Hillsburn Recurder

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

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HARRISON & MORTON

THAT'S THE TICKET NOMINA TED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

IN THE SECOND WEEK OF THE CONVEN TION, GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON, IS PUT AT THE HEAD OF THE TICKET.



BENJAMIN MARRISON, OF INDIANA. On Monday, the convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who was in good voice. The proceedings were opened by a prayer from Rev. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago. Mr. Houston, of Virginia, arose and said he desired to offer a resolution regulating the order of balloting in the convention, which would prohibit the casting of any vote for any candidate who had not been regularly placed in nomination before the convention. The chair ruled that this could not be done, as nothing was in order except balloting. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, arose to a question of privilege. Mr. Raymond, of California, made a point of order that nothing was in order except to ballot. If there were any speeches to be made, he wanted to make one for Blaine. [Applause.] The chair stated that he understood the gentleman from Maine desired to make a privileged announcement, and he was given the floor. He mounted the platforn and said: "I find myself somewhat embarrassed in being thrown even into the semblance of antagonism to representatives of that delegation from the great Pacific alone who ing thrown even into the semblance of antagonism to representatives of that delegation from the great Pacific slope, who have come here manifesting such devotion to the chieftain whose banner I have followed with pride and affection these many years. [Applause.] I would like, were the occasion appropriste and did I feel it proper, in view of the courtesy to feel it proper, in view of the courtesy to which I am indebted for an appearance here at all, to preface the announcement I am about to make by some explanatory remarks. I shall not attempt to do so No one in this convention, no one in this magnificent auditorium, has any doubt as to where the affection, devotion and allegiance of the Republicans of Maine has been and always will be. [Applause.] No delegate here will doubt the regret with which I discharge the duty imposed upon me; but, Mr. President and centlemen of the convention. duty imposed upon me; but, Mr. Presi-dent and gentlemen of the convention, I am under constraint which I do not I am under constraint which I do not feel at liberty to ignore, and without attempting to give the constructions or interpretations of my own to the language of one greater than myself, by far, I discharge my humble duty as a representative of the Maine delegation by presentative of the mainer o ing to you without preface or comment the following dispatches which I have received." Mr. Boutelle read the two cagrams. The first one was dated Edinburg, June 24th.

To Boujelle and Manly, at Chicago.—I carn-relly request all my friends to respect my Paris letter. James G. Blaine. The second was dated Monday, and

I think I have the right to ask my friends respect my wishes and refrain from voting new Please make this and the former dispa-

JAMES G. BLAINE. After the appliance and confusion which followed Mr. Boutelie's announcement had died away, the convention proceeded to the sixth ballot.

Harrison's strength developed from 231 on this ballot to 278 on the 7th ballot, while Sherman's ran down to 120. The convention then proceeded to the 8th ballot. Mr. Henderson, of Iows, created a sensation by rising in his seat and with-drawing the name of Senator Allicon. The assurances which were received soon after the withdrawal of Allison that his vote would go to Harrison, took the last hope from the friends of Sherman, and Senator Quay told his friends to fall in line, and as soon as it became known New York would not, now that his nomnation was in sight, desert Harrison, there was no longer any doubt as to the result, and the reading of the roll became mere formality. Harrison was nominated after Tennessee's vote had been cast, giving him 431 votes. Only a single vote stood by Sherman in Pennsylvania, and after that state's vote the Harrison movement became a landslide. The result was received with a burst of applause, and the great audience rose to its feet and shouted until it had tired itself out. One of the officers of the convention climbed on the chairman's deal vention climbed on the chairman's d.sk and waved a bauner bearing a portrait of Harrison. The ladies in the gallery waved their haudkerchiefs and parasola. Hats were thrown up and the usual scenes of enthusiasm followed. Cries of "He's all right!" were heard in the din. Finally, with three cheers for Harrison, the convention became quiet enough to

hear the official announcement of the result, which was as follows: Harrison, 544; Sherman, 118; Alger, 100; Blaine, 3; Gresham, 59; McKinley, 4.

Governor Foraker then took the platform, amid applause, and said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: The delegation from Ohio came here all Sherman men. They are now all Harrison men.

men. They are now all Harrison men. [Applause.] It is easier for us to be so [Applause.] It is easier for us to be so when we remember that General Harrison had the good sense to be born in Ohio. [Laughter.] I am directed by the unanimous vote of the Ohio delegation to move the convention, on behalf of the state of Ohio, that the nomination of Gen. Benjamin Harrison be made unanimous. [Applause.] Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, gave assurance of the heartiness, cordiality and enthusiasm with which the people of Maine would ratify Benjamin Harrison. He promised that the old refrain would come down from Maine as it did in days gone by when Harrison was in the field. He promised his state to the Republican party, and declared that in the forefront of battle would be found gleaming, as it had in every criti-

that in the forefront of battle would be found gleaming, as it had in every critical fight of the Republican party, the white plume of our Heury of Navarre.

After the convention had been addressed by Messrs. Wise and Mahone, of Virginia; Proctor, of Vermont; Lynch of Mississippi; Thurston, of Nebraska; Harris, of North Carolina; Williams, of Arkansas, and Bradley of Kentucky, all in the same strain, the chairman put the motion of Foraker, which was adopted with a shout, and the chairman declared Gen. Harrison the unanimous nominee of the convention and of the party for President. Mr. Thompson, of Indians, thought that it was desirable for the convention to take a recess, and he therevention to take a rccess, and he there-fore moved one until 5 o'clock in the eve-

ning. The chairman stated that the motion was not seconded, and directed the clerk to call the roll of the states for the presentation of names of nominees for vice-president. The clerk proceeded for vice president. The clerk proceeded to call the roll amid much confusion occasioned by the frantic efforts of the chairmen of the various Southern delegations to persuade the chairman that they had seconded the motion. Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, finally succeeded in getting recognition from the chair, and renewed the motion that a recess be taken until 5 cleleck. The motion was accorded. until 5 o'clock. The motion was seconded by several states, but the convention, by an overwhelming vote, declined to ad-journ, and went on with the regular order, placing in nomination candidates for the vice-presidential nomination. When Kentucky was called, Mr. Denny, of Kentucky, ascended the platform and declared that the nomination of a Southera republican for the vice-presidency would send a thrill of confidence and would send a thrill of confidence and hope throughout the republicans of that section, who had so long been "hewers of wood and drawers of water." He placed in nomination William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Griffin, of Kansas; Mr. Warner, of Alabama, and Mr. Houk, of Tennessee. Mr. Houk charged that the South was solid much because of the neglect the of republican party to look

after republicans in the South.

While nominating speeches were being made, Chairman Estee resigned the gavel made, Chairman Estee resigned the gavel to General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who presided with dignity and success. Mr. Wall, of Georgia, joined in seconding Bradley's nomination. A. T. Kinser, of Michigan, on behalf of part of the Michigan delegation, seconded the nomination of Bradley. When New Jersey was called, ex-Senstor Sewell stated that it was the intention of New Jersey to present the name of William Waiter Phelps for the vice presidential nomination, and the convention adjourned.

In the evening, Levi P. Morton, of

In the evening, Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for Vice President. After passing the following resolution, the convention adjourned sine die: "First-The concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people, and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of tem-perance and morality."

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion censuring the government for its administration of the Irish crimes act. administration of the Irish crimes act.
William O'Brien, nationalist, held that
the plan of campaign never really troubled the people, and that they approved it.
After two years of operation of the plan
of campaign, there were 280 evicted tenants, out of more than 60,000 who had fought and won under the plan of cam-paign. He could further state that every one of these 380 tenants. of these 280 tenants were in a comfortable home to-day, and every man would yet come back to his home in triumph. Henry Chaplain (conservative) said he did not wonder that Mr. O'Brien hates to hear about the disgusting inci-dents that had attended the lesgue's oppression of the people who were now more responsible for the sufferings of the people under the league than certain English politicians who only a few years ago were the worst foes of the league. Mr. Gladstone, who, upon rising, was received with cheers, said that however much he was afflicted with loss of memory, through the infirmities of age, he hoped, for the time being at any rate that he would remain able to cope with antagoaists of the calibre of Mr. Chaplain. What was more signifi-cant about the state of Ireland than the fact that nineteen of the eighty-six nationalist members had been sent to prison. The censure motion was re-ected by 866 to 273.

The centenary of the emancipation of the persons in Denmark has been celebrated at Copulagen. The city was appropriately decorated and was crowded with visitors. There was a procession in which 20,020 per-

WHAT THE SWELTERING PUB-LIC OFFICIALS ARE DOING.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS-IMPORTANT ACTS OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND-AP-POINTMENTS AND REMOVALS, ETC.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, the following House bills were reported and placed on the calendar; authorizing the construction of calendar; authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across Oconee river, Georgia; the Flint river, Georgia; Ten-nessee river, at Lamb's ferry, Alabama; Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama; Ocmulgee river, in Georgia. The Sen-ate then took up the river and harbor ap-propriation bill. An amendment strik-ing out an item of \$100,000 for improving Winyaw bay, Georgetown, S. C., and inserting in lieu a provision for the and inserting in lieu a provision for the board of army engineers to examine Capt. Bixby's plan for improvement was discussed at some length. The result was that the appropriation was retained and the provision was also inserted. Among other amendments agreed to were the following: Increased appropriation for Savannah harbor, Georgia, from \$90,000 to \$200,000, and inserting the words "On the project for securing a channel twenty-eight feet deep at mean high water from Savannah to the sea." Increasing the appropriation for Tampa bay, Florida, from \$20,000 to \$250,000 (amended, on motion of Mr. Friar, so as to make it include a channel to Tampa). The amendment striking out the appropriation of \$35,000 for St. Augustine, Florida, and inserting in lieu of it a proposition for the appointment of a board of army engineer officers to examine Lieut. Clark's plan of improvement was opposed by Senators improvement was opposed by Senators Call, Pasco and Resgan. The result was Call, Pasco and Reagan. The result was (as in case of Winyaw bay) the retention of the appropriation. Other amendments were agreed to as follows: Increasing appropriations to complete the improvement of Cape Fear river below Wilmington, N. C., \$100,000 to \$245,-000; increasing appropriation for Pamlico and Tarrivers, (from the mouths to falls at Rocky Mount, N. C.), from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and of Roanoke river, N. C., from its mouth to Clarksville, Virginia, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; inserting an item of \$5,000 for Lumber river, N. C. An amendment inserting an item of \$10,000 for Yadkin river, N. C., was the subject of a long discussion, the

ssed. On motion of Mr. Scott, of Pennsylv nis, a resolution was passed granting leave to government employes who had participated in the battle of Gettysburg to attend the anniversary of that battle. Mr. Mills called up the tariff bill, and a heated debate took place as to the time when the bill should be reported back to the House for action by the committee of the whole, but no conclusion was arrived at.

In the Senate, Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing that there shall not be purchased for the use of national soldiers' homes, any material or supplies, the result of convict labor. A message from the President returning. without his approval, the bill giving a pension to the widow of John A. Turly, was presented. The circumstances of the soldier's death was that he had interfered in an altercation with two other soldiers on a steambout, and was pushed and struck by one of the parties, knocking his head against a plank and receiving a fatal injury. It is quite clear, the President says, that death was not the result of military service. If he had refrained from interference, he would have saved himself and would have performed to the utmost his military duty ... On motion of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Natchez, Miss., bridge bill, and asked for a conference. The House then resumed consideration of the public land bill, by sections, for amendment. Most of the amendments which were adopted were in the nature of correction of the phrascology of the bill. Mr. Hollman offered an amend-ment, declaring that the United States expressly reserved from the sale all coal deposits, but permitting entrymen to mine such coal as may be contained in their land, subject to the future action

of Congress to protect the interests of the country from the monopolists and requiring all patents to public lands to contain this reservation.

Senator Brown offered to the Sundry Civil bill an amendment appropriating \$29,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in boring, constructing and equipping an ar-tesian well at the United States arsenal at Summerville, Ga.

Postmaster-General Dickerson on Thursday ordered the removal of twenty postoffice inspectors in various parts of the country. This was made necessary by the reduced appropriation for this service for the fiscal year beginning July 1st. About ten others will be removed

Two boxes of mammoth proportions were hoisted into the capitol on Tuesday. One contained a statue of Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Indepen-dence, and the other a statue of Gen.

NATIONAL CAPITAL. Phil Kearney. These statues constitute New Jersey's contribution to statuary hall of the capitol.

The President, accompanied by Secre-taries Bayard and Vilas, Senator Elliott, Barber and Representative O'Farrell, left Washington on Wednesday morning, by special train, for Charlottesville, Va., to altend the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia. After the exercises at the University, the party drove to Monticello, the old home of Thomas Lefterson. Thomas Jefferson.

The notification committee, with Gen. Patrick Collins, president of the St. Louis Convention, as chairman, called at the White House on Tuesday afternoon, and formally notified President Cleveland of Jos nomination, by the Democrats, for President. President Cleveland accepted the nomination in a few appropriate re-marks, and then invited the committee to a handsome lunch set in a private dining room. During the ceremonies Mrs. Cleveland, radiant in smiles, stood beside the President.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Gen. Ben Harrison, nominated by the Republican National Convention for President, was born at North Bend, Ohio, near Cincinnati, August 20, 1833, and is nearly fifty-five years of age. He was graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852, and two years afterward, having taken the course in the Cincinnati Law College, he removed to Indianapolis and embarked in the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was elected by the people of Indiana, reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. er of the decisions of the supreme court. In July, 1861, he raised a company for the 7th Indiana infantry, and on the completion of the regimental organization became its colonel. He was brevetted brigadier general for gallant conduct. In 1864 he was re-elected, while absent in the field, to the office of supreme court reporter, and on his return in 1865 assumed the position and served four years. In 1876 he was the Republi-can candidate for governor of Indiana, and was defeated by "Blue Jeans" Williams. Subsequently, he served two years as member of the Mississippi River commission, and on March 4, 1881, took his seat in the United States Senate as successor to Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, serving until March 4, 1887, when he was succeeded by Hon. David Turpie. Gen. succeeded by Hon, David Turpie. Gen. Harrison is a grandson of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who was the whig candidate for the presidency in 1836, and again in 1840, and was elected in the latter year over Van Buren, Democrat. Levi Parsons Morton, of New York City, who was nominated for Vice President, was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16. 1824, hence is now sixty-four years of age. He received a public school and academic education; he commenced mercantile business at Hanover. N. H. of \$10,000 for Yadkin river, N. C., was
the subject of a long discussion, the
amendment being opposed by Mr. Edmunds and advocated by Mr. Ransom,
but no definite action was reached.
.... The House resumed consideration of
the public land bill, the ayes and noes
being taken on Mr. Holman's amendment
retaining title in the government to coal
mines found on public lands, but allowing
entrymen to mine such coal deposits until Congress acts further in the matter.
The amendment was adopted, and the
bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. in various pursuits until 1863, when he engaged in the banking business, his operations being conducted both in New York and London. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes honorary emmissioner to the Paris exhibition. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, but before he had served a year was appointed minister to France by President Garfield, and retained the

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

position under Arthur, remaining there

intil relieved by Robert M. McLean,

President Cleveland's appointee. In 1887 Morton was a candidate for the

United States Senate and was defeated

by Frank Hiscock,

A tabulated statement which forms part of the report of the Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers' Record shows 2,020 new enterprises in the South for the first six months of 1888, against 1,857 for the corresponding time last year, 812 for the corresponding time of 1886. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by the list of new enterprises and en-largement of old plants, for the first six months of 1888 were: Alabama, \$14,-940,000; Arkansas, \$4,976,000; Flerida, \$2,030,000; Georgia, \$5,792,000; Ken-tucky, \$13,144,000; Louisiana, \$1,776,-000; Maryland, \$3,190,000; Mississippi, \$837,000; North Carolina, \$3,999,000 South Carolina, \$3,133,000; Teonessee \$6,025,000; Texas, \$11,749,000; Virginia, \$5,965,000; West Virginia, \$3, 93,000; total, \$81,508,000. Referring to many new furnaces now going into blast in the South, the report says the production of pig iron alone in Alabama next year will greatly exceed in value the entire value of all manufactures in the state in 1880. In 1880 the value of manufactured products of Alabama was \$13,000,000 and the value of agricultural products \$56,000,000, or considerably more than four times as great. In 1889 the value of products of manufac-turing and mining interests of that state will exceed the average yearly value of all agricultural products. Moreover, manufacturing and mining products will next year furnish filty times as much freight to the railroads as the cotton of the state.

PLOT REVEALED.

A sensation has been caused by the Tageblatt, of Berlin publishing notes left by the Emperor Frederick, regarding overtures made to him while in San Remo to abdicate in favor of William. The progressist papers maintained that the notes are authentic and that they were kept in the character and that they were kept in the character of Frederick till the visit of Queen Victoria, when the em-press confided a portion of them to her mother. The documents show that William urged his father to consent to the regency proposal, but failed, owing to the strenuous resistance of the then Crown Princess Victoria.

CONDENSATION OF FACTS BY PHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

METHING ABOUT CONVENTIONS, RAIL-ROADS, WORKING PEOPLE, CAPITALISTS, EUBOPEAN CROWNED HEADS, ETC.

A coal mine disaster occurred at Bellerille, Ill., in which five men were badly injured; three fatally.

William II, of Germany, said to the Berliu municipal authorities: "Make it your business to see that more churches

The North German Lloyds steamer, Werra, Capt. Bussius, which sailed from Bremen June 23, for New York, is re-ported at London as stranded at Dunge-

The French ministerial council decided that it would be impolitic to rescind the decree of expulsion sgainst Due de Aumale, as requested by the French in-

A thief entered the crown prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzenshad recently, and secured jew-elry worth \$100,000, with which he escaped.

The thermometer in New York registered at 3:30 p. m. 98 degrees. There were thirty prostrations from the heat, six cases being fatal. In Brooklyn there were ten cases and one death.

News has just been received in London, England, that a vessel, supposed to have been an emigrant ship, foundered in a storm off the Cape of Good Hope. All hands were lost.

Fire at Fort Apache, in Arizona Territory, destroyed the entire quartermaster and commissary supplies. The estimate of the loss to the government, including buildings, is \$100,000.

A boiler explosion occurred at Hague's all, twenty miles West of Effingham, Ill. Engineer Kane and an employe named Lobe, were killed, and a large number of employes were badly injured. The boiler was blown 300 feet.

News from Berlin states that a speech from the throne in the Prussian diet will recognize the equality before the law of all religious creeds. The Polish members intend to move an amendment demanding the preservation of their historical

United States officers on Wednesday succeeded in arresting near Wilkesbarre, Pa., Wilson Kline, alias Henry Smith, and Charles Belles. These men are said to have been connected with the robbery of about seventy small postoffices throughout the country.

The town of Sundsvall, on the gulf of Bothnia, center of the timber trade of Sweden, has been almost destroyed by fire. The town of Umca, on the gulf of Bothnia, has also been partly burned. reach \$5,000,000.

A wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania & Schullkill Vailey Railroad at Cable City, Pa., by which six laborers were killed and four fatally injured. The names of the unfortunates were unknown. Tl ey were Hungarians, and known only by numbers.

The Baltimore & Ohio fast line going east loaded with Chicago delegates, crashed into a freight train near Chicago Junction, Ohio, about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, demolishing the engine on the passenger train, killing the engineer and injuring several passengers, none, however, seriously.

Sidney Howard Gay, of the New York Post died in New York. He was a journalist of extended reputation, and had edited a number of the leading newspapers of this country, and to his hands were intrusted the task of completing the unfinished works of William Cullen Bryant.

Smith & Wilson, contractors at Marquette, Mich., discharged Louis Nicoli, a stone cutter, for drunkenness. That night Nicoli appeared at the works and shot Contractor M. B. Wilson in the neck, with a probably fatal result. He then walked home, and placing the muz-zle of the revolver in his own mouth, sent a bullet into his head.

A farmer named Mooney, living near Rathdrum, Ireland, was evicted on Tuesday by one hundred constables and seven emergency men, directed by a magistrate. Mooney had barricaded his house, and with the assistance of friends, offered fierce resistance, throwing boiling por-ridge and missiles of all kinds on the evicting force. Ten arrests were made.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: On Monday the elections for electors, who are to choose a president and members of Congress a week from next Sunday, were held throughout the country. There was little animation as far as reported, and no opposition worth men-tioning to Gen. Diaz and the ticket of the administration party.

Matthias Schreiner, aged 30; a kalso-miner, died in the hospital, at Chicago, Ill, on Tuesday, from burns all over his body, which he declared in his autemortem statement were caused by covering him with kerosene while he slept and then setting fire to the oil. He accused his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Wagner, and a neighbor, August Herbert, with whom he had trouble. An insurance of \$1,000 on his life, he said fur-

nished the motive for the crime. The worst flood ever know in the his tory of Mexico occurred recently. About 500 houses were swept away, and many lives were lost at Zelos, while at Leon one thousand bodies have been recovered. One mile square in the heart of the latter city is gorged while every hour brings to light new horrors. At Lagon, about

forty miles north of Leon, the loss of life and property is nearly as terrible as at Leon. Hundreds of families are homeless at all points, and many are starving. Crops are ruined.

SOUTHLAND ITEMS.

PARAGRAPHS, SAD, PLEASANT AND TERRIBLE.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS-THE EXCURSION FEVER-RAILROAD ACCIDENTS-SUICIDES DEFALCATIONS-COTTON REPORTS, ETC.

A southbound train from Montgomery to Mobile went through a small bridge, a mile north of Tensas. The engine, baggage, postal and two passenger cars, and one sleeper, became a total wreck. Engineer John Morgan, Fireman Sam Williams, and two tramps were killed; Mail Agent Davis, dangerously hurt; Baggage Master Taylor and four passen-gers were slightly hurt. The bridge was over a small stream and was undermined.

by the heavy rains. A rainstorm on Wednesday, at Mobile, A rainstorm on Wednesday, at Mobile, and at times approaching a deluge, was the heaviest rainfall ever recorded in that section. During the time mentioned, the rain fell to a depth of ten inches and seventy-eight hundredths. Houses through the city were flooded, and in a number of business houses damages occurred owing to leaking roofs. The Daily Register office, in course of construction, was flooded from top to bottom. All the editors and compositors were driven out.

Nine thousand crates of vegetables were shipped from Ocoee Station this

were driven out.

Magnolia Bluff, at Pensacola, has been settled upon as the place for the coming encampment, and the militia will be ordered into camp July 18.

While Mrs. Giddens of Milton was handly a loaded revolver, it was acci-dentally discharged, and the ball passed through the legs of her little daughter, inflicting a serious wound.

A Spanish man-of-war arrived off Key West recently, and cruised around the coast in hopes of catching a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which it was re-ported had been organized and equipped in Key West.

Prof. J. Voyle, while at Lake City procurred some green tobacco leaves, and in five days they had been made into fine cigars, of a most excellent flavor. This fine quality of tobacco is grown right at

W. J. Randell, section master on the Jacksonville & Atlantic Railroad, caught, by means of a cage, a large catamount near the line of the railroad track at San Pablo. The animal, which seems very vicious, was taken to Pablo and placed

The Plant-Investment Company have purchased a tract of 280 acres of land, situated in Fairfield, and extending from the Wamboldt property on the South, to the Wilson & Hunting mill property on the North, along the St. John's river.

During a heavy thunderstorm, while Rev. J. S. Collier was crossing his yard at Nocatee, a flash of lightning struck a tree near by, leaped to an umbrella he was carrying on his shoulder, passed down his body, tearing the clothing from his person, and rendering him uncon-scious, in which condition he remained for several days.

During a thunder storm at Mango, bolt of lightning entered the house of Mr. Kyle and split the headboard off a bed, and in the next room literally transformed a meat box into kindling wood. Nothing else in the house was injured and where the lightning entered building cannot be ascertained. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle were in another room, and were only slightly shocked, though badly frightened.

Georgia.

W. H. Parsons, a well known citizen of Atlanta, with a party of friends, went trout fishing near Gainesville, and while proceeding up a hill was stricken with apoplexy, and died instantly.

Bishop W. J. Gaines, of the A. M. E./ Church, filed a complaint against the Georgia Railroad, with the Railroad Commission, for the ejectment of his niece from the Georgia Railroad trainseveral weeks ago. He also complains that the cars furnished the colored people by the Georgia Road are not equal to

A railroad wreck occurred Wednesday morning on the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad at the trestle over the Ochlocknee River, five miles from Thomasville. Freight train No. 25, consisting of four cars and the caboose, had just crossed the river when about 400 feet of the treatle gave way, precipitat-ing the entire train, except the engine, to the ground, twenty feet below. Fortunately, there were but four people on the train. The conductor and a negro brakeman were seriously injured.

Officer Murty C. Murphy, of St. Louis, was shot and fatally wounded a out midnight on Wednesday by a negro roustabout named Frank Parker.

Hon, John M. Lover, member of Congress for the 8th Missouri district, has filed suit for \$50,000 against the Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, for libel.

During the absence of their father and mother Wednesday, Grant and Garfield Johnson, twin brothers, sged eight years, of Fredericksburg, got possession of a gun, and Grant discharged its con-tents into Garfield's body, killing him in-