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JULES FERRY DEAD.

The Eminent French Statesman Passes Away Very Suddenly.



JULES FERRY.

Jules Ferry, the newly-elected President of the French Senate, died suddenly at Paris a few days ago. The news of his demise was a great shock, as few knew that he had been ill.

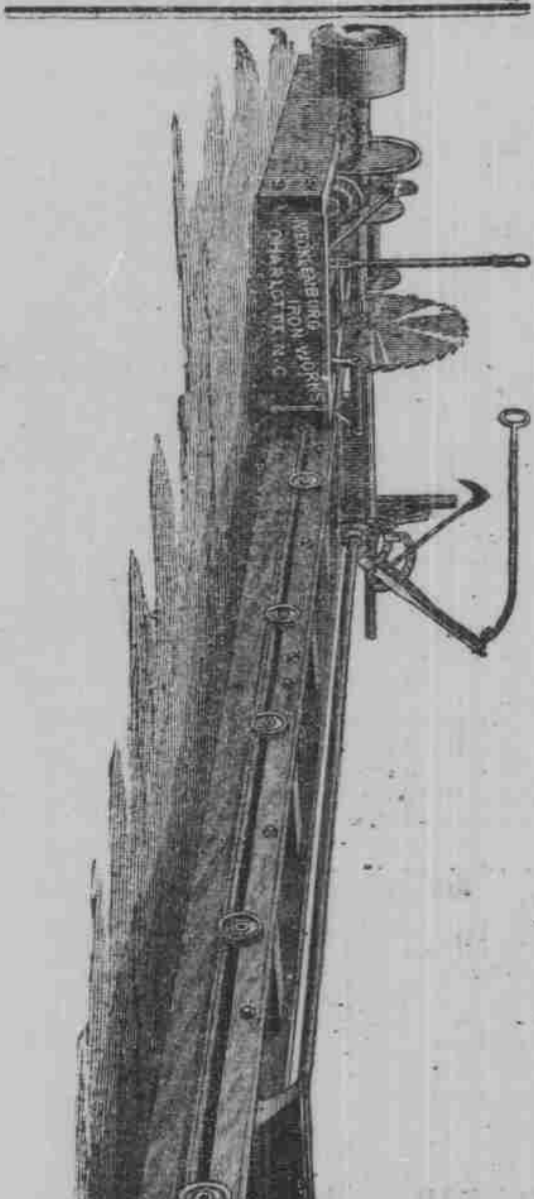
Jules Ferry was born at Saint Die, in the Vosges, on April 18, 1832, and became a member of the bar in Paris in 1851. He was prominent among the young lawyers who offered constant opposition to Napoleon III, and was condemned at the famous trial of the Thirteen in 1864. In 1869 Ferry was elected to the Corps Legislatif and took his seat among the members of the Left. He was one of the few deputies who voted against the declaration of war against Prussia, and was one of the members of the Government of the National Defense in 1870. After the resignation of Marshal McMahon in 1870 President Grevy made M. Ferry Minister of Public Instruction. It was as such that Ferry brought forward his famous bill to keep the Jesuits from teaching or managing schools. In 1880 the Prime Minister, M. De Freycinet, authorized an insertion in Ferry's bill of the clause leveled against the religious orders. This led to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France and the resignation of three Cabinet ministers. The Ministry was upstaged on September 12, 1880. Ferry's ministry was upstaged by the attacks upon the Tunis expedition. After the fall of Fallieres' ministry Ferry once more formed a Cabinet, whose principal policy was the colonial expansion of France, embodied in the invasion of Tonquin. Ferry was overthrown by a vote of the Chambers in 1884 and only reappeared in public life when elected President of the Senate.

THE EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

The Grand Army of the Republic Furnishes a Ward in the Richmond Soldiers' Home.

RICHMOND, Va.—A large delegation of the Washington committee, which had in charge the arrangements for the late encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at that point, came down to Richmond for the purpose of presenting their acknowledgments to Lee Post, of the Confederate Veterans, of this city, for the hospitality and courtesy extended by the members of that post to the veterans of the Grand Army who visited the battlefield about Richmond.

The executive committee in Washington, acting in the name of the Grand Army, although without specific authority from that organization, determined to procure and present some suitable testimonial to the Lee Post. A special committee therefore visited Richmond some weeks since to ascertain what, in their judgment, would be the most appropriate testimonial. Upon finding that the Lee Post was largely interested in the support of the Confederate Home and that this was not as yet entirely furnished an entire ward of this hospital then was provided, with the general furniture of the ward as well, and this was formally presented to the veterans of Lee Post Wednesday night.



The yellow jaundice will soon be in bloom at its northern limit, possibly 250 miles south of New York. It is the marvel and charm of the far Southern spring, and it is said to be well authenticated that the pollen of the blossom has blown from Georgia into Virginia days before the plant had bloomed in the latter State.—N. Y. Sun.

DIXIE NEWS.

The Beloved South Gleaned and Epitomized.

All the News and Occurrences Printed Here in Condensed Form.

A family at Newton, N. C., has sixteen dogs.

Tarboro, N. C., is to have an artesian well water supply.

Richmond county, N. C., jail contains nineteen prisoners, several held on murder charges.

Fifty-two people have lately gone in a party from Burke county, N. C., to Kansas.

Three men are soon to leave Asheville, N. C., in a boat on their way to the World's Fair. The boat is ready.

300 applications are on file of young men who wish to attend Clemson College, Ft. Hill, S. C., on its opening.

The manufacture of bogus Confederate money is an established industry in Van Buren, Missouri.

The city of Vicksburg, Miss., will unveil a splendid monument to the Confederate dead.

Work has begun on the new \$500,000 cotton mill at Columbia, S. C. It is located on the canal.

Business at the Charleston, S. C., Custom House is dull—only eight dollars were collected last week.

Willis Watson, who broke out of the jail at Kinston, N. C., through the roof, Sunday night of last week, has not been heard from since.

Sumter, S. C., is to have a fine hotel and opera house. The first is projected by General Moies, which guarantees its success.

John Shull, a brakeman on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina railway, was accidentally killed Monday near Valley Forge.

Hamlet, N. C., has its industries. Since the Cotton Compress shut down a 20 acre chicken farm gives impetus to the development of the resources.

The municipal election in Laurens, S. C., took place Tuesday and excited great interest, a very large vote being cast. I. W. Siskins was elected mayor.

Chester, Spartanburg and Columbia are aspirants for the location of the South Carolina Girls' Normal and Industrial School, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Ninety-two of the students of Davidson College, N. C., are working two hours a day on a dam for a lake there, on which they will place some handsome boats.

A charter was issued to the Carolina Manufacturing and Reduction Company of Blacksburg, S. C., with a capital of \$1,000,000. The purpose of the company is to do a general mining business.

Mrs. Heiena Brayton, of the South Carolina board of women managers of the World's Fair, is organizing a band of negroes to sing plantation melodies at the exposition.

Georgia began paying pensions Wednesday to 2,300 veterans and widows. The latter will get \$60 a year, and the veterans will be paid according to a sliding scale.

A prize of \$1,000 will be awarded the best drilled company at the international competitive drill between the national guard of the several States during the naval rendezvous in April, 1893, in the city of Norfolk, Va.

At Hampton, Va., Friday night Captain James Shelby, well known horse dealer, was shot in the neck and killed in Trueblood's saloon while trying to get a pistol from Richard Trueblood, the proprietor of the place.

The Grand Camp of Virginia, Confederate Veterans, has been invited to meet in Portsmouth on the 18th of May, on which occasion the annual Memorial Day exercises will take place, and the bronze statues on the Confederate monument on Court street will be unveiled.

John McRose, aged eighty-two, the oldest citizen of Dickinson county, Tenn., was married to his young and pretty neighbor, Miss Cicera Reese, at the residence of the bride. Mr. Rose is the father of nineteen children by a former marriage, all of whom are married.

The Charleston News and Courier's Columbia correspondent says it seems to be pretty generally understood in political circles that Ex-Congressman George D. Tillman will be a factor in the next gubernatorial contest. The chances are altogether in favor of his becoming a candidate for Governor.

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A Wilkes county baby, now five weeks old, weighs only 24 pounds.

A jealous girl in Richmond, Va., stabbed her lover with a hot pin and married him on his death bed, as was supposed, but these is a fair chance of his recovery.

There is a letter held for postage at the Lake Matland, Fla., postoffice because the writer put on a Florida fertilizer inspection stamp in place of the new Columbian postage stamp, which is about the same size and color.

A Hairbreadth Escape.

A bad accident which was one of the narrowest escapes from instant death possible happened at Vandemore, Plamlico county, N. C., on Saturday. As Mr. Morrissy's son, Coolidge, about 15 years of age, was cutting wood, his little brother ran under the axe as it was descending and received the blow on the top of his head. The axe glanced and cut out a piece of the skull bone one and one-half inches square so that the pulsation of the brain could be discerned. Dr. G. S. Attmore, of Stoneval, attended to the wound. The piece of bone was left out, but the cut portion of the scalp was placed in position again and three days after the accident Dr. Attmore pronounced his little patient in a fair way to perfect recovery, his youthfulness being in favor of such a result.

"WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS THIS?"

Moody Endorses a Check for \$400 and Presents It to the Y. M. C. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—That Evangelist Moody is a great man, great with power from on High, all acknowledge; but an occurrence took place here at the close of the great revival meetings conducted by him, which made even the best look at him aghast and wonder "what manner of man is this?"

The finance committee called at Mr. Moody's room after the last service at the Auditorium, and presented him with a check for \$700, \$200 of which was for Miss Tyson. The amount for Mr. Moody was in two checks, one for \$400, the other for \$100. When Mr. Hanna handed them to Mr. Moody he glanced at them and taking his pen wrote his name across the back of one of the checks, and handed it back to Mr. Hanna, saying, "There's my subscription to your Young Men's Christian Association." Mr. Hanna and all began expressing their thanks, when suddenly Mr. Hanna gave a start of surprise and said, "Mr. Moody, you've made a mistake; you endorsed the wrong check; this is the \$400 check." "No, I didn't make a mistake," said he, in his quick, off-hand, but kindly way; "this one is enough to pay my expenses," pointing to the \$100 check.

The committee was too dumbfounded to speak. This is the most remarkable occurrence that ever happened here. It brings up a little incident that occurred in Mr. Moody's room just after he came here.

At several of the evangelistic meetings held here a public opportunity was given to the people to make up a purse for the evangelist. Some members of the committee at these meetings went up to Mr. Moody's room to sound him and see if he would permit them to make up a public collection. They told him that they did not wish to offend his sense of propriety and wanted to know if he objected to an opportunity being given to the people to make a contribution. "What!" said Mr. Moody, "for me?" "Yes," was the reply. "No," said Mr. Moody, "I could not think of such a thing. Would rather drink water out of the brooks."

PETTICOATS NO PROTECTION.

Georgia's Woman Moonshiner Goes to Jail Just Like a Man.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A woman moonshiner, Mrs. Malinda Turner, was arrested Saturday morning and brought before United States Commissioner Gaston in default of \$300 bond. Mrs. Turner acknowledged her guilt and throughout the trial was very defiant, refusing to make any attempt at giving bail and ignoring the fact that she could be sworn in her own behalf. She is the mother of John and Will Turner, notorious moonshiners in White County.

Mrs. Turner has been making illicit whiskey for over eight years, and it is said she makes the best quality. The two boys, John and Will, are both out on bail now charged with illicit distilling.

Mrs. Turner appears to be about 60 years old and talks in a whisper. "Don't keep it for me," she said to a reporter. "Look like you folks want to get your 'long haul' to get off them doubts. I reckon I'm makin' whiskey nigh onter a month right in the same place. Officer comes 'long Saturday mornin' last and walks into the still jess 'bout daws break."

"I up and told 'im the whole outfit were my own, and said to him that I didn't believe the Judge ud do nothin' wif me no how, 'case I wuz a woman. Whole outfit's plum ruz now, so 'tain no use to make any bond."

"Jes soon as I gis out I'm going to make more whiskey moonshine—good, too. Jessee, en you know yourself 'tain no kinder way ter make jis a drop er two. "Did I sell any? I didn't give none away," Mrs. Turner was taken to jail.

THEY DIVORCE THEMSELVES.

A Brother of Bishop Haygood and His Wife Publish a Card Announcing the Fact.

ATLANTA, GA.—The following card has been made public:

The undersigned have this day dissolved their relation as man and wife. Neither claims nor believes any cause for divorce against the other either upon Scriptural or legal grounds. Having gradually discovered what we did not know at the time of our marriage, that we did not and do not have that degree of mutual love essential to a happy union and feeling that time widens rather than heals the breach, we believe it our duty to dissolve our marriage relations. We will in the future regard ourselves as neither husband nor wife the one to the other, and neither will interfere nor be responsible for the other.

Signed in duplicate at Atlanta, Ga., this 26th day of January, 1893.

MARY M. HAYGOOD,
W. A. HAYGOOD.

William A. Haygood is a brother of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is a leading church and society man.

CARLISE'S PROPOSITION.

Provide for the Issue of Currency by Banks Under State Charters.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Star says that Secretary Carlisle expects to have ready to submit some financial propositions by the time Congress meets, which will form the basis of agreement between Congress and the executive on the vexed financial problem. Gentlemen who have talked with him on the subject say that he has a plan pretty well outlined in his mind, which will involve a complete reorganization of our financial system.

It is said that it will include the repeal of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the government and will provide for the deficiency of currency by providing for the repeal of the State bank tax and the issue of currency by banks under State charters, under the general government, the security for the currency provided for under the laws of the States, requiring the approval of the government.

A Costly Stock Farm.

NARVELLE, TENN.—Richard Croker, of New York, has purchased a half interest in the famous Bellemeads Stock Farm for \$250,000 cash.

Gold-Mining in the South.

By C. B. WARRAND.

Many years before the discovery of the California gold fields gold-mining in the western part of Georgia and North and South Carolina had been an established industry. With slave labor gold-mining in the South paid well, but since the war a number of spasmodic efforts, which have been made to operate the mines as a rule resulted in failures.

In the early days of mining a shaft was sunk at some convenient spot on a vein, the ore was roasted, nearly, and was then carted, often for miles, to a water-power. Five dollars per ton of recoverable gold was the minimum limit at which these mines paid. The pyrites or gold-bearing sulphurets were considered worthless and were allowed to go to waste. As a rule the quantity of ore taken out of a mine was insignificant, and a vast amount of gold still exists which can be profitably recovered. Gold-mining property can be bought very cheap—almost at a nominal figure.

Some time ago I visited one of the most interesting and valuable of the gold-bearing quartz districts, lying at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains on the northeast of the Blue Ridge, near Smith's Ford, in York county, South Carolina. Within a radius of less than two miles I have been nineteen veins of quartz which, without exception, contain more or less gold, generally in paying quantities. The veins all run parallel from the northeast to the southwest, varying from two to thirty feet in thickness. I have followed one of these veins by the drift rock and croppings for five miles. The drift rock indicated by pit marks that it had contained at one time gold pyrites. These veins are almost perpendicular; the bottom of none has ever been reached, and the shafts in general are not deeper than eight or ten feet. The quality of the ore became.

Probably the best of these mines, as well as the smallest and most compact, is the 40 acre tract known as the old Smith mine. It has five distinct veins running through the whole length of the property, 44 rods, and far beyond an adjoining land. The veins will vary from three to five feet in thickness, though only two of them have ever been mined. The Jeffrey vein had a shaft sunk 100 feet and had a drainage tunnel. The Smith vein had two shafts of 150 feet and a tunnel 44 rods in length. The air and fell on one side. When the Smith vein was in good order it exposed the vein to a depth of 150 feet and a length of 125 feet, with an average width of three feet. To form some idea of the quantity of gold locked in one of these veins, I calculated that a space of 150 by 125 by three feet contains 47,700 cubic feet, or as it takes about thirteen cubic feet of quartz ore to weigh one ton, the space exposed contained 4563 tons. The mine, with slave labor, produced \$7.00 of free gold per ton; the pyrites or gold-bearing sulphurets thrown away, could not be less than two thirds of the total, or \$4.67 per ton. Hence a total of about \$16.67 of gold per ton. Hence a total of over \$50,000 of gold is locked up in this small space. The length exposed was less than one-tenth of the whole vein, and the depth can probably be tripled or even quadrupled. It is quite within the range of possibility, even as it is, to produce from this vein alone as \$20,000,000 of gold treasured away, and this 40-acre tract has five such veins, apparently all alike.

About one and one-half miles from the Smith mine is the Magnolia mine, which is on a much larger tract, containing ninety-six acres. This mine has ten distinct veins of quartz ore, varying from two to thirty feet. The largest, the Magnolia vein, is thirty feet wide and exposed to a height of 150 feet; another vein is ten feet wide. One hundred samples taken promiscuously from as many differ nt places on this vein assayed \$4.37 of gold per ton. Some of the smaller veins assayed as high as \$152 of gold per ton. Close to these mines are still two more smaller mines, the Rabbit and the Tucker. Each has two veins of two feet thickness. A splendid water-power, could be easily obtained about half way between the Smith mine and the Magnolia mine.

The climate in the Southern gold-mining district is excellent, neither too cold nor too warm, and perfectly healthy. Labor is abundant and cheap; an able-bodied man can easily be hired for seventy-five cents or one dollar per day. Fuel is also cheap and abundant, cord-wood can be had for \$1.50 per cord delivered. The time is near at hand when all these mines will be worked. Gold-mining South never will be in the nature of a bonanza, but with the help of modern methods and machinery it will become a safe and remunerative industry.

Beginning of Rice Culture in South Carolina.

The introduction of rice growing into South Carolina nearly 200 years ago was by something very like an accident. Thomas Landgrave Smith, being on his way to this country, had paid some attention to rice culture, and on settling in South Carolina had become impressed with the idea that the climate and low-lying lands of that region were well adapted for rice-growing. In the year 1694 a small vessel from Madagascar put into Charleston harbor in distress. It turned out that there was in the cook's keeping a small quantity of rice, and this fell into the hands of Landgrave Smith, who planted it in a low, moist portion of his garden. The plant grew and ripened in a manner that was most encouraging. Mr. Smith distributed the seed among his neighbors, and eventually rice became the staple product of the colony. At first the rice was cultivated on the high land and on little spots of low ground. The low ground was soon found preferable, and the inland swamps were cleared to extend the culture of the plant. As the fields in process of time, became too grassy and stubborn, they were abandoned for new clearings, and so on until at length the superior adoption of the tide-lands and the great facilities for irrigation afforded by their location was discovered. For these the inland plantations were gradually abandoned.

Not Money Enough to Go Around.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Carlisle dismissed ten temporary clerks employed in the second auditor's office. The reduction of force was rendered necessary by the exhaustion of the appropriation.

BISSELL'S POSTOFFICE POLICY.

Offensive Partisanship will Not Necessarily Constitute Cause for Removal.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To a prominent Western Congressman, who talked with Postmaster General Bissell concerning his policy as to removals, the latter said: "It is not the intention of the administration to remove any postmasters until their term of office has expired, except for serious cause."

"Will offensive partisanship be accepted as cause?" was asked.

"I don't say it will not," said Mr. Bissell, "but every case will have to stand on its own merits, and it will have to be a grave case before a removal is made. The fact that a postmaster has taken interest in the work of his party will not, I think, be considered sufficient cause; but, as I have said before, every case must stand by itself. Complaints of incompetency, neglect of business or excessive misuse of position will certainly receive attention." He also suggested that the recommendation of members of Congress would not, per se, give preference over others. The Postmaster-General added that the department had promulgated a general rule, under which postoffices would not be given to keepers of stores. Mr. Bissell said that he did not mean that the rule should apply to small villages in distant States, where, unless some one were to handle the mail, no one could be induced to accept the office; but he did most emphatically intend to refuse to appoint any postmasters, presidential or otherwise, who would not give their personal attention to the business of handling the mail, and who should be desired to secure the office as an advertisement for their business.

COTTON MILL BLOWN UP.

One Man Killed and Many Injured— Shock Felt Six Miles Away.

FLORENCE CITY, N. C.—A terrible catastrophe took place here Monday morning at 7 o'clock. The boiler of the Florence Cotton Mills exploded, dealing death and disaster broadcast. The boiler, engine and piping were totally demolished, some of the piping and fragments of the boiler and machinery flying hundreds of yards in every direction. Bricks and timbers were thrown high in the air and fell on houses in town were completely shattered. The operatives had just gone to work when the explosion took place, and those that were not killed or injured were terribly stunned. People in J. S. neighborhood were thrown to the ground by the shock.

Wm. Harris, fireman, was killed instantly. The sufferers are: Julius Dean, dangerously hurt; Ollie Rabb, seriously injured by falling timbers; I. L. Sanders, engineer, injured internally, considered dangerously. Several others were slightly hurt by falling bricks and timbers. F. P. Hurt, superintendent, was seriously hurt by the falling of the roof in the engine room.

The shock was felt at Rutherfordton, six miles distant, the people there thinking it was an earthquake. The windows of Dr. Harris' house at that place, were shattered.

Crowds of people are here viewing the ruins.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

An Effort Will be Made to Introduce the Product in this Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Egyptian cotton seed purchased by Secretary Rusk through the United States Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, has been received at the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this importation of seed as it is, that Mr. Rusk's last report as Secretary of Agriculture, is to undertake, with the co-operation of the experiment stations in the cotton States, experiments with a view to producing cotton of home growth which may serve as an efficient substitute for the Egyptian, of which, during the last fiscal year, more than \$3,000,000 worth was imported into this country, an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year, and of considerably more than 100 per cent. over the year ending 1890. The cotton seed received at the Department consists of two of the best known Egyptian varieties, the "Alfi" and the "Basmah." The distribution will be made to the experiment stations in the cotton States, and also through the senators for those States to planters whom they may recommend as persons well qualified and willing to give the Egyptian seed a careful trial. A report on the conditions of the soil and the method of cultivation of the Egyptian cotton is being prepared for the Department under the direction of our Consul-General in Egypt.

The James City Tenants Will Pay Rent and Remain.

RALEIGH, N. C.—James A. Bryan, of Newberry, having sued for and received the right to the possession of the lands on which James City, opposite Newberry, is located, on the other side of Trent river, where several thousand negroes live who took possession during the war, attempted a few days ago to have some occupants ejected. Such resistance was made that the sheriff desisted from executing the writ. A large number, however, have been paying rents to Mr. Bryan and the resistance was chiefly instigated by some white stockkeepers. It is said that a peaceable settlement will be made by the payment of nominal rents. No collision is now anticipated.

Colored Laborers at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA.—About 250 negroes from the South arrived at Brinton Station Tuesday afternoon. Colored laborers will be given the first chance by the Carnegie Company at its works, in preference to foreigners who apply for work. James Galry, general manager of the plant, expects nearly 1,000 others in a month. This will mean that as soon as possible all slaves will be dismissed. There are about 3,000 foreigners altogether.

STRAWBERRY BLOWERS.

The Latest Fad in Railroad—A Royal Crimson Train and its Equipment.

The Charleston News and Courier says: The custom among railroads lines of having some pet trains upon which they bestowed unusual attention and favor is becoming more and more popular. Each year the "Nancy Hanks" of the Georgia Central, the "Fast Flying Virginian" of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, the "Royal Blue Line" of the Baltimore and Ohio and the "West Indian Mail" of the Atlantic Coast Line are instances of the popularity of this fad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road now announces that it will operate a "Royal Crimson Line" between Baltimore and Chicago. The Railway Review, speaking of the announcement in a humorous manner, says: "The train will be painted a bright crimson from the nose of the cowcatcher clear back to the bumpers of the hindmost coach. A redheaded fireman will shovel coal for a redheaded engineer, who will receive his orders from a red-headed conductor, and will answer the signals of a red-headed brakeman, and all spectators from the nose of the red-headed passengers." It is further noted by the Review that this will be the only train in the world that will be strictly in favor of the color line, and the Review is inclined to think that the enterprising general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio will be responsible for some "red-headed" passenger agents as well as passengers.

Remunerative Farming.

A correspondent of the Charleston, S. C. News and Courier writes to that paper from Ninety-Six as follows: "There are a great many farmers throughout this State who seem to think that there is no new money in anything except cotton. Now, in order to relieve those who are laboring under this impression, I desire to call their attention to the various crops produced last year by H. P. Galphin, a prosperous farmer of our town. The lands he cultivates are the old Cambridge lands within a mile of this place. Mr. Galphin has just furnished me with the following statement, and therefore it can be relied upon as correct. He says he produced last year with three mules the following crops:

On 20 acres, 25 bushels of oats at 25 cents	\$125
And 2000 bushels of fodder, estimated	100
On 25 acres, 20 bushels of oats per acre	500
On 15 acres, 100 bushels of oats at 25 cents	375
On 25 acres, 100 bushels of clover hay at 25 cents	625
On 3 acres, 100 bushels of pea hay at 25 cents	200

Grand total for all crops 2775
It will be seen from the above table that the clover crop is far more valuable than either of the other crops. He realized nearly twice as much from twenty-five acres of clover as he did from fifty acres in cotton, besides there is very little expense attached to its production. Indispensable article of food to supply his stock, especially cattle. Milk cows thrive on it. It increases the flow of milk and produces beautiful rich yellow butter. Mr. Galphin has fattened and killed several fine hogs, and says that he has plenty of it for the winter. The south is gaining rapidly on the North, though he did not believe the South would destroy Northern business.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pith and Point of Daily Occurrences.
The 8th Cavalry Army will build a magnificent barracks on a lot in New York costing \$2,000,000.

Seven colored converts were baptized in a creek in Aitchison, Kan., a week ago through a hole cut in several inches of ice.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracey made his first appearance as a practicing lawyer before the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

The Princess Kaitiaki made a visit to the White House, and was given with the "first lady of the land," saying afterwards that Mrs. Cleveland was the first woman she had ever fallen in love with.

Denver, Colorado, proposes to irrigate 300,000 acres in its section of the State, and, to commence with, will dig a canal costing \$1,000,000.

Grover Cleveland Bridges.
Mr. Cleveland has only one namesake old enough to hold office, and that young man is Grover Cleveland Bridges, of Halifax County, North Carolina, 24 years of age. Some twenty-four years ago the young man's uncle, Col. Martin, went to Buffalo to receive treatment at a hospital and met Grover Cleveland, an obscure young lawyer. Col. Martin thought Cleveland was the "murderer" man he had ever seen, and went back and had his sister's child named for him, saying at the time that "Grover Cleveland will be President of the United States some day." Grover Cleveland Bridges, it is understood, will ask for a fourth-class postoffice in his county, urging an edict that the first child to be named for Grover Cleveland.

A Farmer's Disagreeable Ride.
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—A farmer living east of Grand Island had a narrow escape. While going home his horse became unmanageable and threw him and soon out. The boy fell at the side of the road. The man's leg was caught in one of the hind wheels of the wagon. He held on to the spokes with his hands and with head downward slid the horse for over a mile, when the horses were stopped by running through a barbed-wire fence. A neighbor, who saw the accident, and when the team stopped helped the plucky farmer out. He is reported as getting along nicely.

Death of an African Bishop.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bishop Brown of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died here at noon, aged 73. He had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected. Bishop Brown was eminent in the Church and was greatly respected and esteemed.

Green B. Steps Down and Out.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Interior accepted the resignation of Green B. Raum as commissioner of Pensions and his designated Deputy Commissioner Andrew Davidson to take charge of that office until the appointment of the President of Raum's successor.

A Negro Mob Avenges a Crime.
MARION, TEXAS.—Rufus Haywood, a colored planter, was assassinated by Leo Walton, a notorious negro desperado, Sunday night, at Villavuma, Miss. After robbing his victim, Walton fled, but was run down by bloodhounds and captured Monday morning. He was taken to Villavuma, where he was being guarded by the sheriff until the arrival of the train for Rollin Fork, the county seat.

Just before the train arrived, a mob of 500 negroes overpowered the sheriff and took the murderer to the scene of his crime, where he was hanged to a limb and his body filled with bullets.

The Man Who Doesn't Drink—Mr. Cleveland Looking for Him.
A prominent New York Democrat is reported as follows in the Harvard Courant: "Those who constantly see him, and who have been consulted frequently as to the forthcoming changes in all the departments of the public service, say that the first question which Mr. Cleveland now asks as to any person proposed to him for public office is—'Does he drink?'"