

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PISTOL-GRAPHS.

Mr. Mills says that protection is responsible for the Republican defeat.

Hill's friends are now talking of him for the Senate in place of Everts.

There are 21,247 manufactories in the empire of the Czar of Russia, giving employment to 789,322 people.

Senator Barbour tells the Virginians now to go to work and let alone politics for some time to come. Good advice.

Billy Mahone says he will live to be one hundred. A Virginian hopes he will be the Republican candidate for Governor through the years.

The interest in Sir Walter Scott is so great that the fees paid by tourists to Abbotsford, his former home, amount to \$2,000 annually.

Senator Vance says that the World's Fair should go to Washington as Congress appropriates the money. So it ought. Let the beautiful capital of the Union have it.

There is a new substitute for tobacco in England. It is a "mixtry" of herbs, and when mixed with the genuine weed it is reported excellent. Lovers of tobacco will stick by the old sort.

John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has received \$100,000 from a widow. The MESSENGER is ready to record such a gift for any of our North Carolina institutions. Who shall it be?

Edward Atkinson gave an objective lesson in cooking in a recent lecture in Brooklyn. Healthy cooking was his theme. He prepared food on an economic plan of his own and eaters in the audience said it was very good.

Secretary Curry, of the Peabody Fund, says the South has thus far given more than \$60,000,000 to education, and is now giving \$13,000,000 a year. Yet Blair says the "South is solid against education." What a —

The Democratic Governor-elect in Ohio, James E. Campbell, has never been defeated for office. By the way how would Cleveland and Campbell do for 1892? Two C's. The alliteration is pleasant.

Pitt Kellogg, the Louisiana Republican blatherskite, says Harrison's defeat was caused by the negroes not voting, and they would not vote because they are "suspicious of the President." He will do to watch.

The MESSENGER in spite of bad crops and the cry of hard times is still forging ahead. Since we reported last week in Thursday's issue, twenty-seven new subscribers have been entered. That makes 115 since the 24th of October and 782 since the 24th of May last. Very encouraging.

Sam Jones is waking up the Greenville, Miss., people. Great crowds rush to hear the great preacher and "striking results are witnessed at each service" says a dispatch. His health is breaking down. If he does not rest he is a doomed man.

The Savannah News thinks bad of the postal service. It says:

"In the railway mail service Supt. Bell has discharged postal clerks by wholesale, and he has replaced them with a set of inexperienced, and, in many instances, incompetent men. Delays and blunders are noticeably frequent, and in some sections the 'fast mail' is not worthy of the name."

Bill Mahone says he does not read newspapers. That of course gives the reason of his great defeat. The Philadelphia Record pointedly puts it:

"A politician who does not read the newspapers runs his head in the sand like an ostrich. Had the Virginia trickster kept himself posted he would not have thought it prudent to tempt the people of Virginia with an opportunity for revenge."

Every popular preacher in the North thinks he is called upon to write a Life of Christ. Beecher, Crosby, Deems and perhaps others have done so, and now Talmage is working upon one. In England there are many famous lives, among the most notable of which are Gielkie's, Farrar's and Elliott's. There are many others, one we not long ago noticed at some length in the MESSENGER.

The United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church South holds its third convention, with St. Paul's church in this city, commencing to-day. About one hundred ministers and delegates and some visitors are expected to attend and the MESSENGER extends to each and all a cordial welcome to the "city by the sea." The United Synod is composed of the synods of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Southwest Virginia, Mississippi, and East Tennessee and embraces among its ministers and delegates a number of very able men.

A BUSHEL OF GOLD.

A RICH GOLD FIND IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Important Supreme Court Decision—Chief Justice Smith Quite II—Proceedings in the Cross and White Case—The Mails a Terror—Heavy Tobacco Breaks—The Selma Homicide.

MESENSENGER BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13, 1889.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Killebrew vs. Hines, from Edgecombe, is regarded as a more favorable construction of the agricultural lien law than that given in the cases of Brewer vs. Chappel and Coor vs. Smith, 101 N. C. Report, both of which are over ruled in so far as they are inconsistent with the position declared in the opinion in Killebrew vs. Hines. The Court now holds that after the landlord is satisfied of his rents then the agricultural lien man, who by his advances has contributed so greatly to the cultivation of the crop, is next to be paid. The Mortgagee cannot take possession of the crop and apply it to the mortgage debt in a case where the mortgagor is permitted to remain in possession. The general laws of the State provide that the agricultural lien is superior to all others except that of the landlord. Upon the various points discussed in the opinion in the cases of Wooten vs. Hill, 98, N. C.; Todd vs. Outlaw, 79, N. C.; Dunn vs. Tillery, 79, N. C.; Oldham vs. Banks, 84, N. C.; Jones vs. Boyd, 80, N. C., and authorities from other States are cited with approval. The Court says, among other things, that equity will not charge the crop so as to defeat the superior equity of the lienor. To hold that the mortgagee may enter and take the crop to his exclusive use would be dealing a fatal blow to a numerous class of agriculturalists, whose lands are mortgaged. If he could enter and take the crop and apply it to his indebtedness no one could be found to make advances to the mortgagor. The vendor in this case was not in actual possession, but the vendee (or mortgagor) was in the actual possession under a contract at the time the action was brought to subject the crops to the mortgage debt.

Chief Justice Smith for the past day or two has been too unwell to take his seat upon the bench. His trouble is asthma. To-day he is very ill. It is said the Associate Justice Davis is improving.

Your correspondent is informed that the rule in the Supreme Court of the United States requires that a mandate in the Cross and White case be sent to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and thereupon a certificate will be transmitted to the Superior Court of Wake county, under the provisions of chapter 192, laws 1889, which prescribes:

"That, in the criminal cases the clerk of the Superior Court, where judgment has been affirmed (except in capital felonies) shall notify the sheriff, who shall proceed to execute the sentence which was appealed from."

Eighth district appeals will be called in the Supreme Court next Monday.

As your correspondent was preparing the Raleigh letter yesterday news came to him of the drowning of Mr. John Stone. It was Mr. John L. Stone, who for years was an engineer on the Seaboard Railway who lost his life in this sad way. His falling health had necessitated his retirement from the road and he had been put in charge of the pump-house here, which supplies the Raleigh & Gaston shops with water. He was seen standing in the doorway of the pump-house at 11 o'clock a. m., and an hour later his body was found lying in a pool of water only thirteen inches in depth. Mr. Stone was 58 years of age and was a very clever man. He had had several spasms and in one of these had fallen into the water, it is believed.

The mails are a terror. It does appear that letters cannot go straight. The trains are behind time going east nearly every day. Letters to the MESSENGER are mailed at the trains daily.

Tobacco is coming in here pretty lively and the market was a busy one to-day. Wake county sends in a great deal, and Chatham, Granville and Franklin are next. Considerable comes in from Nash. Some comes from Duplin and Wayne and South Carolina is also a contributor.

The "Appeal to Pharaoh" is attracting a great deal of attention. A gentleman who had read it said yesterday that it was almost cruel in its plainness. He went on to say that the negroes will never leave the United States as long as they can vote, and said that what the author of this notable book must consider is their disfranchisement.

The right man appears to have been arrested, charged with the double murder in Johnston county. His name, as you were informed, is John Starling, and he is in jail at Smithfield. He will not be tried until the next term of court, which is some months away. There are several witnesses. The general impression is that he is guilty. It was surmised that there would be some important developments at the inquest over the bodies of Mrs. Cenia Brown and her little grandson, and so it proved. During the inquest Starling, son-in-law of the murdered woman, came up. His actions led to his being suspected and to his arrest. The tracks, near the house, were measured and corresponded with Starling's shoes. The old woman had a quarrel with Starling, and he had been heard to make threats against her life. She owned some property which she had made over to her little grandson who was murdered. By the death of this little boy Starling's wife inherits the property. The motive for

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

It is Dedicated with Great Pomp and Ceremony—A Tremendous Crowd Witness the Services.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The dedication of the Catholic University of America, like laying the corner stone of the building, took place in a pouring rain. After the dedication services, the Pontifical Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by Most Rev. Monsignor Sotoli, Archbishop, during which, a sermon was preached by Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The University was formally dedicated and opened with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large number of prelates of the church and distinguished laymen from all parts of the country. A large part of the ceremonies, however, had to be omitted on account of the inclement weather. The cold drizzling rain, with which the day opened, continued uninterruptedly throughout the greater part of the day, and was varied only by occasional drenching showers, which compelled every one to seek shelter in the capacious corridors of the building.

The exterior decorations of the building were both elaborate and unique, and, owing to the care with which they had been selected and arranged, suffered but little in appearance from the rain. The interior decorations were simple, but effective. The national colors predominated in everything. The banquet hall was specially attractive; masses of cut flowers, palms and other foliage plants occupied every available space, while flags, both large and small, were draped about the windows and doors and festooned from the ceiling and chandeliers. The corridors were also effectively decorated. Between the windows were shields and escutcheons bearing the names of the different States of the Union, and the countries of Europe, with dates of the establishment of prominent educational institutions in each. These were surmounted with small American and Papal flags.

Everywhere throughout the great building before the ceremonies began, high church dignitaries, laymen, seminarians and representatives of Franciscan, Dominican and Augustinian orders of Monks, each in his distinctive robe of purple, black, white or gray, mingled in picturesque groups.

About 10:30 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons arrived from Baltimore, and in company with a large number of church dignitaries, who were present at the centennial celebration in that city, took carriage and were driven to the building. Senator Sherman arrived a little later, as did Generals Rosecrans and Vincent. It was almost noon when the ceremonies were opened by the chanting of a hymn to the Holy Ghost and the Creator Spiritus by 250 students.

The formal procession around the structure was abandoned on account of the rain, but the ceremony of blessing the building was performed by the Cardinal passing through the corridors, preceded by acolytes bearing lighted tapers. The Cardinal wore the mitre and cap, distinctive of his office as Archbishop, and in his hand carried a golden pastoral cross. As the procession passed along between two densely packed lines of spectators, the seminarians chanted the Miserere.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, Most Rev. Mgr. Sotoli, Archbishop of Lepanto, and special representative of the Pope at the centennial and at the dedication ceremonies, began the celebration in the chapel of the Pontifical Mass of the Holy Ghost.

Secretaries Tracy, Noble, and Win-dom and Attorney General Miller arrived in time to participate in the banquet, which took place after 1 o'clock. Covers were laid for about 250 guests, and the dining table and banquet halls were handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. Cardinal Gibbons occupied the seat at the head of the table.

Bishop Keane acted as toaster. The first toast "His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII," was responded to by Most Rev. Monsignor Sotoli, representative of the Pope, who spoke in Latin. As First Secretary Blaine responded to the toast "Our Country and Her President," Cardinal Tascheran, of Canada, was responding to the toast "Our Sister Universities" when the Marine Band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and President Harrison entered the hall. The entire assemblage rose to their feet and applauded until the President took the seat reserved for him on the left of Cardinal Gibbons. As soon as the President was seated Bishop Keane proposed his health, which was drunk standing.

The Farmers' National Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—The Farmers' National Congress assembled at 10 o'clock to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives. The Congress was well attended by delegates from every State and Territory. Forty delegates are present from Maine. The addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Graham, for the city, T. J. Carlisle, for the State Agricultural Society, and Commissioner Kolb on behalf of the State. Responses were made by A. B. Smith, of Kansas, B. F. Clayton, of Iowa and B. F. Spofford, of Illinois. Commissioner Kolb, President of the Congress, delivered his annual address. It was an elaborate paper, covering the purposes and spirit of the organization. A committee of one from each delegation was appointed on resolutions. The congress then adjourned to attend the Southern exposition, now being held here, and will meet again to-night at 8 o'clock. On Friday night, after adjournment, the entire body will go to New Orleans, Louisville and Nashville, the Railroad Company having tendered them a special train.

Heavy Rain Storm in Virginia.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Nov. 13.—A great rain storm has prevailed here for the last thirty-six hours. The Shenandoah river is very high and still rising.

Mayo Hazeltine gets \$375 a week.

He writes literature for New York Sun and Ledger. The latter he edits for \$300 a week. He gets good pay and does good work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST—MCKINLEY IN THE FIELD.

Bond Offerings—Inter-State Commerce Commission Decision—Damage to Silver Vault by the Recent Storms—Admiral Gherardi Ordered to the West Indies—Agricultural College Association.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Representative McKinley's arrival here yesterday caused quite a flutter among those politicians who are interested in the speakership fight. It was said that Mr. McKinley proposed to open his campaign at once and attempt to redeem the reputation of Ohio Republicans by carrying off the speakership. He has determined, however, not to begin his formal contest until after his return from New York early next week. He and his friends appear to be still confident of success in spite of the black eye given the Ohio Republicans last week. The names of Cannon, Burrows and Henderson are seldom mentioned in connection with the speakership, and they can probably count upon but few votes outside their respective delegations. They are evidently figuring on being placed at the head of prominent committees, and they must realize that they have but a slim chance of occupying the speaker's chair while Reed and McKinley remain in the race. Notwithstanding McKinley's presence in Washington, the knowing ones still predict that Reed will certainly be Mr. Carlisle's successor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$123,600, all accepted at 1.27 for four, and 1.05 for four and a half.

In the case of William L. Rawson against the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and L. Boyer Sons, decided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, it was held that as the tariff complained of had been discontinued by the carriers two years ago, no order will be made requiring them to cease and desist from enforcing it. As such order would be vain and useless, and as the amendment of March 2nd, 1889 in express terms had no relation to the pending proceedings, and that no reparation could be awarded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is estimated that it will cost \$10,000 to repair the damage done by the recent storms to the new silver vault in the Treasury cur, in which nearly \$100,000,000 standard silver dollars are stored.

Admiral Gherardi, whose management of affairs at Hayti during the trouble there last summer won for him the thanks of Secretary Tracy, has been ordered to proceed to the West Indies again. He will go in either the Kearsarge or the Galena. The Dolphin might be used by the Admiral, but some repairs on her are necessary, and one of the other vessels will probably be ready first.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations began a three-days session at noon yesterday at the National Museum. Seventy-two delegates were present from thirty-four States. President George W. Atherton, of the Pennsylvania State College, is president of the association, and Director Charles E. Thorne, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, is secretary. The report of the executive committee was read by President Henry E. Alvord, of the Maryland Agricultural College. Among the subjects that will come up for discussion are the relations of the colleges and stations to agricultural exhibitions and farmers' institutes, and needed amendments of the Hatch act, under which the stations are organized. Secretary Rusby will give the convention a reception at his residence on Friday evening.

A Sensational Court Scene in Montana.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Butte, Montana, says: There was a sensational scene in the district court yesterday afternoon when McHatton, Democratic, and Hamilton, Republican, rivals for the office of Judge, appeared at the court house, each determined to mount the bench. It had been anticipated that there would be serious trouble, but this was averted by the temporary surrender of the Republican aspirant, Sheriff Lloyd, Republican, had a large number of deputies at hand, and the Democratic side followed suit. The city marshal, acting under orders from the mayor, wore in twenty special policemen, who were stationed about the court room armed with Winchester.

Judge DeWolfe, after hearing argument of counsel for the contestants declined to decide which had the right to the seat, and adjourned the court. No sooner had Judge DeWolfe, vacated the bench than J. J. McHatton, Democratic Judge elect, stepped up and took the seat, ordering Sheriff elect Sullivan to reconvene the court. His orders were obeyed to the letter, and Sheriff Lloyd and Hamilton, Republican claimant for the judgeship, took their departure from the court room. Hamilton will go to the capital and apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against McHatton to compel him to show by what right he has assumed the position of Judge. A large number of prisoners, convicted at the last term of the court, are to be arraigned for sentence, and Judge McHatton will undoubtedly order Sheriff elect Sullivan to bring the prisoners into court. As the keys to the jail are in Sheriff Lloyd's hands there will probably be trouble.

Iowa's Official Vote.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 13.—Official returns have been received at the Register office of the vote in ninety-eight out of ninety-nine counties in the State. The vote of the remaining county—Butler, having been received unofficially, and will vary but little, if any, from the official vote. The plurality for Boies is 5,804. The whole Republican ticket except Governor is elected, and the other pluralities will reach nearly 10,000.

The Pan-American Delegates Return to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Pan-American delegates left here at 11 o'clock this morning for Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will go by way of Harrisburg.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

The Judge Refuses to go into the History of Clan-na-Gael—The State Ready to Rest its Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—At the opening of the Cronin trial this morning Judge McConnell announced his decision on the question of going into past history of the Clan-na-Gael. The last witness on the stand yesterday was ex-Policeman Brown. He was also an ex-member of Clan-na-Gael. He was asked whether or not he preferred charges against Dr. Cronin in 1885, the State's Attorney explaining that he proposed to show by the witness that this was a fact; that Dan Coughlin was a member of the trial committee, and that Dr. Cronin was expelled from the organization. The logical consequence of the admission of this testimony was a complete investigation of Clan-na-Gael, at least so far as it could be made to show cause for animosity against Dr. Cronin on the part of any of the prisoners at the bar.

This offer led to the most earnest and protracted argument between counsel for the State and counsel for the defense that has yet taken place during the trial; nearly every lawyer engaged had something to say during its progress, and there was much plain speaking. The talk occupied the time until adjournment, and Judge McConnell announced that he would hold matter under advisement and would render his decision this morning. In accordance with that arrangement, when court was called to order this morning, Judge McConnell announced his opinion to be that the evidence sought to be elicited from officer Brown on the points named was incompetent and he ruled it out.

This decision of the court rendered any further attempt to examine officer Brown futile, and officer McKinnon, of Winnipeg, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled. He testified that Burke told him he had an assumed name of J. W. Cooper because two men were watching him. After some unimportant witnesses were examined, boards cut from the floor of the Carlson cottage were offered and admitted in evidence in spite of objections of the defense. The signal service officer here was called to the stand and producing his official record, testified that from midnight of May 3rd to midnight of May 4th the sky was cloudless.

At the opening of the trial this afternoon, States Attorney Longenecker said that, in view of the court's ruling in the matter of evidence as to the past doings of Clan-na-Gael the State would only put one more witness on the stand, a man named Clancy, of New York, who he said, was not now in the city. It was suggested, in view of this announcement that court adjourn until Monday in order to give the defense time to prepare its case, but it was finally decided to adjourn until Saturday morning, which was accordingly done.

The Telegraph Company Declines Wanamaker's Rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The following resolution has been adopted by the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"WHEREAS, on the 29th day of June, 1889, the Postmaster General of the United States officially announced to the telegraph companies that under the provisions of the act of July 24th, 1866, they would be required to transmit official messages of the United States for the compensation of one mill for each word without regard to distance, a price which could in no sense be said to compensate for the service; and

WHEREAS, on the 30th of October, 1889, the Postmaster General, by public circular set forth, as established under the provisions of said act of July 24th, 1866, a schedule of rates for all telegraph companies controlled by the provisions of said act, which rates also are materially below the necessary cost to this company and to others, of transmitting messages of the United States; and

WHEREAS, as this company is obliged to consider the enforcement of said rates as confiscation of its property to that extent, and is advised that the obvious injustice under said act is remedial at law;

Resolved: That this company will transmit, as heretofore, with due priority and diligence, all telegrams between the several departments of the Government and their officers and agents; but this company will not accept as final payment the rates above established until its rights in that regard have received such further consideration as it may be able to secure; and the president of this company is hereby directed to file a copy of this our protest with the heads of the several Executive Departments of the United States.

Dr. Norvin Green has written a lengthy communication in reply to Postmaster General Wanamaker's official document on the subject of reduction of Government telegraphic rates.

Knights of Labor in Session.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—The morning session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the submission of new matter to be considered later. The General Assembly has its work in better condition than ever before, owing to the law committee having prepared its report before the association opened. This morning that report was reached and a few important laws acted upon. One feature of the report, which will be strongly pushed, is the postal savings bank system. Powderly was today presented with a gavel by the Colorado delegation.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, who has spent most of his days in Rome, Italy, is to reside in Washington.

NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALIAN GUNBOATS PREPARING TO BOMBARD TANGIER.

Boulogne Arrested in Paris—Spain Anxious About the Pan American Congress—An Aspect of Political Situation in England—Emperor William at Venice—A Dinner to Mr. Egaris.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A despatch to Figaro from Rome says an Italian cruiser and two torpedo boats have been despatched to Tangier to demand satisfaction from the Moorish authorities for a burglary committed by some Moors at the office of the Italian Charge D'Affairs. If the demand is not granted Figaro says Tangier will be bombarded tomorrow.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Persons arrested for taking part in the attempted Boulangist demonstration in Place de la Concorde yesterday numbered 168. All but sixty of the prisoners were afterward discharged. Among those held was the anarchist Godias.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Senator Portuondo, a Cuban member, gave notice that he would question the government regarding the congress of American States at Washington.

The Marquis de Armiño, minister of foreign affairs, responded that Spain had not been invited to take part in the congress. He asked Senor Portuondo to postpone his interpellation until the result of the congress was known.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A blue-book on the Cretan troubles, just published, shows that Greece, early in August, was preparing to send an expedition to Crete, and that the powers restrained her. Lord Salisbury, in one dispatch, said that England would consult with her allies. As the prime minister has heretofore averred that England had no allies, the phrase is likely to cause a sensation.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany reached Venice yesterday. At four o'clock this afternoon the Emperor started for Monza to meet King Humbert. The Empress remained in Venice. The Piazza Marco was brilliantly illuminated last evening in honor of the imperial visitors, and a military band serenaded the Empress.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Hon. Wm. M. Everts and his family sailed for New York to-day. Mr. Everts' health has improved and his eyesight is stronger. He has received many attentions during his visit in London. He was given a farewell dinner last night. Among the guests were Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and Presiding Justice Hannen, of the Parnell commission.

A Hangman's Hanging Work.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 13.—At 10:53 o'clock this morning Joseph M. Hillman was hanged in the corridor of the county jail here for the murder of the Jewish pedler Seideman. When the sheriff pulled the slugging holding a 450 pound weight on the other end of the rope, the body shot up into the air a distance of fifteen feet. The noose failed to tighten, and the rope slipped around on the wretched man's neck. He groaned and shrieked and his cries could be almost distinguished, as he struggled with his arms, and finally succeeded in sufficiently freeing his hands to almost reach the rope. The hangman stood by and reaching up to the noose, finally succeeded in getting it around so that the weight of the body rested on the throat, and life was slowly strangled out of the man. The struggle lasted for two or three minutes, and until the hangman got the noose under his chin. After fifteen minutes the physicians announced that the heart had ceased to beat, and ten minutes later the body was cut down, placed in a coffin and turned over to the dead man's father, who at once started for his farm in Turnerville, where he will bury his son's remains. Hillman was quite youthful although married.

The Tennessee River Opened up to Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 13.—There is great excitement here over the announcement that the steamboat A. C. Conn, a Mississippi river craft, has passed through the Muscle Shoals canal, and will arrive at the wharf in this city to-morrow morning. This is the first vessel which has passed through the great canals, now about completed. The construction of these canals, to overcome obstructions in the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, was commenced by the Government in 1873 and nearly \$4,000,000 have thus far been expended on the work.

The opening of the canals, which will formally take place in a few weeks, will give water transportation nine months in the year from Chattanooga to the Mississippi river. As water transportation from the Chattanooga mineral district to the Ohio and Mississippi river points will favorably affect all trades and manufactures in this section, a grand reception by the business men of Chattanooga awaits the officers of the steamer Conn on their arrival here.

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