

THE MAXTON UNION.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTEREST.

VOL. IV, NO. 12.

MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.

\$1.00 A YEAR

TOWN DIRECTORY.

R. F. McLEAN Mayor.
A. J. BURNS,
O. H. BLOCKER,
W. S. BYRNES,
W. J. CURRIE,
Commissioners.
W. G. HALL, Town Marshal.

LODGES.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, No. 1,720 meets on second and fourth Wednesday's at 7:30 P. M. J. B. WEATHERLY, Dictator B. F. McLEAN, Reporter.

Y. M. C. A., meets every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. WM. BLACK, President.

MAXTON GUARDS, WM. BLACK, Captain, meets first Thursday nights of each month at 8 P. M.

CHOSEN FRIENDS meet on second and fourth Monday in each month, Angus Shaw, Chief Counselor; S. W. Pearson, Secretary and Treasurer.

SEMI-STAR BAND, W. S. NICKERSON, Leader, meets each Monday at 8 P. M.

MAXTON LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, meets every Friday night, except first in each month, at 8 o'clock.

POBSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, W. E. Fisher, President.

W. W. McDonald, 1st Vice-President.
D. D. Croon, 2nd Vice-President.
A. D. Brown, Secretary.

Wm. Black, Treasurer and Depository.

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THROUGH DIXIE.

SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Appointments of Special Importance From Virginia to the Lone Star State.

TENNESSEE.

Every gambling house of Memphis was closed Wednesday night on warrants issued by the judge of the criminal court. Anna Evars, of Memphis, whose husband is a prominent Republican politician of color, has sued Patrolman Conway for \$5,000 damages for having called her "Auntie"—the term being considered a reminder of slavery days.

Registration for the coming city election in Nashville, Tenn., shows that over 4,000 voters, mostly colored, neglected the duty, and as a consequence disfranchised. The colored voters seemed generally indifferent.

The Evansville & Chattanooga Railroad Company have secured \$325,000 in county subscriptions and engineers will probably soon be at work running lines preparatory to active work. This road will furnish a direct line between Chattanooga and Evansville, Ind. Knox county has voted a subscription of \$100,000 to the Knoxville & Northwestern Railroad, which insures the early commencement of construction. It will extend to the North Carolina state line, and will be with branches 69 miles long.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has rejected the rates of tare on cotton bales covered with jute and cotton bagging respectively which were fixed by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

VIRGINIA.

Col. Thomas J. Evans, one of the best known lawyers of Virginia, died at Richmond on Friday last aged 67. He had represented Richmond twice as a member of the Legislature before and since the war. He was a colonel in the Confederate army, a prominent mason, and noted for his social qualities.

A murder was committed on Saturday night on the farm of Sam Jones about four miles from Culpepper. It seems that some negroes were having a Saturday night "cake walk" at the house of James Fitzgerald. During the evening one of the negroes present kissed the wife of Fitzgerald, whereupon the latter seized his gun and fired at his wife, the whole charge striking her in the side, making a dreadful wound. She fell and expired in fifteen minutes. After committing the deed Fitzgerald coolly walked up stairs and went to bed. He was arrested and is now in jail.

David Harfield, of New York, was arrested at Richmond on a telegram from Inspector Byrnes, charging him with bigamy. Harfield has a wife in New York and has been living in Richmond with a woman he introduced as his wife. He was taken back on a requisition.

The following convicts were received at the State prison Wednesday: William Jenkins, Culpepper, three years, horse stealing; James Williams, alias James Kissey, one year, third conviction of petit larceny; and Robert Jones, alias W. S. Chilton, two years for forgery, Lynchburg.

The Craig Mineral railroad, of Virginia, which the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has undertaken to build will open up a very fine mineral and timber country heretofore inaccessible. Some active industrial developments will doubtless follow the opening of this line.

FLORIDA.

The Jacksonville board of State Institutions awarded the contract for State printing in classes B and C to the Times-Union and in class A to C. W. Dacosta. The State formerly elected a State printer but since the printing has by law been let out to the lowest bidder competition for it has been very sharp.

H. M. Flagler, accompanied by Drs. Anderson and Smith of St. Augustine, has left for Indian River county on a tour of investigation, which may result in important railroad and canal enterprises.

The Central Wharf Co. have commenced work on a wharf at Pensacola to be 1,000 feet long.

Orlando capitalists have incorporated the Orlando & Northwestern Railroad Co., capital stock \$200,000, to build a railroad from Orlando to Forest City; five miles of road from Mayo to Forest City now built is owned by the company.

Cotton Crop Figures.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has issued its report of the total crop of last year. It makes the total crop 6,329,082 bales, \$2,525 less than for 1887-88. The weight of the crop was 3,437,439 pounds, against 3,406,068,167 pounds of the year before. This shows a heavier average weight per bale for the year ending August 31, 1889.

Of the crop 1,642,745 bales were exported foreign. The most gratifying showing, however is the increase of cotton manufacturing in the South, the total for 1889 being 486,603 bales and for 1888 443,373 or 7.02 per cent of the total crop for 1889 against 6.31 per cent for 1888. Georgia was the greatest consumer of cotton of the Southern States, with the two Carolinas next. An analysis of the report shows that the Southern manufacturers have increased their capacity 200,000 spindles, or about 16 per cent, while the Northern per cent of increase is much smaller. It is remarkable how close the authorities have come to the total crop. A. B. Shepperson the statistician of the New York Cotton Exchange makes the cotton crop for 1888-89 1,000 bales more than the Chronicle makes it.

CLOUD BURST AT JACKSONVILLE.

Pavements Torn Up by the Rivers in the Streets.

Rain began to fall at Jacksonville, Fla., before dawn Tuesday and continued without cessation all day. A few minutes before 5 p. m. a black cloud was seen rolling toward the city. Its velocity increased as it approached and the wind became almost a hurricane. Suddenly the cloud burst, and a perfect deluge of water descended upon the city, its volume being greatest in the territory bounded by Newman, Forsythe and Laura streets and the St. John's river.

In less than ten minutes the streets were flooded, the sewers and surface drains being wholly inadequate to carrying it off. The pavement is of circular cypress blocks, and the water forcing its way beneath them, made the surface of the streets undulate like the waves of the ocean. Teams and pedestrians broke through and water spouted into the air with great force.

Surface streams ran down Pine, Ocean and Hogan streets like a mill race, washing the paving blocks up into piles, and in some instances carrying them down almost to the wharves. Bay street, from Pine to Market, is a mass of dislocated paving blocks and is impassable. The police and firemen have roped it off to prevent accidents. Street car travel on Bay street is suspended. Many stores were flooded, and unpaved thoroughfares have been gullied out in many places so as to be temporarily impassable. The damage will reach several thousand dollars.

Sergeant Townsend of the United States Signal Station reports the rainfall the greatest on record for a like duration.

At Pablo Beach on the Atlantic coast the tornado struck the resort hotel, Murray Hall, and shattered it. At this point a boy named Prince O'Neil with a horse and vehicle were lifted into the air and blown nearly 200 feet where they were found ten minutes later. The boy was killed outright, being terribly bruised and mangled.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

A special embassy sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the German Government has arrived in Berlin.

Landore steel works, at Swansea, Eng., have been destroyed by fire.

The French Municipal Commission has decided that the votes cast for General Boulanger in Montmartre in the recent elections are null and void, and he has declared M. Joffrin, labor candidate, who received the next highest number of votes, elected. The Commission has also nullified the votes cast for Henri Rochefort in Belleville.

The sensation over the exposure or frauds in the Naval Department of Germany, continues despite the efforts of the Emperor to prevent publicity. There were several additional arrests at Kiel in connection with the affair.

Eighteen thousand German miners employed at Sankt Johann have addressed a petition to the authorities of Bonn, setting forth their grievances and asking that measures be taken for their redress.

The Bolton, Eng., Cotton Association has resolved to support the employers in resisting the cotton corner by having its operatives during the fortnight's suspension.

Death of Gen. D. H. Hill.

Gen. D. H. Hill, the gallant Confederate cavalry leader of the late war, died in Charlotte, N. C., Tuesday evening at 5:30 o'clock. His remains were deposited at Davidson College, with military honors, the Hornet's Nest Riflemen attending in a body.

General Hill was born in York county, S. C., July 1821, and at the age of 16 went to West Point, graduating in '52 with Gen. Longstreet and A. P. Stewart, and also with Gen. Daboll and Reynolds, his foes in the late war, besides other men who afterwards attained military prominence both in the Confederate and Federal armies. After graduation he served as lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery in Fort Kent, Me., Fortress Monroe and Savannah and Charleston. He was twice brevetted in Mexican war for gallantry and meritorious service. After the war South Carolina presented him with a gold sword. In 1848 General Hill was married to Miss Isabella Morrison.

During the civil war he was in the battles around Richmond and at Milledgeville, and at Beaufort and South Mountain, and he held rank, with his division of 3,000, McClellan's whole army until Lee's final safety crossed the Potomac. Mrs. Margaret J. Preston called this battle the Thermopylae of the late war.

Being promoted to Lieutenant General he was sent to help Beauregard, and Major Archer Anderson says that at Chattanooga Gen. Hill's division did the stubborn fighting of the war.

After the war Gen. Hill was president of the University of Arkansas and in 1855 resigned that position to accept the presidency of the Milledgeville, Ga., Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he remained until two months before he was compelled by ill health to resign and went to Charlotte, intending to be succeeded by the charge.

He passed peacefully away and the last was heard to utter words, "dearly there."

The total production of pig iron and steel, in tons, in England during 1888 was 11,304,170. The United States produced 9,387,178 tons.

AN INDUSTRIAL ERA.

SONG OF THE ADVANCING SOUTH

Encouraging Statistics Compiled by Leading Trade Journals.

The Chattanooga Tradesman has compiled reports of new industries established in the Southern States in the nine months of 1889, ending October 1, and it demonstrates that the remarkable development in industrial lines that has been in progress in the South for two years continues unabated. It is conspicuous also for the diversity of plants.

During nine months a total of 2,418 industries was established, against 2,052 for the corresponding period last year. 10 agricultural implement factories, 9 barrel factories, 11 breweries, 72 brick works, 10 boot and shoe factories, 8 car works, 50 canning works, 29 cigar and tobacco works and 137 cotton and woolen factories were organized during nine months, 51 of them in the past quarter; 22 cotton compresses were organized during nine months, 5 distiller factories, 100 electric light works, 51 fertilizer factories, 198 flour and grist mills, 148 foundries and machine shops, 49 of them in the past three months; 20 blast furnace companies were formed during nine months, against 21 in the same period last year; 16 gas companies and 64 water-works companies were incorporated; 3 glass factories, 55 ice factories, 19 natural gas companies, 89 oil wells, 21 potteries, 8 rolling mills, 494 wood works and 246 miscellaneous industries were incorporated in nine months, also 25 railroad companies and 198 mining companies.

The Tradesman says that the returns show uniform expansion throughout the South in all industrial lines. The past thirty days have witnessed the formation of the strongest development of companies yet organized in the South and they will see the production of more substantial advancement than has yet been recorded.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD SAYS.

The Manufacturers' Record publishes its quarterly review of the South's industrial progress this week, showing great activity in the organization of new manufacturing and mining companies. In the last nine months there were 4,052 new enterprises established, or 1,111 in excess of the same months in 1888. In these the total amount of capital and capital stock represented is \$154,849,000, or \$23,439,000 more than the amount invested during the first nine months of 1888. Virginia leads with \$22,395,000, Kentucky \$20,372,000, Texas \$19,404,000, Alabama \$19,749,000 and Georgia \$15,557,000.

A PROTEST FROM GOV. FOWLE.

His Excellency Does Not Want Geronimo in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officers of the War Department and agents of the Indian Rights Association, are arranging the purchase of a large area of land which the association intends giving to Geronimo and his band of captive Apaches, now at Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala., as a future home. The land is on the mountainous western border of North Carolina, contiguous to Tennessee, from which it is separated by the great Smoky Mountains. It is populated by a band of Cherokee Indians, who refused to move West with the rest of their brethren and were permitted by the Government to remain in North Carolina. A colony of Quakers settled with the Cherokees and established an Indian mission there.

INDIAN SETTLERS NOT WANTED.

RALPH, N. C.—Some days ago Secretary of War Proctor wrote Governor Fowle in regard to the proposed removal of Geronimo, and his band of Indians, from Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, to Western North Carolina.

Governor Fowle wrote a reply. He says that such settlement of these Indians in Western North Carolina would create great dissatisfaction, particularly if their location should be in the western part of the State on the lands to be purchased by the Secretary of War.

These lands, he says, are not reservation lands, but were bought from the State by the Cherokees, who are now few in number and will soon disappear, and the lands will then be settled by white people. The Governor in conclusion suggests to Secretary Proctor that the Indians be colonized in Vermont, certain portions of that State being now abandoned by the white population. The Governor informs the secretary that no happier spot could be chosen for his purposes.

Crazed by Religion.

GOVERNOR C. H. VA.—Intense excitement was created here Thursday night during a church meeting by the appearance of Amy Burgess, a small colored girl, in the congregation flourishing a razor. Men, women and children ran in all directions. Some women fainted, some tumbled in the mud and the girl was soon in possession of the church, her eyes glaring and her slight figure trembling with frenzy. When she had driven the last person from the church she cried out:

"Now I want to see the devil."

She was finally overpowered by two constables, and an examination showed that she was in a religious ecstasy and was looking for the devil, whose foot she had taken a vow to cut. It was fortunate that the congregation fled before her as she had been told that the devil was in some people, and she desisted cutting them open to get at him.

PERTAINING TO POLITICS.

Results of the Several States' Conventions.—Fall Elections.—Political Notes.

The constitutional amendment of Kentucky received a majority in its favor of 31,931.

Gen. James R. Chalmers, is the Republican nominee for Governor of Mississippi. Judge Vasser was nominated for State treasurer but declined. John R. Lynch, a negro was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and W. E. Mollison is the nominee for Secretary of State.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met in Fremont Hall, Boston. Lieut. Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett was nominated on the first ballot as candidate for Governor. Wm. H. Haile, was nominated for Lieut. Governor. The rest of the ticket is as follows: Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; auditor, Charles R. Ladd; treasurer and receiver, General George A. Marden; attorney general, Andrew G. Waterman.

The New York Republicans met at Saratoga and the following ticket was chosen: For Secretary of State, John L. Gilbert, of Malone; comptroller, Martin W. Cook, of Monroe; State treasurer, Ira W. Hodges, of Rockland; attorney general James M. Varnum, of New York; State engineer and surveyor, William P. VanRensselaer, of Seneca; judge court of appeals, Judge A. Haight, of Buffalo.

At Lamonte, Missouri, Saturday last, a tariff reform picnic was attended by 5,000 people.

Robt. C. Davidson was nominated for mayor of Baltimore by the city Democratic Convention. He came into the convention recommended by the Business Men's Democratic Association. The others whose names were up were Mayor F. C. Latrobe and Col. C. S. Wood. Davidson received nine votes of each ward, and his nomination was ratified by acclamation.

The Philadelphia Democratic city nominating conventions were held. Dr. James H. Cantrell was nominated for coroner, Major Moss Veale for clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, and the Republican nomination for Judge of the court of common pleas, Samuel W. Pennypacker was endorsed.

New Mexico Wants to Come In.

The New Mexico State Constitutional Convention has closed its labors at Santa Fe. It was decided to first submit the proposed constitution to Congress, and if that body should pass an enabling act, then the constitution shall be voted upon by the people within ninety days thereafter, but if Congress refuse to act, then the constitution is to be voted upon at the next general election for delegates in Congress. The convention memorialized Congress for an extra grant of public domain for school purposes, and appointed a committee of one from each county to prepare an address to the people, and also one to Congress urging upon them the necessity for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

Murder and Suicide.

Alfred Burnett and Allen Petters, young white farmers, near Columbia, S. C., had a difficulty about a young white woman named Carrie Black. The rivals met at church Wednesday night when Petters asked Burnett to walk off with him in the woods to talk over the trouble. A few minutes afterward two shots were heard. An investigation disclosed the lifeless body of Burnett with two wounds in the region of his heart. The murdered man was unarmed. Petters is still at large.

Carrie Black upon being informed of the murder, swallowed laudanum from the effects of which she died Thursday morning. A posse has gone in search of Petters.

High Point of the Blue Ridge.

The top of Roan Mountain, 6,392 feet above the sea, is a plateau about a mile long by half a mile wide, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. The plateau is called "The Bald." On it is a hotel largely patronized by hay fever sufferers. The boundary line of North Carolina and Tennessee runs through the dining room of the hotel so that a guest can eat his dinner with one foot in North Carolina and the other in Tennessee. The windows of the hotel command views of mountains in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia.

A Story of Lee.

In his address before the veterans at the reunion at Wayneville, Gen. Vance narrated a nice little story about Gen. Lee. When our men were passing through a Pennsylvania town, a young and pretty girl stood on a porch bravely and defiantly waving the stars and stripes in the very face of the "rebels."

When Gen. Lee came along, she redoubled her activity; the brave old general, with mingled gallantry, admiration for the girl's courage, and love for the old flag, under which he had himself often fought, raised his hat and bowed a reverent salute.

Interesting Move By Colored People.

Very much interest is centered in a new departure by the blacks of Todd county, Kentucky, and Montgomery county, Tennessee. They have organized a stock company with a capital of \$35,000 and will hold a county fair, beginning October 10th. Every officer and employe is a black man. Only colored people can compete for premiums, which amount to \$10,000. Fifteen hundred dollars are offered for prizes in the horse races, and only animals owned and ridden by negroes can enter. The blacks are taking immense interest in the affair and thousands will attend.

THE BAILEY COTTON.

A New Grade of Cotton Which is Being Watched.

Cotton planters in North Carolina are watching with particular interest the practical test, on a large scale, of the merits of what is known as the "Bailey" cotton, which takes its name from Hector Bailey, a colored man, who was its discoverer in Harnett county in 1885. The stalk resembles that of ordinary cotton, but is stouter. The leaves differ widely from those usually seen. They are long and shaped like a hand. The flowers are of a large size, and so are the bolls. The seed are large and very black, while the staple is nearly as long as that of sea island cotton, and is silky in texture. It was at first thought that this cotton was the result of a crossing of the okra plant with ordinary cotton, but it is now known that this idea was erroneous, and that the discovery is that of a new variety of upland cotton. Captain Octavius Coke, a well known planter near Raleigh, has several acres of the "Bailey" cotton in growth, which is now maturing. There is an offer of sixteen cents per pound for the cotton, which is all to be specially ginned. The seed will all be handled by the Brinley Cotton company, of Raleigh, which sells cotton rights. The plantation of Captain Coke is upland, but a few miles west of there this cotton is being tested on bottom land. An inspection of the plants shows that they are heavily fruited and have stood remarkably well the trying ordeal of a cold and wet summer.

The Sweating Sickness.

Once England was attacked by a serious epidemic, the sweating sickness, which was so called because, in the words of an old writer: "It did most stand in sweating from beginning to ending." It first made its appearance in England, and was generally known on the Continent as the "English sweat." It was observed generally to spare foreigners in this country, and also to be specially fatal to Englishmen when it appeared abroad; and it was surmised that the immodeerate use of beer, then so common in England, rendered its inhabitants particularly susceptible to the disease. Beginning in 1485, in the army of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., it spread quickly over the country with most fatal results. It seems to have been a species of violently inflammatory fever, which suffused the whole body with a fetid perspiration, the crisis generally occurring within twenty-four hours of the first seizure. Like most other epidemics, it was especially fatal to healthy, vigorous men in the prime of life, and hardly one per cent. of such recovered. In London, where it raged with peculiar violence, two Lord Mayors and six Aldermen died in one week. This first outbreak continued its ravages until the end of the year, its cessation being nearly coincident with a violent tempest on New Year's Day, 1486, which was therefore supposed to have caused its disappearance. Further outbreaks of this epidemic occurred in England in 1506 and 1517, when again London suffered severely; and in 1528 and 1529 not only this country, but also France and Germany, and, in a less degree, Holland, Sweden, and Poland, were visited by the same pestilence. The last appearance of the sweating sickness in England was in 1551, when the disease was particularly virulent in Shrewsbury and the valley of the Severn.—Chambers's Journal.

A Peculiar Sweet Potato Vine.

Colonel James E. Richardson, of Main street, has in his window a queer combination in vegetation. Some time in April he planted several sweet potatoes in some large boxes that stood on his window sills. At the proper time the vines came up, and on one of them several beautiful little morning glories shot out their soft-colored petals. The Colonel, who is a great admirer of every thing in the plant line, examined them carefully, and though he was an experienced sweet potato raiser yet the anomaly puzzled him. Several scientific men have examined the plants and can give no solution. Grasshoppers have frequently sat on sweet potato vines, but this is the first instance where morning glories were ever known to select the vine as a home.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Marvel of Modern Engineering.

W. K. Beard, Master Carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, performed his third great bridge-moving feat on a recent morning, moving the iron bridge over Mill Creek near Lancaster, Penn., in twelve minutes. In fifty-eight minutes from the beginning of the work a freight train and two engines passed over the bridge which is two hundred and fifty-eight feet long and weighs twenty-five hundred tons. It was moved forty-five feet by one hundred men and seventy-eight trestles and rollers, jacks and cranes. Beard moved the iron bridge over the Conestoga, near Lancaster, August 7, 1877, in fifteen minutes.—New York World.

There was a mistrial in the Ives case.

A boiler explosion occurred at a saw-mill in Berlin, Pa., and John Fritz, Edward Fritz, Oliver Ross, David Ross and David Baker were killed.

The