

Hillsboro Recorder.

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

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

NO. 34.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE

SPRINGS INTO BEING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

A Magnificent Electrical Display is Succeeded By a Wind, That Deals Heavy and Death Blows and Left.

The recent storm which swept over Georgia was dipped around from place to place in a manner at once bewildering and sensational. From the fatal visit to Lumber City to the house-smashing in Calhoun was a long distance, but the country between was pretty well spotted with smaller wrecks. The storm seems to have blown up from the Gulf, that fruitful nest of tornadoes, and, upon striking the western border of Georgia, to have come in collision with something which caused it to part into two columns. One of these passed on through the Chattahoochee valley, and escaped across Calhoun into Tennessee, where it went careening on its way of destruction. The other, after its fatal work in Lumber City, crossed the state into South and North Carolina, and spent its force on the Atlantic. Considering the extent of the disturbance, the fatalities were very few.

The day was the most beautiful one of the Spring. It was perfect Spring day, and when the sun went down there was no indication of the storm, which was then hanging over the country, and the people with no thought of the dangers to which they were to be subjected before another day came, sought their homes. The disturbance commenced about half past ten o'clock at night. Then the lightning began to flash. At first, the flashes were at irregular intervals and were followed by loud rumbling far away thunder, but in a short time the lightning became brighter and more rapid, and the thunder louder, more distinct and nearer. Finally, the flashes became one continuous flame, and the thunder continuous were the flashes that any portion of the country could be plainly seen almost constantly by those who were up. Just as the electrical display was most intense, rain began falling. At first it came steadily in large drops, but in a minute a perfect deluge ensued. Then with the rain came the wind; it was intense. It moved along only as a cyclone can move, and with it houses, barns, fences and timber went down. It roared and moaned and went by like a flash. For ten minutes it continued, and then a calm ensued. The wind moved from the west to the east, and went along with a roll and dip, howling, whistling and singing, until everybody was aroused. Its velocity was intense, and houses wavered and rocked upon their foundations until people, in many cases, fearing that their dwellings would go over, ran out into the drenching cold rain.

Austell felt the effects of the cyclone most severely. The town is built upon two hills—one upon the north side of the railroad and the other upon the south side. Between these two hills is a narrow vale in which the business houses are located. The hills are considerably higher than the little vale, and upon them the greatest destruction to property and the loss of life occurred. The most severe part of the storm—divided just east of the town and leaving the vale untouched, swept the hills upon either side. On the north side of the road and just upon the top of the hill, Rafe Howard, a negro blacksmith, had a house which was struck with full force. Howard and his wife were in one room in bed, and their son, a boy of sixteen years, was in another room. When the wind hit the house it rose and dropped back. Then it rose again and again dropped back. Then the timbers began creaking, and in an instant the roof dropped in, and the walls tumbled down and the house was flat upon the ground, completely ruined. Howard was instantly killed, and his boy was severely hurt; the wife escaped serious injury. A barn near the residence of Mayor N. A. Morse was levelled, also a two-story house built by Mr. Morse for Dr. Potter of Macon, who was to occupy it in April.

Calhoun suffered the most of any place visited by the cyclone. About half a minute before it manifested itself at Calhoun, it struck the residence of Farmer Gaines, about a mile and a half south-west of the town. He and his family were sleeping when the storm hit; how their house. They were covered, with debris, but were not seriously injured. The first building of any importance that was struck was a saw-mill owned by Z. D. Gray. This was leveled to the ground. The wreck was complete. The colored Baptist church, near by, was simultaneously razed to the earth. The walls and ceiling fell and crushed the benches and the pulpit to the earth. Haynes' hotel, a new and handsome building, was not much damaged, but was fearfully wrecked and thrown out of position. The Western & Atlantic railroad agent's house, occupied by Mrs. Willingham as a boarding house for school children, was blown to atoms. Near by was situated a handsome residence, belonging to N. J. Boaz, and rented to a lady. The roof of this house was blown off, the chimneys were broken to pieces, and the window blinds blown away. On the corner of the street was a one-story frame house, occupied by an aged negro woman named Mary Montgomery and her two grandchildren. This was literally lifted off the ground and shaken into fragments, and the colored woman seriously hurt. Mrs. Dyer's residence was visited by the storm, and demolished. At the time, it was unoccupied. Old Tom, the truckman at the railway depot, was in his bed and was blown out into the darkness, twenty feet or more. He was severely cut in the head but will recover. The railway depot felt the fury of the storm. It is a large, substantial brick building. Every particle of the

(in roofing was blown off, and much of the sheathing was unloosed. Heavy boards were sailing through the air, and even the thick brick walls were broken. The general merchandise store of Hicks & Engrams was destroyed, entailing a loss of nearly \$2,000. The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches were badly injured, and altogether the injury to property cannot be less than \$30,000. The following is a partial list of the sufferers: M. L. Mathews, Gray & Sims, J. B. T. Horrell, Himes & King, J. N. Patrick, J. B. Johnson, W. M. Huggins, Hicks & Pitts, Mrs. G. W. Reed, Reens & Malone, J. M. Horlan & Co., County Courthouse, Mrs. Sue Foster, Mrs. E. J. Simmons, E. J. Ricker, M. E. Ellis, Daniel Ellis, T. M. Ellis, Samuel Pulliam, O. N. Stow, A. W. Reens, I. M. Ballou, J. M. Neal, Ferguson & Robertson, H. F. Ferguson, Mrs. Norcross, Dr. J. H. Malone, N. J. Boaz, B. G. Boaz. Three years ago there was a half-witted colored girl in the place who professed to be able to read into the future. She would go up the side of the hill and stay there alone hours at a time. One afternoon she came back very much excited and told several people that she had seen a strange sight; that something had come to her and told her that Calhoun was to be destroyed by a cyclone, March (the 29th), 1888. She was so earnest, that somebody wrote up the incident, and it was published. She missed it only one day.

The turpentine works of Whidden & Holland, two miles north of Lumber City, were completely demolished, the still, commissary and every house and shanty being blown away. W. B. Whiddon was sleeping in a house with his partner, and they rushed out to save themselves, but had run only a few steps when the house was blown over on them and crushed them so that they seemed to have hardly an unbroken bone left in their bodies, and were killed instantly; all their clothing was blown from their bodies, except a small fragment of Mr. Whiddon's under vest. Two other men, sleeping in another house, were also crushed and killed by the house being blown down upon them. Several other persons were wounded and injured, more or less seriously. There was a large lot of saw logs in Sugar creek. The storm blew the water out of the creek and turned the raft in a perpendicular position. The village consisted of twelve or fifteen buildings and two stores, and there is not the sign of a house left. The goods from the stores are scattered everywhere. Bolts of calico and shoes and groceries are to be found scattered in all parts of the storm area. On the railroad side, track, before the cyclone came up, there were several cars standing, some of them heavily loaded with lumber, but in a few moments more they were one hundred and fifty yards away from the track out in an old field. One of the most remarkable things that occurred was the switch target. It was twisted off and carried away as if it had been a mere shrub. The turpentine distillery and saw mills were completely destroyed, and the lumber was scattered for one-half mile around. There were about 1,000 barrels of turpentine in the building, and these were sent up like rockets in the air, and some of them were blown a half mile and scattered everywhere.

In Lithuania a dozen other buildings were injured, some blown entirely down. The wind track was about one half mile wide and took fences and trees before it. Frank Boxby, his son, and son-in-law were in a house when it was blown down. The timbers fell upon them, and they were all hurt. Boxby's injuries are the severest and it is believed that he will die. His son-in-law's back was broken. Mrs. Sarain, living near the town, was struck by a piece of falling timber blown from her house, and badly hurt. West Point, LaGrange, Palmetto, Newnan and Griffin, Powder Spring, Marietta, Cartersville, Cave Springs, Rome and Cedar-town did not suffer much. E. B. Halcomb's house, at Ackworth, was blown down as well as the Baptist church, at Tallapoosa.

The First Baptist church, (colored,) at Gainesville, was blown down, as well as Hood's brick cotton warehouse at Harmony Grove. Sims' steam mill, at Washington, was unroofed, and a colored church in course of construction at that place was destroyed. A freight train from Lula to Athens ran into a tree, which had been blown across the entrance to a cut. The smokestack and whistle of the engine were knocked off. A negro brakeman by the name of Bob Reese was sitting on the top of a box car, when the tree struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly.

Talladega, Ala., suffered badly. One of the dormitories of the State University for the deaf, dumb and blind, had its gable end blown in, and covering the deaf mutes with the debris, breaking their heads into splinters without seriously injuring the boys. Two miles from Talladega the beautiful iron bridge of the A. & A. R. R., spanning Talladega creek, was pried by the wind into a mass of ruins into the middle of the stream. The storm seems to have divided up into sectional cyclones, taking various directions, switching, as it were, from the main body of the hurricane which swept northwest. The wind which passed over the asylum seems to have been about twenty yards in width, and was sweeping above the surface some forty feet, as it carried away the roof of the dormitory and other buildings without touching the shrubbery.

Dispatches state that the hurricane passed over East Tennessee. At and near Leñoir's much damage was done, and several lives lost. The residence of J. H. Williams, three miles east of Leñoir, was completely swept away, and his wife carried off in the wreck and killed. The body of Mrs. Williams was found next day in the Tennessee river, where it had been blown. A few miles

distant, another dwelling was blown down and a young man named Smith was killed, and several other members of the family injured. The next residence struck by the storm was that of Geo. W. Hardin. The building was totally demolished, but the family escaped the storm, then crossed a timbered ridge, and tore up every tree by the roots in its track. The home of James Linginfelter was reduced to kindling wood. In it were James B. Smith, who was killed, and a little daughter of Linginfelter, who had a leg broken. The dwellings of William King and John Gideon were blown down. Seven members of the King family were seriously hurt that they cannot recover. The house of Lafayette Prater was a total wreck, and Jackson Prater was blown over the garden fence, but escaped with slight injuries. The cyclone traveled in a northerly direction. A bureau in the Williams house was found half a mile from where the residence stood. At London, Tenn., the house of George Moses was completely destroyed, and every member of his family badly hurt. Andrew Worley's house was also carried away, and the members of his family were seriously injured. The bacon from Worley's smoke-house was blown two miles away. The storm was very severe along the Tennessee river.

KENTUCKY'S TROUBLE.

Her State Treasurer is a Half a Million Deficient, and Runs Away.

Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, suspended the treasurer of the state, James W. Tate, who is charged with defalcation in his office, and who has fled from the state. The defaulting official has been treasurer for twenty-one years. He was considered the soul of honor, and the news will prove a tremendous sensation throughout the state. A later dispatch from Frankfort states that an investigation immediately instituted on the recommendation of Governor Buckner disclosed a deficit in Tate's office of \$150,000, and that the irregularities seem to run back eleven years. The discovery of Tate's shortage is a result of an examination of his books, by an expert accountant. The Governor has placed the treasurer's office in charge of Auditor Hewett and Attorney-General Parlin. In his message to the legislature, Governor Buckner says he has reasons for believing the deficit is large and that an immediate investigation be ordered. In the House a committee was at once appointed and ordered to prosecute the investigation in connection with officers in charge of the office. Pending the investigation the office will be closed. The state has abundant resources at hand. All current expenses, payments, dues, etc., will be met without interruption or delay. Treasurer Tate's bond is for \$300,000, and the shortage is well covered. He was in Louisville recently, when he was observed to be drinking hard, an unusual thing for him. Since that time he has not been seen and his whereabouts is unknown. James William Tate was elected State Treasurer in 1867, having been re-elected continuously at each election since, making his tenure of office twenty years on August 31st last. In the last campaign Tate had no opposition for the nomination. Everybody laughed at the idea of opposing "Honest Old Tate." He received the Democratic nomination for the tenth consecutive time. His majority has always stood among the largest on his ticket, and merry, honest, jolly "Dick" Tate has been one of the most widely known and universally liked men in Kentucky. In addition to being state treasurer, he was commissioner of the sinking fund, and was one of those entrusted with the management of the state penitentiary. The exact amount of his shortage it is not possible, as yet, to state, but it is anywhere from \$150,000 to \$400,000. What has become of the money no one can tell. Tate never speculated nor gambled. He is said to have been an extravagant liver, but year by year the money has dropped out, the shortage seeming to run back a dozen years.

ANARCHISTS MOVING.

Otto Reichelt, book-keeper of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, in Chicago, Ill., was placed in jail on a capias issued under suit brought against him by the Socialist Publishing Company, the officers of which claim that he siphoned \$500 of their money during 1887. Reichelt denies this and promises to make things lively for the directors. He claims that the real reason for his arrest is that his enemies believe that he was a spy for Capt. Shanck and State's Attorney Grinnell when they were prosecuting Spies, and the other Anarchists who were hung. He denies that he divulged any of the Anarchists' secrets, but avers that he will open his mouth now and tell some things Anarchists will not care to hear. "Why," he said, "the Anarchists meet every week. Several groups meet away out on Blue Island avenue, several on Claybourne avenue, and some meet on Milwaukee avenue. They are getting stronger than ever."

THEY DECLINED.

The engineers on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Decatur, Ala., refused to pull a freight train to which a "Q" car was attached. The car was then taken out and turned over to the Memphis & Charleston, whose engineers also refused to move it. The Illinois Central engineers at Jackson, Tenn., refused to pull a train until three Burlington cars were cut out and side-tracked, which was done. At Fulton, Ky., the company was obliged to refuse several Burlington cars from the Chesapeake & Ohio for the same reason. It is generally understood on the line of the Illinois Central South that the engineers will handle no "Q" cars.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

INTERESTING DOTS ABOUT OUR UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

Gossip About the White House—Army and Navy Matters—Our Relations With Other Countries and Nations.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, a bill from the House was placed on the calendar to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga. The consideration of bills on the calendar in their regular order, to which no objection was made, was taken up, and passed a number, principally of a local or private character. Among the bills so passed are the following: Authorizing the construction of bridges over the Tennessee river between Bridgeport and Sheffield, in Alabama, and over Carey Fork river, between Rock Island and Cartersville, Tenn. To provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. The commission is to be "non-partisan." Its members shall be chosen with regard to personal fitness. In the House, the following bills were passed: To divide the northern judicial district of Georgia into two divisions to be known as the eastern and western districts of the northern district. To provide for holding terms of the United States courts at Mississippi City. Amending the statutes so as to provide that the record of a state court may be certified by the presiding magistrate or any other judge of the court. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit all duties collected upon animals heretofore imported for breeding purposes, whether for the importer's use or for sale.

In the Senate, among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: To encourage the holding of a national industrial exposition of the arts, mechanics and products of the colored race in the United States in 1888-89, and appropriating \$400,000 in its aid. Considerable debate took place on Mr. Blair's movement in behalf of Confederate soldiers, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, appearing to voice the feelings of the Southern members when he said: "The Confederate soldier had boldly laid down the gauntlet of war, and when he came out of the war he had contempt for but two classes of men engaged in it—first, those who made apologies; and second, those who demanded them. Questions of great internal strife and of great civil conflicts never descended to personalities, but were governed by great philosophies of human existence. He had no doubt that the Senator from New Hampshire had introduced the bill in a spirit of benevolence, kindness and generosity, but it had not been called for by any Confederate, nor had it grown out of the demands of public sentiment." The Senate then passed bills to provide for the warehousing of fruit brandy; for the relief of ironclad builders—the Perines and the McKays; touching the grade of commander in the navy, and to correct an order in relation to an appointment therein (this was the case of Commander Quackenbush and caused considerable debate). In the morning hour, the House resumed consideration of the resolution assigning two days for the transaction of business reported by the committee on labor. Opponents of the resolution, led by Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, proceeded to obstructive methods to prevent action. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, stated that he was willing to amend the resolution by striking out the clause limiting the time of debate on each measure called up. He would do this, he said, in order to remove the pretext under which the gentlemen were resorting to filibustering tactics. "I will tell these gentlemen," he said, "that you (indicating Mr. Rogers) have talked out this morning hour; that you have accomplished your purpose, and you have simply been the tool that had been used for that purpose." Mr. Rogers demanded that the words be taken down; which was done, and they were read at the clerk's desk. Mr. Cox, New York, moved that the gentleman from Missouri be allowed to proceed in order, and the motion being agreed to, Mr. O'Neill resumed the floor amid applause. He said that the duties of members of the committee on labor were very arduous, and that gentlemen on that committee were placed in a very peculiar position, being liable to be denounced as demagogues and entering to the workmen whenever they brought in a bill in the interest of labor. As chairman of that committee, he had been obliged to stand here for two days in an effort to secure consideration of a number of important labor bills, and see the time frittered away by men who, as leaders of the House, should be first to respond to the demands of the working-people for the right to be heard.

GOSSIP.

The House judiciary committee, after two weeks' work upon it, has perfected the Oates bill, fixing the salaries of United States judges and ordered its report to the House. The judges in the South only get an increase of \$500.

Director-General Joseph, ex-Representative Small and Recorder Trotter, all colored men, appeared before the House committee on appropriations to request an appropriation of \$400,000 to aid the national colored exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga., next Winter. Appearances indicate that the request will be granted.

A heavy storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over the city, which flooded the streets and interrupted all overhead telegraph and telephone wires, but two, connecting the capitol building with the rest of the city. The lightning either struck the capitol build-

ing, or was carried into it on the many wires which enter it, because the occupants of all parts of the building were startled to a rather exciting electrical display. It brought every judge of the Supreme Court, every lawyer at the bar, and every clerk at his desk to his feet with a sudden jerk, as if they were all moved by some spring. Then they all sat down again and tried to look as if nothing had happened.

WORLD AT LARGE.

PEN PICTURES PAINTED BY A CORPS OF ABLE ARTISTS.

What is Doing on North, East and West and Across the Water—The Coming European Storm.

A dangerous \$5 silver certificate is in extensive circulation in the West.

A collision occurred at Cisco, Cal., between two freight trains. Two engines were attached to the trains, and all four of the engines and a number of cars were badly wrecked. Engineer John Pickens was killed instantly, and several others injured.

Violent shocks of earthquakes have continued in the province of Yunnan, China, during the last three weeks, destroying many towns and an immense amount of shipping at Kien-Chin. The lowest estimate places the number of persons killed at 400.

Ex-Gov. Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. He ventured out in the blizzard in a close carriage, but, with his naturally weak lungs, he caught a cold, which rapidly grew worse, and developed into pneumonia, from which he died.

The local branch of the National league in Maudslow House ward, in Dublin, Ireland, passed a resolution condemning Mayor Hewitt, of New York, for refusing to allow the Irish flag to be hoisted on the city hall on St. Patrick's day and declaring that such refusal was an insult to the race throughout the world.

Keely's secret of the manipulations of his mysterious motor, which he has guarded so securely for many years, in spite of the efforts for disclosure made by dissatisfied stockholders of the Motor Company, is at last to be divulged. Judge Fiske-ter handed down an opinion in Philadelphia, Pa., in the suit brought by Bennett C. Wilson, who claims to hold an assignment of Keely's motor invention, made to him in 1869, which grants an order for the inspection of all the motor machines as made by Keely, and compels him to explain the theories of his workings to Wilson and such experts as may be named.

The Burlington company will shortly begin legal proceedings in Chicago, Ill., to compel the Northwestern and St. Paul roads to handle "Q" freight. The three companies are the only ones still refusing an interchange of traffic, all the other companies having lifted the boycott. The Burlington began legal proceedings recently against the Wabash & Western at St. Louis. The latter road backed down before the case went into court, and is now handling Burlington cars. There are rumors that the Rock Island, Northwestern and St. Paul companies have entered into an agreement with the Brotherhood not to touch "Q" freights until compelled to by the courts.

AGRICULTURAL FIGURES.

The following figures have been compiled and show a remarkable increase of Southern crops. Comparing the yields of 1870 and 1887, it is shown that the cotton crop advanced from 3,011,996 bales to 6,800,000 bales, corn from 249,072,000 bushels to 492,415,000 bushels; wheat from 33,841,000 bushels to 52,384,000 bushels and oats from 31,973,000 bushels to 81,506,000 bushels—a total increase of 3,780,000 bales of cotton and 311,000,000 bushels of grain. The percentage of increase in grain productions in the South was greater than the percentage of gain in grain in the rest of the country. The number of farm animals in the South in 1870 was 28,754,000, and in 1887 the number had risen to 44,830,000. Comparing the yields of 1879 and 1887 there was an increase of 1,044,000 bales of cotton and 195,250,000 bushels of grain, the total grain production in the South in 1887 having been 626,305,000 bushels against 431,000,000 bushels in 1879, an increase of 45 per cent, while in all the rest of the country the increase in grain production was only 10,000,000 bushels, or less than 1 per cent, though live stock in 1887 shows an increase of value over that of 1879 of \$182,328,296, and of agricultural productions of \$170,968,000.

THEATRICAL HORROR.

While a performance was in progress at the Bandyet theatre, in Oporto, Portugal, an explosion of gas occurred and the theatre took fire and was destroyed. The house was full of spectators. Eighty bodies have been taken from the ruins. Most of those burned were in the third tier boxes and galleries, where whole families were suffocated. There was a terrific struggle at the doors when the spectators tried to escape. A large number were suffocated and trampled upon.

Rival Painters.

"Talking about quick work," said the artist, "I painted a complete landscape scene in three days recently."
"That's nothing," replies the scrappier.
"Nothing? I'd like to see an artist who can beat it."
"I have beaten it. I painted a complete town in one night."—*Lincoln Journal.*

SOUTHERN GOSSIP.

BOILED DOWN FACTS AND FACTS INTERESTINGLY STATED.

Accidents on Land and on Sea—New Enterprises—Suicides—Religious, Temperance and Social Matters.

West Point, Ga., had quite a fire, which started in R. W. Wood's store, causing a damage of \$20,000. The losers are J. J. Crawford, druggist; Couser, tailor; George N. Craft, confectioner; I. M. Scott, W. G. Shaeffer and Miller & Harris.

An epidemic of measles is raging at Buckingham C. H., Va. Whole families are down with it. One family consisting of a man, his wife and fourteen children are prostrated, and an old couple, aged respectively 91 and 87, are down with the disease. A great many have died.

There is excitement at Durham, N. C., growing out of the arrest of a number of liquor dealers, on the charge of violating the local option law. A New York detective went there, and soon got evidence against a number of them. Arrests followed, and the defendants were required to give heavy bonds for their appearance at court.

At Wilmington, N. C., S. B. Dudley and F. F. Aldrich were tried upon a charge of publishing a libel upon Judge O. P. Mears, of New Anover superior court, in the *Weekly Bulletin*, their editorial charging that Judge Mears grossly discriminated between white and colored people in court, and was very abusive in tone.

The Elyton Land Company at Birmingham, Ala., closed a contract with the Binghamton Hoe and Tool company, of Binghamton, N. Y., for the removal of their entire plant to Birmingham. The capital stock of the company will be \$100,000, of which the Elyton Land Company takes \$40,000. The plant will be in operation by August 1st, and 200 men will be employed.

Revenue officers F. F. Fowler and W. T. Westcott returned from a raid in Butler county, Ga., raided and captured an illicit still in Butler county. The news is especially interesting because heretofore moonshiners and wild cat distilleries have been unheard of in that section of the state. The still was out in the lonesome piney woods where the timber depredators are constantly working, but the moonshiner is a stranger.

Two more of the indicted Bald Knobbers, at St. Louis, Mo., have presented written confessions to the sheriff. Amos Jones and William Stanley follow John Mathews in the plea for mercy, and manage to weave a story showing their presence had a tendency for a peace gathering. They accuse Charles Graves of being responsible, with Bill Walker, in the atrocious murders, while they used every endeavor to restore order and prevent bloodshed.

East Nashville, Tenn., has suffered by an epidemic of fires, a dozen stables and several residences having been burned. The stable of W. Moore was fired seven times, and the other night was destroyed, as was his house. The police have been watching, as there have been two or three alarms every day. The thirteen-year-old son of Moore was caught starting a fire which burned two stables. It appeared on investigation that he was incited to incendiarism by larger negro boys, who robbed the neighborhood houses while the people were out. Moore was passionately fond of seeing the fire engines, and was thus easily influenced.

WAGE-WORKERS MEET.

The Alabama State Convention of organized workmen met in the Hall of Representatives in Montgomery, Ala. There were fifty to seventy-five delegates present, representing the following labor organizations: The Knights of Labor, the Carpenters' Union, the Farmers' Wheel, the Farmers' Alliance, the Land and Labor Club and the Tailors' Union. A resolution was entered by a member of the Wheel, that after twenty-five years of unredeemed pledges and broken promises, the convention thinks that the time has now come for independent political action. Adopted. A committee of five to examine the statutes of the country, and to draw up such laws as would be of benefit to every class of labor or trade, was appointed.

Going On the War-Path.



HARRY—"Mother, will you lend me your hair switch?"
MOTHER—"Why, what in the world can you want with it, Harry?"
HARRY—"Oh, some of us boys are going to have a show, and I'm to be Buffalo Bill, and scalp Indians.—*Harpur's Young People.*"