife in one hand and trying to use a revolver with the other. One of the attacking party taking deliberate aim, killed her just as her miserable and cowardly husband came running out, both hands up, and begging piteously that his life be spared. To capture both father and son it took but an instant, and then the captives showed their pangs to get away with their feet.

The prisoners were tortured in a very conceivably manner, the father begging all the time for mercy, while the son boasted of his wicked deeds, until unable to bear with him, he was hatched and simply dragged to death over the prairie on horseback. The whole party were so interested in watching this death scene that the old man was forgotten, and as it was now dusk, he succeeded in mounting his horse and getting a start before his absence was discovered. He escaped. The man who had been dragging young Bill around joined in the chase, and when it ended he found that his victim had literally been torn to pieces on the sharp rocks and hard ground.

### WANT IT FREE.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial club, of Augusta, Ga., by a unanimous vote, it was decided to request the Council to make the city bridge free at once.

## SOLID PROSPERITY.

### MAGNIFICENT SHOWING MADE BY THE SOUTH IN 1887.

The World Will Be Astonished at the Array of Figures Showing What Has Been Done in a Year.

The year 1887, so far as the South is concerned, was, in many respects, the most remarkable year in its history, as more was accomplished for the progress and prosperity of the whole South than ever before in the same length of time.

From Maryland to Texas, progress was remarkable, covering almost the entire range of industry, and there is scarcely a line of manufacturing or mining business in the whole number of new enterprises reported during 1887, that is not more than twice as large as in 1886. Of the fourteen Southern States there are only four in which the capital invested in new enterprises was not double the amount invested the year before.

The amount of capital, including capital stock of incorporated companies organized in 1887, was:

State	Amount
Alabama	\$ 47,000,000
Arkansas	24,400,000
Florida	2,900,000
Georgia	15,800,000
Kentucky	20,000,000
Louisiana	8,100,000
Maryland	15,100,000
Mississippi	4,700,000
North Carolina	9,700,000
South Carolina	8,800,000
Tennessee	25,800,000
Texas	16,400,000
Virginia	23,200,000
West Virginia	8,300,000
Total	\$ 206,200,000

against \$120,200,000 in 1886. In cotton manufacturing there has been great activity and seventy-seven new mills have been projected, many of them being now under construction, which is the largest number of new mills ever reported in one year. Cotton mills are reported as having largely over-sold their production, and many old mills are being enlarged to meet the demand for their goods. The increasing diversification of Southern industries is illustrated in the fact that Alabama alone secured, during the year, the location of five large car building plants, two at Decatur and one each at Birmingham, Anniston and Gadsden. The Anniston works will cost \$1,000,000, employ 1,000 mechanics and will turn out twenty complete cars a day, from freight to passenger, parlor and sleeping cars, the entire work, from making wheels to the upholstering, to be done in these shops. One of the car plants at Decatur is being built by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and the other will be large works, now at Urbana, Ohio, which are to be removed to Decatur.

A tabulated statement shows the progress of industrial development in 1887 in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, as follows: Agricultural implement factories, 22; breweries, 5; bridge works, 8; car works, 25; cotton and woolen mills, 147; electric light works, 98; flour and grist mills, 177; foundries and machine shops, 184; blast furnaces, 78; gas companies, 57; glass works, 17; ice factories, 80; mines and quarries, 604; natural gas companies, 115; oil mills, 45; pipe works, 4; potteries, 12; railroad companies, 202; rolling mills, stamp mills and smelters, 43; steel plants, 10; street railways, 132; water works, 5,640; 135; wood working establishments, miscellaneous, 864. There were organized:

In Alabama—7 agricultural implement works, 4 bridge works, 8 car works, 18 cotton and woolen mills, 47 foundries and machine shops, 83 blast furnaces, 43 mining and quarrying companies, 17 natural gas companies, 3 pipe works, 41 railroad companies, 16 electric light works, 104 wood working establishments and 152 miscellaneous industries.

In Arkansas—4 car works, 7 cotton and woolen mills, 2 blast furnaces, 82 mines and quarries, 40 railroad companies and 45 stamp mills and smelters. In the last named branch, Arkansas also takes first place.

In Florida—9 tobacco factories, 4 cotton and woolen mills, 32 railroad companies, 11 water works, 42 wood working establishments.

In Georgia—7 agricultural implement works, 24 cotton and woolen mills, 10 blast furnace companies, 2 glass works, 68 mines and quarries, 33 railroads, 22 street railways and 92 wood working establishments.

In Kentucky—4 cotton and woolen mills, 4 blast furnaces, 35 mines and quarries, 34 natural gas companies, 3 foot works, 6 water works and 42 wood working establishments.

In Louisiana—3 cotton and woolen mills, 1 blast furnace, 0 mines and quarries, 6 oil mills, 9 distilleries, 8 potteries, 8 rice mills, 5 sugar mills and 25 wood working establishments.

In Mississippi—3 cotton and woolen mills, 1 blast furnace, 4 mines and quarries, 3 railroads, 15 wood working establishments and 28 miscellaneous.

In North Carolina—12 carriage and wagon works, 27 cigar and tobacco factories, 26 cotton and woolen mills (the state leading in this branch), 81 flour and grist mills, 18 ice factories, 33 mines and quarries, 18 railroads, 9 street railways and 67 wood working establishments.

In South Carolina—21 cotton and woolen mills, 10 mines and quarries, 9 water works, 1 rice mill, 6 railroads and 14 wood working establishments.

In Texas—3 car works, 2 car wheel works, 19 cotton and woolen mills, 20 electric light works, 51 flour and grist mills (Texas leading the South in this branch), 29 foundries and machine shops, 17 ice factories, 7 oil mills, 37 railroads, 30 water works, 27 wood working establishments.

The year 1887 has surpassed all other years in the extent of railway mileage constructed in the South. From a table, published by the *Railway Age*, showing the number of lines of mileage laid in the South, the following is extracted:

State	Miles
West Virginia	53
Virginia	64
North Carolina	181
South Carolina	104
Georgia	281
Florida	10
Alabama	15
Mississippi	5
Louisiana	65
Tennessee	16
Kentucky	163

### RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

Four Severe Accidents in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois.

The most disastrous collision that ever occurred on the Cincinnati Southern Road, took place one mile north of Greenwood, Ky. Limited express No. 3 ran into limited express No. 1, which left Cincinnati, between tunnels 7 and 8, demolishing both engines, throwing every car from the track on train No. 3 except the two sleepers, and killing the following persons outright: Lee Withrow, baggage master on No. 1; L. Callan, baggage master on No. 2; M. B. Powell, Baltimore & Ohio express messenger on No. 3. Engineer Michael, of train No. 3, tells a story that would make the blood run cold in the veins of the strongest man. He was running down grade at a rate of sixty miles an hour and did not see No. 1 approaching his train until it was about fifty feet away, and without stopping to reverse his engine or turn on the air, he fell out of the cab window and landed in a lot of bushes and finally dropped in a mud hole. One of his ankles was badly hurt by the fall. No. 1 was running up grade at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour. Sam Bennett was the conductor on this train, and on meeting Conductor Schrum, said: "What does this mean?" Schrum replied, "I had orders to run to Somerset regardless of No. 1, and here is my order." On taking it from his pocket he discovered his mistake, for it ordered him to run to Summit. The dreadful discovery was too much for poor Schrum, and he has lost his mind. Three different times he succeeded in getting away from his friends, who were watching him at Somerset, Ky., and started for the woods. The accident occurred between tunnels 7 and 8, one hundred and seventy-four miles from Cincinnati. Both are curve tunnels, and there is a distance of 300 feet between them. The greater portion of this is a cut, the valley being between sixty and one hundred feet deep. The sides of the fill are very steep. Had either train been two seconds sooner the crash would have taken place in one of the tunnels. The north bound train was a light one owing to delays on other roads entering Chattanooga. It was what train men call a "jumped up" train, formed at Chattanooga. There was, at the time of the accident, but one person in the smoker, and that was the "butcher boy" who was badly hurt. The responsibility of the accident seems to rest with the conductor and engineer of the north bound train, and yet their mistake was one that was quite natural under the circumstances. A fast Chicago express on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, consisting of two sleepers and five day coaches, collided with a freight train consisting of two engines and sixty cars, three miles from Meadville, Pa. Five persons were killed outright, among whom was one passenger; thirteen others were wounded; nine of them fatally. Following are names of the killed, so far as ascertained: William George, engineer, and Humes, fireman, of the leading freight engine. E. P. Swan and Arthur Irwin, engineer and fireman of the Chicago express. Both trains present a terrible scene of destruction. When the collision occurred the fast express was making up lost time and going at the top speed. The blame is said to rest with the freight train, who were running on the express train's time, and Chicago sixteen passengers. Among the wounded are: Joseph Boynton, of Meadville, express agent, seriously hurt and is delirious; Phillip Faulk, of San Francisco, right arm fractured; S. A. Malone, of Salamanca, N. Y., right leg broken; Adolph Buser, of Cincinnati, both legs crushed. The wreck was caused by the freight engineers leaving Meadville in advance of their orders. The night express train for Milwaukee that leaves Chicago over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, smashed into a freight train at Sbermerville, Illinois, during a blinding snow storm. The engine and mail car of the passenger train were derailed, together with several freight cars, making a wreck and giving passengers a severe shaking up. No lives were lost, but Engineer Little was hurt seriously and a fireman, name unknown, probably fatally. Another disastrous and fatal wreck occurred on the line of the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, six miles from Kots, Indiana, near the crossing of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Chicago & Indiana coal railroads, at Wildors, Ind., by the collision of two sections of the fast stock trains going east. The engineer of the rear section was unable to see the first section on account of a snow storm and his engine went crashing into the rear car, demolishing the engine and caboose. The rear brakeman was burned to a crisp.

### SUMMARY MEASURES.

At Madisonville, county seat of Madison county, Texas, a body of armed citizens—calling themselves reformers—shot and killed Bill Holo while he was standing on the steps of Viser's store, and then hanged "Red" Paige and another man, whose name is not known.

## THE BUSY WORLD.

### PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE EVER-PRESENT NEWSPAPER MAN.

The European Powers Preparing for a Great Struggle—Irish Affairs—Storms—Railroad Accidents, Suicides, etc.

Erard's piano factory (the oldest in the world) in Paris, France, was destroyed by fire.

The Alhambra Theatre at Antwerp was destroyed by fire. The theatre was a vast structure.

Two express trains on the Dutch State railroad, near Meppel, collided. Twenty-six persons were killed and many others injured.

A canal burst at a point near Dudley, not far from Birmingham, England. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless by the inundation.

The Liberal Radical Union has decided to give a public reception in London, England, to Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan after their release from Tullamore jail.

On the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee in Chicago, Ill., the Catholics of that city collected a purse of \$10,000, and it will be forwarded to Rome.

A powder magazine explosion at Aloy, China, destroyed one-fourth of the buildings in the town, blew fifty soldiers to atoms and killed several hundred of the inhabitants.

Prof. Thiersch, of the Leipsic University, has published the opinion, that according to recent accounts from San Remo, the Crown Prince's malady cannot be of a cancerous nature.

The Italian papers say Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of England, will treat with the Vatican for its support in the efforts being made to obtain autonomy for Ireland, Mr. Perisco having commenced the negotiations.

An earthquake in Mexico was perceptibly felt throughout its southern part, and in the city of Inguialala was quite severe. Some damage to property, consisting principally in the cracking of walls, is reported, but no loss of life.

There is much excitement in Kildysart, Ireland, over threats made against persons who aid boycotted people. Tradesmen, bakers and merchants have been notified that they will be blown to death if they furnish supplies to the police.

The most disastrous conflagration in the history of Salida, Colorado, occurred recently. Twenty-one houses were destroyed in the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, with an insurance of about one-third.

The board of poorhouse directors in Lancaster, Pa., asked the tramps confined in the county workhouse, one hundred and forty in all, if they were willing to go to Reading to take the strikers' places, and if so to sign a paper. But only twenty-five complied, the rest fearing violence.

Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, of Philadelphia, Pa., general investigator of the Knights of Labor, has issued a circular letter to the female members of the order wherever found. It deals with the subject of the condition of working women and girls and strongly advocates the expenditure of money for education instead of strikes.

A cradle containing 150 pounds of molten brass broke in the foundry of B. H. & H. Cramp, at Philadelphia, Pa., and the hot metal seriously injured four men and slightly hurt two more. The men about the furnace did not have time to seek a place of safety, and in an instant all of them were struck by flying pieces of iron or burnt by the hot metal. One will certainly die, and three others probably.

### LIMITING THE SUPPLY.

Seventeen individual collieries in the Shenandoah and Mountain district in Pennsylvania were working and more are likely to follow. All have agreed verbally to pay the present wages pending any settlement the Reading company may make. Coal dealers in Philadelphia are raising the price of coal 50 to 75 cents per ton, and many of them announce that they will only sell one ton on each order. Some dealers have been unable to replenish their stock for ten days past. A Pennsylvania railroad miners' train with 500 men, returning from work, was wrecked near Shenandoah. A sill was wedged on the road bed. This is the third attempt to wreck the train. The miners were very angry and threaten vengeance. Several persons were seriously injured. The miners riding on the train are all Knights of Labor working at mines paying their price. They do not understand the animus of the wreckers, but believe it is some dissatisfied parties who desire a stoppage of mining in the interior region.

### 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.

### "HUNT EAT CROW."

In the Circuit Court, at La Fayette, Indiana, Judge Vincent decided, that telephone companies were compelled by the statute law to rent instruments to customers at \$3 per month whether they wished or not.

## WHITE AND BLACK.

Battle Royal Between United States Troops to Settle the Question of Equality.

A revolt occurred at the United States barracks at St. Louis, Mo., between white and colored United States soldiers that resulted in the injury of many men, and probably will cost three lives. At this time there are many recruits at that station, and they drew their first pay, and made an onslaught on the sutler. Numerous brawls resulted, and a crowd from New York resented the familiarity of the colored troops, and a fight followed. The guardhouse was filled with the disorderly ones, and still the row kept up. Late in the day a drunken colored trooper was seen pursuing a fourteen-year-old white girl, and a party of white troopers were seen after him, and in due time handed him over to the officer of the day. This seemed to enrage a number of his comrades, and they forthwith left the barracks, starting for Carondelet. On their way they fell in with a squad of white troopers and proceeded to take vengeance. The white soldiers made their escape with a few bruises and made their way to the barracks, where they soon made up a party to handle the men. Armed with revolvers and carbines, they started in good order for Carondelet, but before they had gone far they were ordered to return and disarm, by the officer of the day. They refused to return to their quarters, but laid down their arms at once and then proceeded after the "enemy." At the river Des Peres bridge they met the colored troopers returning. An encounter immediately followed, and knives, clubs and rocks were used. The fight was one of desperation, and the white men's superior force was offset by the discipline of the colored troops who had entered a second term of service. In the mean time, word of the battle had reached the barracks, and four troops of cavalry were ordered out and arrived in Carondelet in time to save the police from attack. The mutineers dispersed, and they were arrested in detachments on a general order to arrest all troopers. The barracks, Carondelet and intervening country assumed a military aspect, and all night the soldiers' tread and demand of "halt!" rang out.

### POPE LEO'S JUBILEE.

The Grandest Demonstration Ever Made in the City of Rome.

The pontifical mass at Rome, Italy, in commemoration of the Pope's Jubilee, was a great success. Sixty thousand admission tickets had been issued, and the cathedral was packed. The Pope entered at 8:30 a. m., followed by the cardinals in procession. His holiness was received with loud and long continued shouts of "long live the Pope." The music of the mass was deeply impressive, and many persons in the audience were affected. The Pope blessed all present, and left the cathedral at 11 a. m., the whole audience expressing its joy by clapping hands, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and enthusiastic acclamations. Forty-eight cardinals and 328 archbishops and bishops were present at mass, and it is estimated there were thirty thousand persons in the audience. The Pope prayed for a long time in his private chapel, and then received the homage of the court of cardinals in the Sala Ducale. While assuming the sacerdotal vestments the Pope was overcome with emotion, and fainted, and strong salts were administered, and he soon returned to consciousness. He then ascended the gustatorial, and was borne on the shoulders of the sodari, attended by cardinals, into the cathedral. Just before he was fully vested for the altar, he again fainted, remaining unconscious a few minutes. Mass occupied twenty-eight minutes. After pronouncing the benediction the Pope again seated himself in the gustatorial chair, and was borne completely under the altar to the capella del sacramento, where he offered up the prayer of thanksgiving. During the ceremony the Pope wore the triple crown presented to him by the Emperor William.

### FROM THE GRAVE.

Willie Baxter died of diphtheria at Clearwater, Minn., and the next day his body was made ready for the coffin and the family retired from the room. Half an hour afterward some one returned to the apartment and found the body up and dressed in his everyday clothes. He insisted that he was not dead and was not going to die. However, in about an hour, during which time he talked cheerfully to those around him and seemed to be getting better, he suddenly fell over and was stone dead in an instant.

### COTTON REPORT.

The decline in Liverpool, England, seems to have made some of the timid "longs" sell out, as otherwise there seems to be nothing in the market to cause a decline. The latest news from that point is: "Certainly we have very seldom seen Manchester doing a bigger business, the export trade for yarns having carried off any surplus supplies, and it looks as if it would take some considerable advance in prices before consumption will be checked."

### BOUND TO ESCAPE.

Jailers Birdsong and Bassett, at the Macon, Ga., jail, in changing the anklets around Tom Woolfolk's leg, found that one of the staples that connect the lock chain with the ankle had been cut in two on one side, leaving a good big gap in one end of the staple. They set to work immediately to find the saw, and after a long search found a piece of broken case knife, with the blade all gapped up, concealed near the roof. This is his second attempt to escape within a week.