

# Hillsboro Recorder.

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

VOL. I.

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If ten of the richest men in this country, says the *New York World*, should withdraw their capital from railroads, mines and factories more than 800,000 men would be thrown out of work, and more than one million people would suffer by it.

The *Richmond Religious Herald* has raised the inquiry as to what proportion of the beneficiaries in our Southern Baptist colleges use tobacco, and what the indulgence costs. One estimate places the number at fully one-half, and \$15 as the annual expense to each devotee of the weed.

The immigration into the United States in the seven months to January 31 was 236,845 persons, against 206,968 in the same time last year. Here is an addition to the population in seven months sufficient to make a city as large as Buffalo and twice as large as either St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Kansas City.

New York city educates about three hundred thousand children annually, in one hundred and thirty-four school buildings, covering an area of thirty-five acres. These buildings placed side by side would extend more than two miles. There are about four thousand teachers, and the annual expense of these schools is about four million dollars.

The barb-wire industry is in a fair way of being overdone. According to the *Iron Age* there are forty-four manufacturers in this country who own 2,191 machines. It is estimated that in 200 working days, running single turns, they will make 200,000 tons of barb wire, while the consumption ranges from 130,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

It seems, remarks the *New York Sun*, that the State prisons of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and New York undersold each other in what is known as hollow ware, namely, pots, pans and kettles, which are made in the prisons, and at last they saw that they were cutting out profits so that the work was no longer self-supporting. Then they formed a combine, and up went pot and kettle prices.

A novel idea is to be carried out at a Presbyterian Church at Bethany, Penn., at a date set for celebrating the lifting of its mortgage. A mock funeral service is to be held, and the mortgage is to be solemnly cremated, amid the thanksgiving of the congregation, after which the ashes are to be deposited in an urn prepared for that purpose. A funeral oration will be delivered, and the pastor will recite a memorial poem.

It would be almost impossible, says Franklin S. Pope in *Scientific Magazine*, to catalogue the number and variety of purposes for which the electric motor is now in daily use. Some of the most usual applications are for printing presses, sewing machines, elevators, ventilating fans, and machinist's lathes. At the present time every indication unmistakably points to the probability that within a very few years nearly all mechanical work in large cities, especially in cases in which the power required does not exceed say 50 horse-power, will be performed by the agency of the electric motor. It is an ideal motor, absolutely free from vibration or noise, perfectly manageable, entirely safe, and with the most ordinary care seldom if ever gets out of order. Indeed there is no reason to suppose that the limit of 50 horse-power will not be very largely exceeded within a comparatively short period, when it is remembered that scarcely five years ago the production of a successful 10 horse-power motor was considered quite a noteworthy achievement.

The War Department has prepared an interesting tabular statement showing the number of army officers born in each State, Territory, and foreign country. Of the States, New York takes the lead with 447, Pennsylvania takes second place with 370, and Texas and West Virginia come in for 3 officers each in the service, and Nevada has but one. Of the Territories, the Indian Territory has only 1, New Mexico 2, Utah 3, and Washington Territory 4. Four officers were born at sea. Of foreign countries, Ireland has the largest representation, having 83 officers in the army who were born within her boundary. The following is a list of the foreign countries represented in the American Army and the number accredited to each: Asia, 1; Austria, 1; Belgium, 1; Canada, 17; China-Nagpoor, 1; Corfu, 1; East Indies, 1; England, 23; France, 9; Germany, 33; Hungary, 1; Ireland, 83; Malta, 1; Italy, 3; Netherlands, 1; New Brunswick, 2; Nova Scotia, 5; Poland, 1; Prince Edward Island, 1; Prussia, 15; Sandwich Islands, 1; Saxony, 2; Scotland, 15; South America, 3; Sweden, 3; Switzerland 3, and Wales, 1.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### INTERESTING DOTS ABOUT OUR UNITED STATES' OFFICIALS.

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

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

Among the petitions presented in the Senate and referred, was one by Mr. Brown signed by seventy-three citizens of Atlanta, Ga., protesting against legislation to brand or tax refined lard, and stating their belief that cottonseed oil and beef fat are as wholesome and valuable foods as lard from swine.... In the House, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, submitted the conference report upon the bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference between the United States and the South and Central American republics, Hayti, San Domingo and the empire of Brazil. Mr. Belmont introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. Referred. The floor was then accorded to the committee on labor, and the House resumed consideration of the bill to establish a department of labor. Passed. The bill as passed by the House to establish a department of labor provides that there shall be at the seat of government a department of labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, earnings of laboring men and women, and the means to be used in promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The next bill called up was that to create boards of arbitration for the settlement of controversies and difficulties between interstate common carriers and their employees, and it was considered in committee of the whole.

In the Senate, among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar (unless otherwise noted), were the following: House bill amending the act for a public building at Chattanooga, Tenn. House bill appropriating \$52,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Charleston, W. Va. Senate bill for a public building at Key West, Fla., (\$87,000 additional, and changing the limit of expenditures to \$175,000). Senate bill to change the time of meeting for the district court of the Southern district of Mississippi; passed. Mr. Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to investigate all facts bearing on the general allegations made by Senator Call, as to illegal and fraudulent conveyances of public lands in Florida, in derogation of the rights of the United States. Laid over.... After reports from committees, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) for consideration of the tariff bill. No opposition was made to Mr. Mills's motion to this effect, and he made a long speech favoring his bill.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart introduced a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Waite, remarking that the widows of chief justices should be placed on the same footing as to pensions as the widows of presidents of the United States. Referred to the committee on pensions. The Dakota bill came up, and Mr. Spooner took the floor in support of it. He spoke of Dakota as the "wonderland of the continent," and of opposition to the bill as "unjust partisanship." The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the establishment of a light, or lights, and other aids to navigation to guide into Charlotte harbor, Florida, was passed.... Under the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced in the House and referred: By Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, to protect the rights of Indians. By Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, a resolution declaring it the sense of the House that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to use the surplus at any time in the treasury for the purchase of the bonds of the United States, and that so much of the surplus as may, from time to time, accumulate in the treasury ought to be so used. By Mr. Phelps, of Tennessee, a resolution calling on the heads of departments for a list of Confederate documents in their respective departments. The call of states having been completed, the speaker stated the unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending for one year the time for the completion of the bridge across Staten Island sound (to give the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad direct connection with New York harbor). After a long speech in opposition to the bill by Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, and a short one in favor of it by Mr. Crisp, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—116 to 31.

#### GOSSIP.

The Senate committee on foreign relations determined by a party vote to report the fisheries treaty adversely. Judge Crisp reported favorably from the committee on commerce, his bill authorizing Laurens county, Georgia, to construct a bridge over the Oconee river at or near Dublin. The house which was purchased in Washington for the widow of Gen. Hancock was presented to her by the chairman of the committee, Stilson Hutchins. It is a four-story brown stone structure. The Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular giving notice that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for the sale to the government of the United States bonds of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.

During Mr. Mill's speech in the House, Judge Stewart, of Georgia, was suddenly taken ill with congestion of the stomach. He was assisted to the judiciary committee room, where a doctor was summoned, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered was carried to his room.

The colored people of Washington celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves. There were two factions known as street paraders and anti-street paraders. The former were reviewed by President Cleveland, and the latter addressed by Frederick Douglass.

The sub-committee of the House committee on education decided to report to the full committee a substitute for the Blair educational bill as passed by the Senate. The substitute provides for the use of money realized from the sale of public land not to exceed \$8,000,000 in any one year for educational purposes. The money is to be distributed among the states in proportion to the number of persons of scholastic age.

It is settled that Secretary Bayard is to marry Mrs. Folsom, the mother-in-law of President Cleveland. The wedding will take place on June 2d, the anniversary of President Cleveland's marriage to Miss Frances Folsom. Of course there is much rejoicing over this prospective marriage among the aristocratic members of Mr. Bayard's family. The Bayards of Delaware are a proud race of Americans, and are never satisfied with anything except "the best." They have always moved in the cream of society, and the nobles of Europe are not more exclusive than they.

**GREAT MAN DEAD.**  
**Roscoe Conkling of New York Passes From Earth Surrounded by Relatives.**  
Mr. Conkling died at the Hoffman House in New York. At the bedside of the dying man were Mrs. Conkling, Judge Cox, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. Oakham, (Mr. Conkling's daughter), and a professional nurse. Mr. Conkling passed away without moving a limb. He looked as though peacefully sleeping. There were a number of persons outside on the street, waiting to catch the last report. Within doors there were between forty and fifty persons, all waiting to hear the worst. They were composed chiefly of representatives of the press and friends of the dead senator. The Conkling family is a talented one. The deceased statesman's father, Alfred Conkling, was an eminent lawyer, member of Congress in 1821-23, judge of the United States district court for the Northern district of New York from 1825 to 1853, and minister to Mexico for a short term. One son, Frederick A. Conkling, won high honors in the army, and served one term in Congress, and a daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Steel), has some renown as an authoress; but are to some extent obscured by the fame of their brother Roscoe. He was born October 30, 1829, at Albany, received an academic education and studied law in his father's office; then entered the office of Francis Kernan, afterward his colleague in Congress, and in 1850 was elected district attorney for Onondaga county. In the spring of 1858 he was elected mayor of Utica, and the next November was elected to Congress. Re-elected in 1860, he was defeated in 1862, by his late law colleague, Francis Kernan, but in 1864 and 1866 was again successful. Before taking his seat the last time he was chosen United States senator, took his seat in the upper house in 1867 and held the place continuously till 1881. His first prominence in the house of representatives was gleaned by his vigorous opposition to the legal tender act, and his unsparing criticism of Gen. McClellan's management of the army. He forced an inquiry into the causes for the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and his speech on the resolution calling for information from the war department was read with an intense interest by the people. His speech on the legal tender act, in connection with that of Owen Lovejoy, constituted the subject on the negative side. On both those subjects he was consistent to the end of his career; he was an ardent "hard money man," and an uncompromising opponent of Gen. McClellan and all his supporters. Indeed, he was determined in all his positions, ardent in friendship, relentless in opposition. His devotion to the military measures of President Grant never wavered for a day; he was the untiring advocate, one might say the creator, of the "third term movement" of 1880, and broke with President Garfield in 1881 on a point of political rights directly growing out of the matter. In the combat he fought with relentless fury, and when defeated he went down with colors flying. His opponents often complained that he was cruelly sarcastic; but that he had many attractive personal qualities is conclusively proved by life long devotion of his friends and supporters. In the law he acquired wealth rapidly. His income for several years is said to be at least \$100,000 a year. In Congress he saved but little. He lived well, gave money freely for campaign purposes and was above suspicion of unfair dealing. It is a fact well worth noting, and a really sublime tribute, that, though he had many enemies in both parties neither democrat nor republican ever charged Roscoe Conkling with corruption.

**AN AMERICAN DUKE.**  
Robert Mills, one of the most remarkable of the Texas pioneers, died in Galveston, Texas, recently, aged 79 years. Prior to the war he was, perhaps, the wealthiest planter in the South. His slaves and plantations were valued at \$3,000,000. He was known throughout the South as the "Duke of Brazoria." President Lincoln's proclamation emancipated 1,000 selected slaves belonging to Mills and resulted in his financial ruin, from which he never recovered.

## SOUTHERN GOSSIP.

### BOILED DOWN FACTS AND FACTS INTERESTINGLY STATED.

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

Gen. Nicholls, (democrat), has been elected Governor of Louisiana by a majority estimated at 50,000. A Baptist Convention met at Brunswick, Ga., representing nearly 300,000 white and colored communicants. The entire force of laborers employed in construction of a railroad from Winton to Wilkesboro, N. C., struck for an increase of 25 per cent in wages. A band of counterfeiters has appeared in Chattanooga, Tenn., and a number of business men have been taken in by them. The coin is made in imitation of both gold and silver process. An accident occurred on the Florida Railway and Navigation Company's railroad near Baldwin, Fla., in which Engineer Bross was killed. The engine jumped the track from no apparent cause. J. L. Kinney, of Conyers, Ga., employed with a gang of railroad masons at work at Conyers, was found in the East Tennessee freight yard, at Chattanooga, Tenn., frightfully mangled, and his body cut completely in half. On opening the grave of S. O. Gillett, in the Augusta, Ga., cemetery, the body was found turned to stone. The face was clean-shaven when the remains were buried, but it was found a beard several inches long had grown since. There was a destructive fire at Reidsville, N. C., the losses are estimated at \$25,000 and are as follows: G. S. Kenndle, store, \$10,000; Williamson Bro. & Co., stock of merchandise, \$12,000; H. J. Martin, livery stable, \$1,000; Reidsville Times office, \$1,500. Maj. John S. Rudd was found in his room at the Montgomery hotel, Coal Valley, W. Va., suffering from an overdose of chloroform, and died in twenty minutes. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, being a staff officer of Gen. Longstreet, and a graduate of West Point. Andrew Marlow, mail carrier on the Blue Spring and Crystal River route, in Marion County, Florida, was arrested by Postoffice Inspector Boykin on the charge of robbing mail sacks of registered and other valuable letters. He made full confession, and much of the stolen property was recovered. Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate, who has been lecturing for a week past before immense crowds in the Moody tabernacle in Louisville, Ky., tackled the Louisville base ball club, and, as a result, every member of the nine signed the pledge. The club managers regard their nine sure winners now. A train on the South Carolina Railway, which left Augusta, Ga., ran over Joe Ryan, at Graniteville, twelve miles from Augusta, and killed him instantly. Mr. Ryan was employed as a switch lamp-lighter on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road, and was walking down the track with his back to the train. Rev. Dr. J. H. Campbell, one of the foremost and oldest Baptist preachers in Georgia, died at his home in Columbus. He was over eighty years old, and for a number of years has been engaged in missionary work in that city. He was the father of Rev. A. B. Campbell, of America, and Rev. Charles Campbell, of Augusta. A young man named Shoemaker, was bitten last December by a hound pup in St. Matthews, S. C. The wound was on the back of the hand, and appeared to be a very slight one. A few days ago Shoemaker began to feel pins running up his arm, which soon stiffened that side of his neck, and then the other. From that time until his death he suffered from violent convulsions. The jail at Plymouth, Washington county, N. C., was burned. A notorious negro who was in jail endeavored to escape by burning his way out. The fire became uncontrollable, the alarm was given, but too late to save the building. It required hard work to save the prisoners from burning. The jailer was out of town, and citizens had to break the jail open to get them out. The residence of D. A. Hoffman, a farmer, near Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau county, Mo., was burned recently, and three of his children consumed. Three other children were so badly burned that it is expected they will die, and Hoffman was so seriously injured that he died. It is thought Hoffman became suddenly insane and fired his house himself. He had eleven motherless children, and had been very gloomy and despondent. The rate committee of the Southern Passenger Associations met at Chattanooga, Tenn., and fixed reduced rates to cities having special events. These include the meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club and cavalry festival, at Atlanta, and the military encampment at Austin, Texas. For the military drill a rate of one cent per mile will be charged for companies; one cent a mile for parties of twenty-five in a body, and one fare for all others. Charles P. Hoffman, postmaster at Blythewood, a village about fifteen miles north of Columbia, S. C., was brought before the United States commissioner, charged with detaining and destroying mail matter left for delivery. He was bound over to appear at court for trial. It is alleged that on one occasion he burned a whole barrel full of mail matter left at the office to be dispatched. Hoffman denies the charge and says he is the victim of a conspiracy.

## 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.**

John Baring, the banker, died in London, England. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died at Cannes, France. John Dillon was arrested in Dublin, Ireland, and admitted to bail. General strikes of workmen are being arranged in Berlin, Germany. Out of 579 applications for liquor license in Philadelphia only 184 were granted. The Big Sioux river has overflowed its banks and done considerable damage in vicinity of Sioux Falls, Dak. The conference to settle the dispute between the United States and Morocco will meet in Madrid on May 1st. The chief clerk of the treasury of Greece has been arrested for embezzling 5,000,000 francs of the public funds. The Paris *Figaro* says that Gen. Boulanger will shortly issue a significant political manifesto, in which he will propose a revision of the constitution. Editor O'Brien, M. P., was arrested on arriving at Kingston, Ireland, in consequence of his speech at the meeting at Loughrea. He was taken to Loughrea. The Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., will remain closed for an indefinite period, and all conferences and negotiations with the men declared off. Matthew Arnold, the noted poet, scholar, critic and theologian, whose article on "Civilization of the United States" attracted attention, died suddenly in Liverpool, England, of heart disease. The Governor General of Cuba has put the provinces of Havana, Pinar, Del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara under martial law. This measure has been taken owing to the increase of brigandage in those sections. In the British House of Commons, Edward Henegau moved the passage of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The motion occasioned a sharp debate, but was finally carried by a vote of 239 to 182. Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew died in New York. He was one of the consulting physicians in Mr. Conkling's case when the trouble in his ear developed. He died from peritonitis, for which no cause has been assigned. He was an eminent specialist on diseases of the eye and ear. Fire at Palo Alto, Cal., burned a portion of the stables of Senator Leland Stanford. The following horses were roasted to death: Clifton Belle, Rexford, Emma Robertson, Troubadour, Lowell and Howard-Norlaime, which has the fastest trotting record for a yearling in the world. Two or three others will probably die. The loss will reach \$200,000.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**  
Hon. Z. W. Leitner, secretary of state of South Carolina, died suddenly at his residence in Columbia. He leaves a wife and five children with little legacy save a house and lot in Camden and \$3,000 insurance. He was born in Fairfield county, near Winnsboro, on September 23, 1829. He entered the South Carolina College in 1847, and was graduated in the class of 1849. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar. He entered the military service of South Carolina in the Camden Volunteers on April 8, 1861, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. After the surrender of the fort he went to Virginia, where he was engaged in most of the battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia. At Gettysburg his right leg was shattered below the knee by grape shot and was amputated.

**REVOLUTION.**  
The peasant rising, in Bucharest, is extending. Several village mayors have been killed. Large bands are assembling with the avowed object of attacking Bucharest. Telegraph wires have been cut at several railway stations. Men of the territorial army, who were hastily called out, proved untrustworthy and have been replaced by troops of the line.

**MOONSHINERS KILLED.**  
At Sixtrunks, twelve miles north of Orangeburg, S. C., one negro was killed and two negroes and a white man were wounded. B. Lee Jeffcoat was retailing whiskey to negroes on the road, when they were fired into from ambush. One negro was killed and three wounded. Jeffcoat was hit between the eyes and is in a critical condition.

**ANOTHER RECRUIT.**  
Wm. Camerou, teller of the Union Bank, Winnipeg, skipped off. He hired a gig and drove to the boundary line, of the United States. The police have been making desperate efforts to prevent his getting across. The amount of his stealing is estimated as high as \$28,000.

## SHE MARRIED A SCIENTIST.

**Oh, she said she'd never marry any Tom, Dick and Harry, She'd wed some famous scientist of learning and renown; But her Tom was quite commercial, and of Agassiz and Herschel He was ignorant, she said, as any circus clown.**

**So she gave poor Tom the mitten, and as meek as any kitten He went to making money and forgot his wild despair; Forgot, I say; at any rate he hastened to degenerate Into a sordid business man, a trifling millionaire.**

**But she wed a scientific, and his tastes were quite terrific For various kinds of insects and for toads and other game; And instead of plaques and pictures, rattlesnakes and box constrictors He'd take into his sitting room to ornament the same.**

**As a zealous decorator he preferred an alligator To a statue of Minerva, or a bust of Henry Clay; And you ought to hear him talk awhile of his bouncing baby crocodile That he played with in his parlor just to while the time away;**

**And his cobra di capello, a very charming fellow, Through dressing room and bedroom used to nonchalantly drift; And an elephant's proboscis and two young rhinoceros He presented to his children as a fitting Christmas gift.**

**But he sold his wife's piano to buy ipecacuanha To feed his hippopotamus to ease his stomach aches, And a shark ate up his baby, for you know how hungry they be, And he went and pawed his overcoat to feed his rattlesnakes.**

**PITH AND POINT.**  
Ill-fitting garments—Law suits. When a man is attacked by a bulldog which he turns to stone, does the dog become a petrification?—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The woman suffrage movement in this country is forty years old, and there are some women who have courage to admit that they helped start it. "What a picturesque little cottage! A veritable Swiss chalet." "A Swiss shall he, do you call it? To my mind it's more like an Irish shanty he."

"He's a perfect stick— The silliest kind of catch." "And she's all brimstone— Both will make a match."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"There is no virtue in vinegar," says a scientist. None, eh? It does what many so-called men do not do—support its aged mother.—*Binghamton Republican.*

The bagpipes were invented by the Romans, says a recent writer, and not by the Scotch. If this is true, it relieves the Scotch of a serious responsibility.—*Boston Courier.*

Father (Sunday morning)—"Wake up, John. It's time to go to church!" Voice from up stairs—"Yes, father, but what's the use? I can sleep just as well here."—*Sifting.*

Robinson—"How about that note I hold of yours, Brown? I've got it so long that whiskers are beginning to grow on it." Brown—"Why don't you get it shaved, then?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Once cooking was the proper thing. Then Browning drove the woman mad; Poor Buddha's gone to find his wing— But whisking is the coming fall.—*Boston Courier.*

"Bob, you say that you believe most diseases are contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?" "Ever since I sat alongside of a blue-eyed girl and caught the palpitation of the heart."

Utah is knocking loudly for admission into the Union. Nothing should avail except a ticket inscribed as was Artemus Ward's free passes to his lecture on the Mormons: "Admit bearer and one wife."—*Sifting.*

**THE NEW GIRL.**  
"You may wake us," the mistress said. "When the coffee's on, and the table spread." The new girl answered: "If I be late In getting up, ye needn't wait; I ain't particular when I ate."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A young man in a railway carriage was making fun of a lady's hat to an elderly gentleman on the seat with him. "Yes," said the elderly gentleman, "that's my wife, and I told her if she wore that bonnet some fool would make fun of it."

**Extraordinary Old Age.**  
The extraordinary British examples of longevity are those of Thomas Parr, who died in 1653, at the age of 152; Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, who died in 1670, aged 169; Mr. Fairbrother, who died at Wigan, May, 1770, aged 133; James Shelie, an Irish farmer, who died in June, 1759, aged 133; and Martha Hannah, of Cullybackey, Ireland, who died in 1805, aged 126. But Great Britain and Ireland are not the only countries that breed centenarians. In 1809, Elizabeth Hayward, a free negro, died in Jamaica, aged 130; in 1743, a Portuguese gentleman, Jose Homem da Cunha Deca, died, aged 129; and in 1790 a Portuguese lady, Joana Francisca de Piedade, was still living at the age of 130.—*Cassell's Journal.*

An early rumor—The first guest at the summer hotel.