

Hillsboro Recorder.

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

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

NO. 39.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

INTERESTING DOCS ABOUT OUR UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

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

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, among the bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar, were the following: To provide for the enlargement of dimensions of the wharf at Fort Monroe. Appropriating \$35,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen. Zachary Taylor, in the city of Washington. A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them the House bill for the relief of the agricultural and mechanical college of Alabama, and the Senate bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building in Norfolk, Va. . . . In the House, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, from the committee on ways and means, reported the resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the number of persons in the United States engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, who are subject to competition from foreign countries. Adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

The subject of President Cleveland's Message being before the Senate, Mr. Voorhees spoke on the question. In the course of his address, the eloquent "Tall Sycamore" referred to the unkind "retellings" recently made by the preceding officer (Mr. Ingalls) in regard to General Hancock and McClellan. The record of these officers were recited in detail, and Mr. Voorhees defended their actions. . . . In the House, Mr. Latham, of Texas, presented the conference report on the bill for the relief of postmasters for loss of certain postal funds. The Senate had amended the bill by making its provisions general, and extending the provisions of the act of March 17th, 1882, authorizing the postmaster general to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by fire and burglary, so as to include within claims which shall be adjusted those arising from loss of postal funds. The report was agreed to, and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

The session of the Senate opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. H. Percina Mendez, rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation of New York, who, according to the Hebrew custom, wore his hat while engaged in prayer. This is the second instance, probably, in the history of the government, certainly within the last half century, when a Hebrew has offered prayer in the Senate. Among the bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar was the following: To provide for erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded \$30,000 annually. Mr. Vest, who reported it, said he would ask its early consideration, as it was an important bill and was recommended by the Postmaster General. On motion of Mr. Harris, the House bill appropriating \$200,000 for an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate went into secret session. After the doors were reopened the following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: Appropriating \$35,000 for a light-house at St. John's Point, Fla.; \$35,000 for a light-house at Holland's island bar, Chesapeake Bay, and \$50,000 for a light-house at Newport News, Va. . . . In the House a bill was reported and placed upon the calendar for the erection of a public building at Fayetteville, N. C. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to regulate the course at the naval academy. Placed on the calendar. A discussion took place on the tariff which was participated in by several members.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Brigadier-General George Crook to be major general; J. R. Brooke to be brigadier general; Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock to be colonel of engineers; Commodore W. G. Schley to be captain and W. G. Isaac, of Alabama, to be chaplain in the navy, and Thomas T. Tunstall, of Alabama, consul at San Salvador. . . . The Speaker laid before the House an invitation to participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, to be held in New York, April 30, 1889. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

The pending business being the Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. James B. Ricketts, with an amendment reducing the rate to \$75. Mr. Cheadler, of Indiana, opposed the bill, as it was still further extending liberal discrimination in favor of the widows of officers and against the widows of private soldiers. It was time that the House should call a halt in the enactment of special pensions. The officers of the army had not made all the sacrifices; the men of the musket had made the sacrifices necessary to save the life of the Union. Under call of the states, resolutions were introduced and referred directing the committee on merchant marine and fisheries to make a sweeping investigation into the Alaska fur seal fisheries, and calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information upon the subject of these fisheries. By Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the intellectual and industrial progress of the colored race since 1865. This being the day devoted to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia, Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, moved that the House go into committee of the whole upon such measures. But friends of the river

and harbor bill defeated the motion—yeas 55, nays 166. Mr. Hemphill yielded to the expressed sentiment of the House and surrendered the floor, and the House then went into committee of the whole upon the river and harbor bill. The amendment to increase the appropriation for Arkansas Pass, Texas, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 was lost.

GOSSIP.

The President has decided to visit New York on the 30th of May, to participate in the Grand Army memorial exercises in that city and Brooklyn.

The President has nominated to be postmasters Edwin Phillips, Newport News, Va.; Thomas L. Crossland, Bennettsville, S. C.; William A. Moore, Yorkville, S. C.

Mr. Crisp has made a favorable report from the commerce committee on the measure allowing the Tennessee and Coosa Railway company to build a bridge over the Tennessee river at Guntersville, Alabama.

The latest "slate" reported, and which appears plausible, is that Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, will be appointed Chief Justice, Mr. Phelps, Minister to England, will be Secretary of State, and Secretary Bayard will go back to the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of E. L. Martin, postmaster Water Valley, Miss.; W. T. Walthall, of Mississippi, consul at Demerara; Ezekiel E. Smith, of North Carolina, minister resident and consul-general at Liberia.

Senator Call presented in the Senate resolutions adopted by the Jacksonville board of trade, urging the passage without delay of the bill to perfect the quarantine service of the United States, and urging an amendment providing for the disinfection or destruction of such articles as may be considered by the marine hospital service, or by state authorities, a source of infection or disease.

The district commissioners removed Tax Collector John T. Cook, and District Auditor Isaac S. Tichenor. E. G. Davis, formerly a dry goods merchant of Washington, was appointed to succeed Mr. Cook, and J. H. Petty, also of Washington, to succeed Mr. Tichenor. Petty has been book-keeper in the auditor's office many years. Cook is a colored man, very popular, and has held office since 1874.

The members of the appropriation committee give as their reason for reporting adversely the bill to appropriate \$50,000 to the colored adjunct of Augusta, (Ga.) exposition that money could not be given to but one colored exposition, and as the majority of the colored race preferred holding their national exposition in Atlanta, and as that was exclusively a colored exposition, they decided to grant the request of the majority.

The President has granted pardons in the following cases: Thomas M. Belew, convicted in South Carolina of retailing liquor without license. M. S. Helms, convicted in Virginia of selling liquor without license. Applications for pardons were denied in the following cases: William Henry, convicted in South Carolina of using the mails for fraudulent purposes; Jefferson D. Thompson, convicted in South Carolina of abstracting the contents of a letter.

The letting of the star route mail contracts was completed. Among the more prominent ones in the South are the following: From Elizabeth City to Fairfield, in North Carolina, steamboat services twice a week each way, for four years; contractor, Frank N. Hussey; compensation \$3,500. From Chattahoochee to Apalachicola, Fla., steamboat service three times a week each way for four years; contractor, Peter Burke; compensation \$3,140 per annum. There were 1,103 contracts in all.

The sub-committee of the appropriation committee, appointed to consider the Kelley bill appropriating \$400,000 for Atlanta's colored exposition, reported favorably to the full committee, with the suggestion that the committee make a favorable report on the bill with an amendment postponing the exposition one year. Chairman Henderson, of the sub-committee, made a statement in which he said that his amendment was made in order that the colored people might have more time to get up creditable exhibits and make the exposition a success.

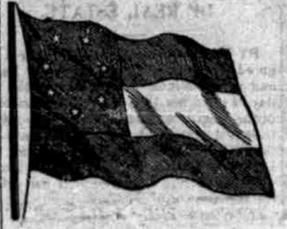
LIVELY OLD SOLDIER.

John S. Delano, of La Harpe, Ill., was arrested for bigamy. He married Matilda Poole, of Norwich, O., and deserted her in 1845. He then married Mary Avery, a widow, at Auburn, Iowa. She died, leaving four children. Delano married Hannah Conrose, at Boscobel, Wis., during the civil war, and she died a few months afterward. His next wife was Ellen Battles, of Clairmont, Iowa, whom he deserted in 1867. He married Elizabeth Fitz, at Boscobel, Wis., and deserted her. He then married Mary Holmes, residence unknown, and she met the same fate. On February 14, 1871, he married Mrs. Maria Fields, at Iron Hill, Iowa. They moved to Clinton, and there it was thought Delano was murdered by a man named Lyman Kellogg. He was assaulted by such a person, but was not killed. Delano fled to La Harpe, in 1871 or 1872, and has since farmed in that vicinity. He married his eighth wife, Mrs. Sarah Atwater, at Fountain Green, in Feb. 1884. His seventh wife, Mrs. Maria Fields, of Clinton, attempted to get a pension for Delano's services in the Mexican war, believing him to be dead. Delano, however, had applied for a pension, and Mrs. Fields, finding out that he was alive, came from Clinton and had him arrested for bigamy. It is said that Delano has made two attempts to marry since his marriage to Mrs. Atwater.

REST IN PEACE!

THE GALLANT DEAD OF THE CONFEDERACY REMEMBERED.

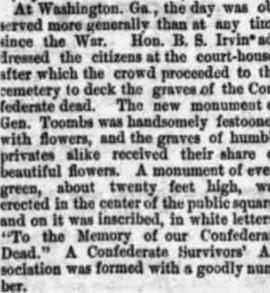
Appropriate and Beautiful Display in the Principal Cities—Patriotic Orators, Fine Music and a Generous Supply of Flowers.



Memorial Day—dear to the Southern heart from its associations with the heroic dead of every grade and rank, whose precious remains lie all over the land—was celebrated with a degree of propriety, refinement of taste and beautiful display, never surpassed. No Memorial Day in the past decade was observed more appropriately. Nearly every store in the large towns and cities closed its doors, and nine-tenths of the factories and machine shops gave their employes a half holiday. All ages, both sexes, the high, the low, the rich and the poor, vied with each other in showing their devotion to the day. The soldiers, bedecked in their flaming uniforms, members of various secret orders, attired in their uniforms, the young cadets in their suits of gray, were astir and showed a zeal that was commendable.

In Atlanta, Ga., the procession was a fine one, and formed as follows: Chief of Police Connolly, Captain Mercer and Captain Wright, all handsomely mounted, were in front. Immediately following was the Capital band; then came Judge Calhoun and Col. Thomas, both mounted and wearing sashes. The Confederate veterans, about one hundred in number, walked two and two. They wore their new badges. Two tribes of Red Men came close behind the veterans. Captain Milledge and Charles Wurm rode side, and immediately in their rear was the Atlanta Rifles brass band. The rest of the procession was made up as follows: Atlanta Rifles, Moreland Park Cadets, Means Cadets, Atlanta Zouaves, Gate City Guard, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. F.; Calantha division K. P., Capital City K. P., Knights Golden Eagle, Atlanta Artillery, Governor's Horse Guard, carriages containing orator of the day, chaplain, Commander Gen. W. A. Wright, and B. J. Davis, secretary of Confederate Veterans' association; carriages of Memorial association, containing ladies of association, judges of the State and United States courts, state officers and county city officers. The procession proceeded to Oakland cemetery, where an eloquent oration was listened to, by Col. Thomas Jones, of Alabama.

At Washington, Ga., the day was observed more generally than at any time since the War. Hon. B. S. Irvin addressed the citizens at the court-house, after which the crowd proceeded to the cemetery to deck the graves of the Confederate dead. The new monument of Gen. Toombs was handsomely festooned with flowers, and the graves of humble privates alike received their share of beautiful flowers. A monument of evergreen, about twenty feet high, was erected in the center of the public square, and on it was inscribed, in white letters: "To the Memory of our Confederate Dead." A Confederate Survivors' Association was formed with a goodly number.



BATTLE FLAG OF 80 GEORGIA INFANTRY.

Over 2,000 people took part in the memorial exercises, at Milledgeville, Ga., and although there was no speaking over the dead heroes, the ceremonies were appropriate and enjoyable. At the Confederate monument prayers were offered, and several appropriate songs were rendered by a select choir. Salutes were fired over the monument, and the decoration of graves took place.

John Mell, memorial orator, delivered a chaste and eloquent memorial address in the university chapel, at Athens, Ga. After the address was delivered the students of the different colleges in Athens, the societies and organizations and the citizens generally formed in line of march and proceeded to the cemetery. Mr. Sylvanus Morris acted as chief marshal and Mr. Albert Howell as assistant, with Messrs. Couper, Pope and Fred Morton as aides. The soldiers' graves were covered with a profusion of flowers, and the graves of Gen. T. R. Cobb and Miss Lucy Cobb received especial attention at the hands of the Lucy Cobb pupils.

In Augusta, Ga., Columbus, Savannah, Sparta and Albany, Cuthbert, Macon, the

day was very appropriately observed.

The day received a proper recognition all over the South, and in many places arrangements were made to erect more lasting memorials in memory of the valor of the Confederate soldier. The following circular was sent to the different Southern survivors' associations in Georgia: "The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association are in great need of outside aid, and have directed me to present the following statement of facts to you, and through you to the people of Georgia. In our beautiful cemetery of Hollywood there are buried 5,300 Confederate soldiers, besides a large number brought from Gettysburg several years after the War. We have a record showing the names, states, commands and dates of death of 6,175. Of this number the record shows that 1,354 were soldiers from Georgia. All the graves are marked by wooden pegs with tin pieces nailed across the top, on which are numbers corresponding to names on the above mentioned record, thus enabling persons to identify the graves of their friends. These wooden pegs are now fast rotting away, and the tin pieces containing the numbers are beginning to come off and be lost. We most earnestly desire to replace these unsubstantial head-pieces with granite blocks, having the numbers cut in the stone. By this means we will be enabled to secure identification of the graves for all time. The work, however, must be done at once or not at all, as a year or two more will see the last of the old wooden pegs rotted to the ground. We need three thousand dollars to do it. Can you suggest any way by which we could get help from the people of Georgia for marking to their dead? Any help, however small, will be gratefully received, and unless we do receive help from outside, we will have to abandon the effort, as our own funds will hardly suffice to keep the grounds in order. Very respectfully,
Mrs. EDWARD CHRISTIAN MINOR,
Secretary L. H. M. A.,
No. 1911 W. Main St., Richmond, Va.



ATLANTA, GA., VETERAN'S BADGE.

VICTORIA'S VISIT.

Queen Victoria arrived in Charlottenburg. The empress, crown prince and crown princess, and the prince and princess of Saxe-Meininger received her at the depot. Prince Henry and his sisters, Princesses Victoria, Sophie and Margaret, Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin, the duke of Rutland and burgomaster and municipal council of Berlin, were also present. The greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany were warm. The crown prince conducted the queen to an open carriage, drawn by four horses, which she entered and with the empress beside her was driven to the castle. Crowds of people lined the route and cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed. The queen paid a visit to the emperor shortly after her arrival at the castle. The doctors feared that the meeting would excite the emperor and probably upset him, but their fears were groundless. The emperor seemed rather brighter after holding the interview, and his temperature was normal. It is reported that the reason why Queen Victoria has not visited Berlin or even passed through Prussian territory since her accession to the throne is that Prince Albert was slighted when, shortly after his betrothal, he paid a visit to the king of Prussia. He expected to be treated as a prospective king of England, but was mortified to find that he was still regarded as a plain Duke of Coburg-Gotha and assigned a place among the petty princelings with which the Prussian court then swarmed. Neither he nor the queen ever forgot or forgave this humiliating treatment.

FIRES.

The high school building and Unitarian church at Concord, N. H., burned recently. Loss on the school \$50,000; on the church \$30,000. . . . The Centennial hotel at Butte, Mont., was burned recently. Jennie M. Ladden was burned to death and Frank Lincoln, assistant postmaster at Butte, died from injuries received at the fire. . . . The electric plant which supplied Fall River, Mass., with light was destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000; insured. . . . The chemical plant of the Henry Woodson company, Natick Crossing, Mass., burned recently. Loss, \$150,000; fully insured. . . . A portion of the Delamater iron works, foot of West Thirteenth street in New York burned. Loss, \$100,000; fully insured. Three firemen were badly hurt by falling walls, one probably fatally.

CHINA SHAKEN.

The prefect of Lin An, with Chi Hien, of Ship Ping, and Kien Shui, under him in China, have jointly reported to the governor of Yunnan as follows: From the second day of the 12th month of last year till the third day of this year there were over ten shocks of earthquake, accompanied by noise like thunder. In the towns mentioned over 10,000 people were either killed or wounded; eight or nine-tenths of the houses have fallen down, and the rest cracked and leaning over.

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 Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto to the royalists of France, urging a restoration of a monarchy.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 107 to 36, defeated the bill granting municipal suffrage to women.

Gen. Boulanger, of France, has adopted the red carnation as an emblem. It is proposed that his followers wear that flower.

As a result of the recent raids in Providence, R. I., officers poured out upon the ground 100 hogheads of ale, lager beer, wines and whisky, valued at over \$3,000.

Mill. Deaco, a slack wire performer, had the wire to break under her at Steubenville, Ohio, while giving an open air performance, and she received injuries from which she will die.

The London Chronicle announces the approaching marriage of Joseph Chamberlain, who came to the United States to arrange a fisheries treaty, to Miss Edicott, who he met in America.

Central City, Dak., was destroyed by fire. Not a store or shop is left standing, and 123 buildings were burned. Fifty families were left homeless. Deadwood is sending food. The loss is \$250,000.

A party of log drivers, on a log drive in Baraga county, Mich., attempted to throw some dynamite over a cook stove in their shanty. The result was a terrific explosion, which killed three men and severely injured two others.

The Manhattan Club has decided to purchase the Stewart property, corner of Fifth avenue and 34th street, in New York. They pay \$800,000 for it, and propose to spend \$200,000 for alterations and refashioning.

An affray occurred between Turks and Christians at Khania, in Turkey. One Christian was killed and his body mutilated, and one Turk was wounded. Five hundred Mussulmans threatened the governor and Christian inhabitants, but ten of the ringleaders were arrested and quiet was restored.

The Atlantic machine works, in Boston, Mass., were burned, causing an estimate loss of \$150,000. The fire started in the pattern shop, and the supposition is that it caught from the wires of an electric light. Four workmen were injured; one of them, Robert Cassidy, will die. The loss probably covered by insurance.

Workmen in a basement, corner of State and Jackson streets, in Chicago, Ill., were drilling a hole under the street for a conduit, when their drill tapped the gas main. One of the men lit a candle to see what was the matter, when an explosion followed, which wrecked a clothing store on the first floor, and blew up about 70 people. No one was killed, but many were injured.

Chas. Butler, son of a prominent merchant, in Carrollton, Ohio, insulted Jennie Fisher, an estimable young lady, in the presence of a crowd, by whistling an offensive air and calling her "Birdie." Miss Fisher drew from her sleeve a cowhide and whipped the young man severely about the head and shoulders for several minutes. The crowd cheered her heartily.

Seven hundred men went to work at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Pittsburg, Pa. Two furnaces were fired up and arrangements are progressing to start them. Superintendent Jones says he can get all the men he wants and is refusing applications. The knights continue firm, and so far there have been no desertions from their ranks. Pinkerton's men and deputy sheriffs are still guarding the works, but the strikers are giving them no trouble.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

Mumps are prevalent about Monteagle. . . . Wheat is looking well in Robertson county. . . . Considerable typhoid fever in Bedford county. . . . The prospect of an excellent fruit yield in Bedford is good. . . . A negro thief was shot and killed in Rutherford county. . . . Rutherford county farmers are busy planting corn and cotton. . . . Mrs. Alzada Price, a ninety-one year old, died in Robertson county. . . . Jeff Stanton, a well known drummer for Murray, Dibrell & Co., of Nashville, died of pneumonia at Carthage. . . . The Fayetteville Rifles was organized with H. K. Boyson as captain. They intend to attend the May drill at Nashville. . . . A wealthy syndicate of Southern capitalists intend purchasing large tracts of mineral and timber lands near Winchester. . . . The fruit crop throughout West Tennessee is remarkably promising at present, and it will require an unusual amount in the temperature to hurt it at all. . . . For the purpose of division, the valuable property in Nashville known as Ward's Seminary, together with the good will of the school, will be sold. . . . A will of Canon comes to the snake stories for the coming year with a "tattler." He swears he killed one five feet seven inches in length and two feet seven inches in circumference. . . . Congress has been asked to appropriate \$5,000 for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Smyrna, the church being knocked down during the War, the material being used in erecting a stockade by Union soldiers. . . . A negro attempted to rob a man named Phelps on the Mobile & Ohio road last week. He struck Phelps over the head with an iron bar, which pulled a pistol and shot his assailant twice. The negro escaped. Phelps was picked up unconscious.

SOUTHERN GOSSIP.

BOILED DOWN FACTS AND FACTS INTERESTINGLY STATED.

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

It is alleged that the books of J. W. Barnes, town clerk of Port Royal, S. C., show a shortage.

Policeman West beat Reporter Walters, of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, because he did not write items to suit him.

After a careful investigation, the authorities of Atlanta, Ga., report that the Leyden House of that city which recently burned down, was set on fire in several places.

The weather is very cold for the season at Lynchburg, Va., and there has been heavy frost for the past few nights. Great anxiety is felt for fruit. It is thought to be ruined. Ice has formed in exposed places.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, commissioned Judge J. S. Pope as judge of the county court of Pike county for four years. Judge Pope becomes his own successor. He has held the position for eight years.

Andy Posey, a colored man who had been arrested by the marshal of Bessemer, Ala., was taken out by a mob and lynched, by hanging him on a tree. Posey's friends gathered in large numbers threatening vengeance, and assistance was asked from Birmingham and other places by the authorities.

Oliver Bevine, a millionaire sugar planter and capitalist, died at New Orleans, La., after a short illness recently. He was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, seventy-seven years ago, and in his youth, emigrated to New Orleans, where he engaged in business with the late John Burnside. His fortune is estimated at about \$3,000,000.

Jim Fields, head waiter of the Mansion House, in Greenville, S. C., was found violently insane on the street. Fields created quite a sensation on the street by stopping H. C. Beattie, of the National Bank, and demanding him to open the bank. He said that the spirit of God was in him and that he was compelled to have money to go to Chicago, where his father recently died.

FINE SHOWING.

Nearly five pages of the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, Md., is filled with special letters from the governors and agricultural commissioners of Southern states, upon the financial condition of farming interests of the South and the general progress of that section. In every case farmers are said to be more prosperous than for many years, and proof of this is given in the great decrease in number and amount of mortgages and crop liens. The farmers are less in debt than at any time since the War, and are buying more liberally of improved labor-saving agricultural implements. In Alabama Governor Seay and R. F. Kolb, commissioner of agriculture, unite in reporting a decrease in the indebtedness on the part of the farmers and a steady improvement in their condition all over the state, with very marked improvements in buildings, fencing etc. In Arkansas, Florida and the Carolinas the same report of increasing prosperity is made. Hon. S. A. Jones, writing of Mississippi, which is a fair sample, says: "There has never been a time since the War when Mississippi farmers were as near out of debt as at present. There is not to-day one farm mortgage where there were twenty ten years ago, and, in fact, it may be confidently asserted that small farmers are, in many parts of the state, almost entirely free from debt. The crop of 1887 paid tens of thousands of our farmers out of debt and left them in a splendid condition to enter upon the new year." The growth of the South in other lines, is shown by an increase from 1880 to 1887 of \$977,000,000 in the assessed value of property, notwithstanding the fact that an immense amount of property, including railroads, new factories, etc., is exempt from taxes and hence is not included in these figures.

NO FEVER.

The following, signed by ten practicing physicians, has been sent over from Bertow, Fla., one of the places where yellow fever is alleged to exist, according to Surgeon General Hamilton's report: "We, the undersigned, embracing every practicing physician in this place, hereby certify that there is not now, nor has the ever been, within our knowledge or information, a single case of yellow fever within our town, nor within Polk county, of which Bertow is the county seat."

INDIAN WAR.

The Yaqui Indians are now at war with the Mexican federal forces. They are fortifying several places and making a determined stand against the troops. A few days ago Major Enciso and Lieut. Valtraval, with two columns of federal troops, attacked the Indians in a strongly fortified position in the Zamaquaque Mountains, near the town of Agua Verde.

GIVEN OUT.

A sensation was caused in manufacturing circles at St. Louis, Mo., by the rumor that the rich rddy of iron ore at Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob had been exhausted, and that the Vulcan Steel Works would be removed to Cleveland, Ohio. The shipments have fallen from 22,000 tons of ore per month to 6,000.