

Hillsboro Recorder.

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

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

NO. 35.

It is now an imperial regulation in Brazil that persons who die from yellow fever shall be cremated, the state bearing the expense.

There are about 300,000 people engaged in keeping bees in North America, and the honey product is 100,000,000 pounds, valued at \$15,000,000.

Humane owners of old dogs and horses in New York City fit spectacles to the eyes of the animals. An old dog, rejuvenated by a pair of spectacles, will show pleasure by unmistakable signs, and sometimes, when he loses his glasses, will pick them up and carry them to his master to be readjusted.

Prominent women in Washington society employ private secretaries in the difficult task of meeting many social duties. Widows in reduced circumstances, lady clerks who are posted on matters of etiquette and newspaper writers act in this capacity, and initiate new comers into the social life of Washington.

They have exhausted about every notable in Europe in the way of centennial anniversaries, and now they have raked up Beakels. What! never heard of Beakels! Well, Beakels lived five hundred years ago, and it was he who introduced into Holland the art of salting and packing herrings. He died in 1387, but he is going to have an anniversary fete just the same.

Another man who is "the image of President Cleveland" exists in the person of Colonel Lovering, who recently ran for Governor of Massachusetts against Oliver Ames, remarks the Graphic, and his picture has been taken to be placed beside that of the President. A resident of Washington has a photographic group of half a dozen men who closely resemble the Executive.

More than \$10,000,000 worth of oysters were shipped from Maryland to all parts of the world this season. Over 30,000 persons are employed in the industry in the State, and it supports besides 1,500 schooners and sloops. To enforce the law for the regulation of these vessels the State maintains an "oyster navy," consisting of five steamers, six schooners and eight sloops.

An Englishman named Hughes, rendered splenetic by unrequited love, committed suicide at Bologna in the most determined manner. He drank a small bottle of whisky mixed with strychnine, they locked the doors and windows, made a fire of charcoal, and finally cut the artery of his left wrist. A loaded revolver which had been lying on the table became superfluous after that.

A Washington correspondent who recently attended Dr. Sunderland's church, and sat in a pew directly in front of the President's says: "I sat near Mrs. Cleveland, and during the singing I could hear her pure, fresh voice joining in every hymn that was sung. She has a trained soprano, which she uses with out affectation, and apparently with real enjoyment, uttering each word distinctly, so that the song becomes a recital."

As the Boston Herald notices, the value of the insured property destroyed in the recent fire on Broadway, New York, represents a sum "nearly equal to what is paid by all of the property owners of New York city for six months' insurance protection," so that, as the Herald adds, "the outlook for profits in the insurance business during the present year in New York, and in the other large cities of the country is not specially encouraging."

The Baldwin locomotive works, in Philadelphia, last year turned out 653 locomotives, the greatest number ever turned out by any shop in the same time. Three thousand men worked 304 days to make the 653 locomotives, and they completed one for every four hours and forty minutes of working time. If stretched in a straight line the locomotives would reach five miles. Since they were established in 1831 the works have turned out 8,953 locomotives.

According to a Massachusetts paper, Cape Cod is slowly washing away and drifting into the sea. It is believed to be only a question of time, and not so remarkably far distant, when the whole of Cape Cod below Wellfleet will drift into the sea and lose itself. Less than one hundred years have passed since a lighthouse was placed there by the Government. The original purchase included a plot of land ten acres in extent. At the present time this inclosure embraces barely six acres.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

INTERESTING DOTS ABOUT OUR UNITED STATES' OFFICIALS.

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

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Mr. Blair called up the question of the second reading of the bill introduced by him some time since to give preference to disabled Confederate soldiers as between men who had been disloyal, in appointments to civil office. Mr. Riddleberger said that he could not see the force of the objections made to the bill. Mr. Edmunds opposed the second reading of the bill, and remarked that in most parliamentary bodies in civilized countries, the chief discussion on the broad merits of a bill takes place on the question: "Shall the bill be read the second time?" Nobody objected to Confederate soldiers or Confederate citizens sitting in either house of Congress. They did not occupy such seats not because they had been Confederates, but because (the period of hostility having passed away) they stood just like every other citizen—no better, no worse. Without disposing of the question, the Senate took up the House bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Stewart, authorizing the deposit of gold or silver bullion and the issuance of coin certificates therefor. In the House, Mr. O'Farrall, of Virginia, called up and the House adopted a resolution of the committee on elections in the contested election case of Wrothington vs. Post, from the tenth Illinois district. The resolution confirms the right of Post, the sitting member. A bill was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar for a public building at Staunton, Va. Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, on the committee on railroads and canals reported a bill to provide for ascertaining the propriety and feasibility of constructing a gulf and lakes water way. Committee of the whole.

Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred in the Senate, were several from the Iowa Patrons of Husbandry, asking that agricultural products be equally protected with manufactured articles; that foreign immigration be restricted so far as to keep out all paupers and criminals, and that United States Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people. Also petition for the protection of wool and woolen goods. Mr. Allison introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 to defray the funeral expenses of the late chief justice of the supreme court. Passed. Bills were reported from the committee and placed on the calendar, the bill for the erection of a public building at Greenville, S. C., (a House bill) and a similar bill for the benefit of Birmingham, Ala. On motion of Mr. Vance, the Senate bill appropriating \$175,000 for a public building at Charlotte was passed. Under the call of States the following bills and resolutions were introduced in the House: By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to establish an arsenal upon the banks of the Tennessee river in Alabama. By Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to refund the cotton tax. By Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, for the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration between the United States, Great Britain and France. By Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, to provide for the joint celebration at the national capital in 1889, by the sixteen American republics, in honor of the centennial of the constitution of the parent republic of the United States.

GOSSIP.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of S. M. Stockslager to be commissioner of the general land office.

The tariff bill prepared by the majority of the ways and means committee will make its advent in the House, and will be placed upon the calendar soon.

The House Judiciary Committee reported favorably Judge Stewart's bill to construct two United States penitentiaries at a cost of \$500,000.

Charleston, S. C., harbor gets \$350,000 by the bill; Mobile gets \$250,000, Vicksburg \$150,000, and Galveston, and the channel to Galveston bay, \$90,000.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, introduced a bill to pay the heirs at law of James A. Stewart, of Fulton county, \$9,000 for the use and destruction of his property by Gen. Sherman's forces in 1864.

The House committee on rules met recently and agreed upon a report which will, if adopted by the House, dispose of all of the time that body now open to general business during the next two weeks.

Senator Hale's committee to inquire into the workings of the civil service law was addressed by William Dudley Faulke, president of the Indiana civil service reform association, on the condition of the civil service in his State.

The president recently nominated to be postmasters John L. Williamson, Columbia, Tenn.; M. D. L. Martin, Water Valley, Miss., and John L. Browne, medical director, to be chief of the naval bureau of medicine and surgery with the relative rank of commodore.

Mr. Norwood introduced a bill to pay to the heirs of Joseph V. Connerat, of Savannah, Ga., the proceeds of the sale of 200 bales of Kentucky jeans and 235 bales of cotton osanburgs, captured from him by the United States military forces in 1864.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, addressed the Senate committee on interstate commerce on the Spooner interstate

telegraph bill. He said he did not appear to oppose a fair and reasonable enactment for the regulation of the telegraph. Incidentally he referred to the fact that the property of his company was worth \$80,000,000.

John Peabody appeared before the House committee on public lands, favoring Mr. Oats's bill providing that the government shall forfeit lands given to the Mobile & Girard Railroad under the land grant act when the railroads failed to comply with the regulations of said act. Five hundred and seventy thousand acres were granted to the Mobile & Girard company, provided their road was completed in ten years.

In a communication transmitted to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body, Gen. Duane, chief of engineers, says that there has been no garrison stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor since the War. He estimates that \$45,000 will be needed for the erection of quarters and barracks outside the fort for the accommodation of the garrison of United States troops. "To place Fort Moultrie in the highest state of strength for defensive purposes," he says, "would require an expenditure of \$200,000." It is estimated that a proper system of modern works to protect Charleston would cost \$222,000.

The President transmitted to the two houses of Congress a report from Minister Pendleton, at Berlin, dated January 20th, 1888, from which it appears that trichinosis prevails in certain parts of Germany, and that a number of persons have died from the effect of eating the meat of diseased hogs grown in that country. He also transmits a report from the consul at Marseilles, dated February 4th, representing that for a number of months a highly contagious and fatal disease has prevailed among the swine of a large section of France, which disease is thought by the commissioner of agriculture to be very similar to hog cholera.

The river and harbor bill has been completed. It aggregates \$19,432,783, and is the largest bill of the kind ever introduced. Georgia is fairly well provided for in the bill, and the amount given her is divided as follows: Harbors—Brunswick, \$35,000; Savannah, \$90,000; Cumberland Sound, \$112,500. Rivers—Altamaha, \$10,000; Chattahoochee, \$15,000; Coosa, to complete, \$60,000; Flint, \$20,000; Ocmulgee, \$10,000; Oconee, to complete, \$10,500; Savannah, below Augusta, \$21,000. In connection with the Savannah, the bill says \$21,000 is appropriated for completing the project recommended in the engineer's report for the year ending June 30, 1887, which is estimated to cost \$80,000, thus committing the government to the new project and practically giving the Savannah \$100,000. The Alabama rivers are provided for as follows: Alabama, \$20,000; Black Warrior, \$100,000; Tallapoosa, \$75,000; Warrior, below Tuscaloosa, \$18,000; Tombigbee, \$12,000. In Florida none of the rivers gets over \$10,000, except the St. Johns, which gets \$150,000. Pensacola harbor \$35,000.

The remains of the late Chief Justice Waite were removed from the family residence to the capitol. They were accompanied by his relatives, associated justices and their families, officiating clergymen, seven in number, officers of the supreme court, representatives of the different bodies of which the deceased was a member, and numerous friends. There were no services at the house, and the arrangements were of the simplest and quietest character. The Senate met, and after prayer by the chaplain, the clerk of the House appeared and delivered a message from that body, announcing that it was in session, and ready to receive the Senate. Then the presiding officer (Ingalls) said: "Pursuant to order, the Senate will now proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral of the chief justice." Thereupon the procession of senators, headed by the chaplain and sergeant-at-arms, with the presiding officer and secretary of the Senate following in the second rank, took up its march to the hall of the House of Representatives. The bearers of the casket were all employees of the supreme court, and behind them, attired in their robes of office, came the honorary members, the justices of the court. Members of the congressional committee wore white sashes, fastened at the shoulder with black and white rosettes. The casket, which was rich and magnificent in its simplicity, was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches bound together with a knot of white satin ribbon, and with a floral tribute of yellow roses and white lilies. The impressive burial services of the Episcopal church were read by Bishop Paret. The solemnity of the occasion was heightened when as Bishop Paret read the Apostles Creed the vast audience on the floor and in the gallery rose of one accord and joined in the solemn recitation of faith. At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne from the chamber and the ceremonies were at an end, and the body was taken to the railroad station and conveyed by a special car to Ohio.

SWINDLER ABROAD.

John Jones is the name of a very smart swindler who left Birmingham, Ala., just in time to escape an officer with a warrant. Jones went there and wanted to employ engineers and firemen to work on the American railway in China. He offered enormous pay and free transportation, but required applicants to sign a contract to work five years, and pay him \$25 as a guarantee of good faith. He secured about \$500 in Birmingham before it was discovered that he was a swindler, and that there was no American railway in China. Jones secured about \$600 at Albany, N. Y., and \$400 at Pittsburg, Pa.

WORLD AT LARGE.

PEN PICTURES PAINTED BY A CORPS OF ABLE ARTISTS.

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

The French steamer Britannia appeared in New York with small-pox on board. The heaviest storm of the season has been raging in Wales and the west of Scotland.

The pilot boats Phantom and Enchantress are believed to have been lost in the recent blizzard.

Abner Ingalls Bergen, late president of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, Mass., a noted defaulter, has died in Canada.

Prince William's general health is bad, and he has been advised to make a tour of Scotland and Norway in the Spring, if the duties of the regency permit.

Rev. T. W. Pratt, one of the best known ministers in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and at one time president of the Central University of Kentucky, died at Louisville.

Three officials of the broken Shickamaxon Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been sentenced to imprisonment—one for a year and three months and the two others for a year and six months.

Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York, who was one of the "Tweed ring" and whom they intended to run for the presidency of the United States, died of heart disease at Weisbaden, Germany.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is about to visit President Carnot of France. His object is to obtain the sanction of the government to the issue of a lottery loan in Paris in furtherance of the Congo, Africa, scheme.

In the first district court at Provo, Utah, sixteen Mormons were sentenced for living with more one than wife, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law. Most of them were given six months in the penitentiary and fined three hundred dollars.

Ex-Governor William Dorrisheimer, of Buffalo, N. Y., died at Savannah, Ga., of Bright's disease. The governor was traveling South for his health, accompanied by his wife. He was formerly U. S. District Attorney at New York City, and resigned to accept the position of editor of the N. Y. Star.

Deputy Abrary was mortally wounded in a duel near Pesth, Hungary, by Herr Pulezky. The trouble was occasioned by the refusal of Abrary to separate from his wife, and marry Madame Pulezky, who was formerly a leading Hungarian actress. The lady threw herself into the Danube, but was rescued. She afterward took poison and died.

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, of Danville, N. Y., was arraigned in the United States District Court on an indictment of twenty-four counts, charging him with embezzling \$150,000 from the First National Bank of Danville. His brother James, the absconding president of the bank, has returned from Canada and has made a clean breast of the affairs of the bank before the United States grand jury. Under these disclosures Gen. Faulkner has been arrested.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

The statistical reports since January 1st, show great activity in cotton and woolen factories. Within the past month, thirty new companies have been formed, and in most cases all the necessary stock has been subscribed. There is also much activity in mining operations, the total number of mining and quarrying companies formed in the South since January 1st being fifty-six. In wood-working branches, however, the whole number of plants in three months being eighty-six. Reports also show that Southern timber lands are in demand, chiefly by lumbermen from the North-west. Over 500,000 acres have been sold since January 1. Northwestern manufacturers are erecting mills in various Southern states. All over the South small industries are springing up to supplement the great iron works which are now under construction. During the second half of the year about fifteen or twenty of the immense iron furnaces, which were commenced in the early part of 1887, will go into blast. The number of new enterprises reported during the first quarter of 1888, compared with the same time in 1887, was 1,075 for the former and 923 for the latter. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by these new enterprises are: Alabama \$4,000,000, Arkansas \$1,950,000, Florida \$1,113,000, Georgia \$2,793,000, Kentucky \$5,466,000, Louisiana \$1,293,000, Maryland \$2,069,000, miscellaneous \$491,000, North Carolina \$3,000,000, South Carolina, \$1,844,000, Tennessee \$3,518,000, Texas \$6,424,000, Virginia \$3,990,000, West Virginia \$1,477,000. Total \$38,668,000.

ALMOST WIPED OUT.

The town of Ninnesch, Kingman county, Kansas, was almost totally destroyed by a tornado. It had been raining all day, and as evening approached the storm was seen coming from the southwest. It struck the town and destroyed everything in its path, leaving only three houses standing in the whole place. The churches, five stores and fifteen dwellings were torn to pieces, and the flying timbers killed three persons and maimed seventeen others. The victims are Mrs. J. C. Williams, with her infant, killed; George S. Hardesty, killed; James Williams, both legs broken and several bruises; probably die. The heavy fall of rain which has continued since the tornado, has added to the discomfort of the sufferers.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Washington, D. C., Invaded by Strong-Minded Women Who Urge and Resolve.

The international council of woman was formally opened in Albaugh's Grand opera house, Washington, D. C. It was assembled by the National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the first woman's right convention. Notwithstanding the cold, drizzling rain, which has fallen incessantly, the opera house was probably half filled with an audience composed almost wholly of women, when at 10:30, Susan B. Anthony, vice-president, called the council to order. On the stage were seated a hundred or more delegates from national woman's rights and kindred societies in this and other countries. About thirty associations of this character are represented in the council, which is probably the largest gathering of notable women in the history of this country. Among the ladies seated upon the stage were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joselyn Gage, May Wright Sewall, Clara B. Colb, Elizabeth Boynton Herbert, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Lena Vaughan, and many others who were pioneers in the cause of woman's suffrage. Elizabeth Stanton delivered an address of welcome and reviewed at some length the history of the suffrage movement. At the conclusion of Mrs. Stanton's address, which was often interrupted by applause, Miss Anthony introduced to the audience in the order named, delegates from Norway, Finland, France, India, Ireland, England and Canada. Each one as introduced was greeted with hearty applause of welcome, to which brief responses were made. Albaugh's opera house was completely filled at the evening session which was opened by prayer by Rev. Annie H. Shaw. The first paper of the evening was read by May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, on the subject of "The Higher Education for Women in the United States." She was followed by Punditi Ramtaji Saraswati, a native Indian woman who was dressed in native costume. She spoke extemporaneously for half an hour upon the subject of "Women of India," and received the close attention of the audience. She said that in olden times her countrywomen were completely under the control of their husbands, and but very few were allowed to be educated, and those of the Brahmins or priestly cast, only a few—but a handful—of them were allowed any educational advantages. Representative men in India had always advised against the education of women, but since the English people took control, a happy change has taken place. The English people, she said, had treated the native Indians fairly and honestly. The universities of India were thrown open to women, as were also her medical colleges. Since 1878 about half a dozen native women have graduated with honor from the universities. Calcutta has taken the highest ground in the education of women. A great change is being wrought. What India needs is women teachers. Five or six other ladies spoke or read papers upon subjects connected with the higher education of women.

Three officials of the broken Shickamaxon Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been sentenced to imprisonment—one for a year and three months and the two others for a year and six months.

Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York, who was one of the "Tweed ring" and whom they intended to run for the presidency of the United States, died of heart disease at Weisbaden, Germany.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is about to visit President Carnot of France. His object is to obtain the sanction of the government to the issue of a lottery loan in Paris in furtherance of the Congo, Africa, scheme.

In the first district court at Provo, Utah, sixteen Mormons were sentenced for living with more one than wife, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law. Most of them were given six months in the penitentiary and fined three hundred dollars.

Ex-Governor William Dorrisheimer, of Buffalo, N. Y., died at Savannah, Ga., of Bright's disease. The governor was traveling South for his health, accompanied by his wife. He was formerly U. S. District Attorney at New York City, and resigned to accept the position of editor of the N. Y. Star.

Deputy Abrary was mortally wounded in a duel near Pesth, Hungary, by Herr Pulezky. The trouble was occasioned by the refusal of Abrary to separate from his wife, and marry Madame Pulezky, who was formerly a leading Hungarian actress. The lady threw herself into the Danube, but was rescued. She afterward took poison and died.

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, of Danville, N. Y., was arraigned in the United States District Court on an indictment of twenty-four counts, charging him with embezzling \$150,000 from the First National Bank of Danville. His brother James, the absconding president of the bank, has returned from Canada and has made a clean breast of the affairs of the bank before the United States grand jury. Under these disclosures Gen. Faulkner has been arrested.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The French court of appeals has rendered a decision in the case of M. Wilson (son-in-law of Ex-President Grevy), who appealed from the decision of the lower court, which found him guilty of complicity in the decoration scandals, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of three thousand francs and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years. The court of appeals reverses the decision of the lower court and acquits M. Wilson of the charges against him. A hearing before the court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Boulanger was held. Counsel for Boulanger occupied but ten minutes in stating the defense. It is reported that the court decided against Gen. Boulanger. The crowd cheered Gen. Boulanger when he departed from the court-room. The police seized many voting papers issued in behalf of Gen. Boulanger at Marseilles, on the ground that they did not bear the name of the printer. The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 290 to 170, decided to consider the proposal to authorize the Panama Company to issue a loan.

GEORGIA GOLD MINE.

A newspaper man at Clarksville, Ga., knowing the character of the LaPrade mine, and knowing that gold must exist outside of that lone spot, has kept watch over that locality until a report came to him that on the opposite side of the mountain from the LaPrade, a distance of three and a half miles, there was gold in large quantities. The informant, Coot Evans, told such a wonderful story that no attention was paid to the report, only to remember what he had said. Later, a story of similar character was circulated which was accompanied by quartz that actually showed up the yellow metal. Without delay, W. F. Lawrence was soon in Rabun county, where he found the gold existing in considerable quantities, contained in what might be termed inexhaustible masses of fine colored quartz, lying in regular stratified form. Nine veins were discovered lying close together and running parallel with each other.

"SHE'S ALL RIGHT!"

The reports that Queen Victoria has fallen into a state of melancholia and that the Prince of Wales was to be appointed regent, have proved to be utterly without foundation. In London these reports are regarded as hoaxes gotten up by sensational New York newspapers. The fact is that the queen is in excellent health.

SOUTHERN GOSSIP.

BOILED DOWN FACTS AND FACTS INTERESTINGLY STATED.

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

Two white men and a negro were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Lucas mills, in Cookeville, Tenn.

Thomas P. Miller & Co., private bankers of Mobile, Ala., failed and made a general assignment. It is thought that the liabilities are about \$150,000, and assets \$50,000.

The pork packers of St. Louis are very indignant because one of their number, one Bartel, has testified before a congressional committee that he and any other packers sold diseased meat. They deny it emphatically.

A tramp named James Maher, was killed on a lumber car on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He was stealing a ride from Dalton to Chattanooga, Tenn., and through some accident the lumber in the car became loosened and tumbled on him, causing instant death.

Mrs. Grubbs, a widow, attempted suicide in Birmingham, Ala., by leaping into a large storm water sewer, which had been filled to overflowing by heavy rains. A colored woman who saw the attempt, caught the lady's arm and held her head above water until a policeman arrived.

There is an epidemic among horses in the Rock Hill, S. C. section. Information is also received that glanders is in Georgetown, and that there is an epidemic among hogs in Berkeley. Benj. McInnes, Jr., State veterinary surgeon, was telegraphed to visit those localities promptly and examine into the several cases reported.

Several houses were blown down in Greenville, S. C., and four children, who were in one of them, narrowly escaped death, being completely covered up by the falling debris. Chas. Williams was also badly crippled. The storm was going in a northeastern direction, its track being about one hundred yards wide. It did its work in a moment and was over.

A FINANCIAL BLIZZARD.

Strikes a Raucous N. C. Bank and a General Break Takes Place.

President Charles E. Cross and Cashier Samuel C. White, of the State National bank, at Raleigh, N. C., absconded with a large amount of the bank's funds. The bank was widely known. It was founded by the late John G. Williams, and for years had the confidence and esteem of the business public. Two years ago C. E. Cross was elected president. He had previously been chief clerk in the office of the State Auditor. A few days ago the stockholders of the bank met and elected five new directors, making the number of the latter ten. The new directors were a-sured that the bank's condition was admirable. They were badly deceived. They have given notice that they would make investigation of the bank's affairs, and this tended to precipitate the crisis. The capital of the bank was \$200,000. President Cross and Cashier White have gone to Canada, as the wives of both said the other day their husbands remarked that they would be in Canada soon. They took the janitor with them. They carried off in cash \$42,000. They left only \$15,000 in cash in the bank. The personal property of both men was levied upon. Cross owned a valuable sawmill near Raleigh. It is currently believed that both men had for some time been dealing in stocks, and there are now rumors that both were dissipated on the sly. On the bank's door was displayed at an early hour: "Bank closed until further notice; by order of the board of directors."

FARMERS ORGANIZING.

A movement has been started at Topeka, Kansas, by the farmers, looking to the organization of a farmers' trust, to include the farmers, stock raisers, and feeders of the northwestern states and territories of the Mississippi valley. In furtherance of the project a mass convention of the farmers and stockmen has been called to meet in Topeka Tuesday, May 1, to complete an organization. The plan contemplates first, the establishment of ten central agencies—at Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Omaha, St. Louis, Cedar Rapids, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Louisville—these agencies to do all the selling for the members of the association, for which they shall be paid stated salaries. Second, the territory tributary to these commercial points to be divided into eight principal districts and sub-divided into sub-districts by counties. Third, the principal of each central agency, together with a general superintendent of the association, to be appointed, shall constitute an executive board, with power to regulate and control shipments of produce upon the markets, and to do any and all things that shall in their judgment appear to be to the best interests of the association.

HIS WEALTH.

The late Emperor William's will shows that his total savings do not exceed \$12,500,000. The larger portion of property is left to increase the crown treasure of the general fund of the crown, established by his father. The remainder is divided among the Empress Augusta, Emperor Frederick and the Grand Duchesses of Baden, Batsburg castle and and Coblenz palace are bequeathed to the Empress Augusta.