VOL. II. NO. 23.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. ROCKINGHAM, N. C. Will practice in Richmond, Robeson, Anson and

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, LAURINBURG, N. C.

Will practice in Richmond and adjacent counties

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JONES & MORTON TEN YOU WANT

ROCEPIES AND CONFECTIONERIES We have just added a line of freeh Candies, Raisins, sats, Carned Goods, etc., and a full stock of

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THE PEOPLE ARE HAPPY

J. W. PARKS

RY GOODS GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHORS, CUTLERY, MEAL FLOUR, MOLASSES, BACON, SHIP STUFF.

ORDER YOUR Coffins, Caskets, and Burial Cases

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Large stock, all sizes and prices, always on hand.

ROCKINGHAM. N. C. Lucushe will always be supplied with the best the

WADESBORO, N. C. D. A. McGREGOR, A. B., Principal.

The Spring Term will begin Monday. January 7, 1884.
Putton, per month, \$3. 83, and \$4; music extra, \$5.
Contingent fee, \$1.00 pe. annum.
Board - \$10 - \$12 per month.

BF For further particulars apply to the Principal.

Fate of the Lepers.

The Hawaiian kingdom has a leper population of 2,000. Of these less than one-half are in custody. There is no physician on the island who knows enough about leprosy to convince any other physician that the truth has been reached. There are no white lepers under restraint, and probably not more than 50 or 60 whites are afflicted with Budget represents the sums used for the segregation and support of confirmed lepers. When a leper is reported to the police of any district in Hawaii, an officer is sent to fetch him or her to Honolulu, bank of the beautiful bay. Then they are examined by the doctor, who decides whether it is a case of leprosy or not. Once declared a leper, the person is civilly dead, and the person is incapable of suing in the courts or being sued. At the hospital there is accommodation for about 120. It is filled every two months. The hospital full, a steamer comes to take to the island of Molokai those whose condition is most advanced, there to remain until death. It has been my lot to witness many sad scenes, but none of them approached in any way those which attended the separation of families as these handful of lepers sailed away to their exile. Daughters reached out their arms to their mothers, whom they might not embrace; wives held up their mouths for kisses which their husbands could not give; babes, held in the arms of strangers, laughed and coold to their mothers, to whose breaking hearts they might not be held in one last, loving embrace. And sobs such sobs !- "alas ! that come from the depths of hearts wrung with the misery of a hopeless condition." Presently the lines were cast off, the little steamer turned her head away and steamed slowly toward the

Foreign Seamen.

A good deal has been said and printed of late about the superiority of non-British over British seamen. Consequently, British sailors have been holding great demonstrations in South Bhields against the employment of foreigners to the exclusion of natives. They allege that foreign seamen are preferred because they are, as a rule, of a more quiet disposition, and submit to be overworked, half-starved, and ill-fised. Moreover, it is said that there is an organized gang of crimps who virtually buy and sell foreign seamen, and who become rich by a process very closely resembling slave-dealing.

#### MECKLENBURG

### IRON WORKS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANUFACTURES AND KEEPS IN STOCK

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Traction Engines. Saw Mills with Variable Friction Feed.

Wheat Mill Outfits.

Corn Mills Portable. Separators, Threshers and Horse Powers,

Respers, Mowers and Rakes Steam and Water Pipes-Brass Fittings.

REPARS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN WILKES, Manager.

M. ANDREWS.

## FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS, AT BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

I have the largest stock of any house in the State, and

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Can fill orders promptly for cheap Chairs, Bedsteads, and anything in the Furniture line. See COFFINS, METALIC CASES AND BURIAL SUITS AL WAYS ON HAND. Send for cuts and prices.

White Front, next to Wittkowsky & Baruch, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## WINTER VESTMENTS

LAID ASIDE!

Lighter Ones Donned.

# INSTITUTE NEW SPRING GOODS

Handsomer Than Ever.

NOW BEING

Purchased by Our Representative in New York City, AND ARRIVING WEEKLY.

## than 50 or 60 whites are afflicted with the disease. The chief item of the Budget represents the sums used for the

where there is a detention hospital put on the outskirts of the city and on the Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

CONSTANTLY IN STOCK A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flour, Meal, Meat and Salt, Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Butter and Lard, Molasses, by the car load, from New Orleans, and Casned Goods in great variety. "Dixie Boy" and Watt Plows, Stee Plows, Hoes and Shovels, Hames, Traces and Collars, Bridles, Sad-

Everything Needed by an Asriculturist.

Wilson and Child's and Old Hickory Wagons,

"Eclipse" Cotton Seed Planters, Thomas Harrows, Pee Dee Plaids, Rockingham Sheeting, B R Mills' Shuff, " & P. Coats' Spool Cotton, and Horseford's Bread reparation at factory prices

EVERETT, WALL &

Rockingham, N. C.

sold in the United States are of home manufacture, spun by American bred silk worms and woven on American made looms.

Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer and advocate and ex-member of the government of the southern confederacy, is dead. He died in his spartments, avenue Jens, Paris. He had been in failing health ever since he fell

There are no snakes in Ireland, but the eels feet long and as big around as a man's thigh. They are found only in the deepest water where they lurk under the rocks. When one is caught he lashes around like a boaconstrictor, and if he gets a man's foot into his mouth he will not let go until his head is cut off.

Mexico has more bloody, beastly fights to the death among its desperadoes than any other ountry. A Mexican is quick to take an offence, ready to fight, and if necessary will treasure his wrong for years until he has an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance. The courage of these people is more frequently manifested in their hand to hand encounters than in any

A HEAVY GUN, There was successfully cast at the South Boston iron works, in fulfillment on contract with the United States government, of the largest gun ever constructed in this country. When fully completed it will be about 30 feet in length, of twelve inch rifle bore, and will weigh 12,200 pounds. The cost of the gun will te \$2,800 or about one-half the sum a steel gun would have cost. It is calculated to throw a projectile six miles.

WESTERN LIVE STOCK. It is expected that 200,000 head of cattle will be driven from Texas into Colorado this year, and that 50,000 more will come from other western states. The calf crop of this year is out 250,000, and when all the new cattle are there Colorado stock will amount to 2,000,000. The largest purchasers of Texas cattle have seen the Pryor brothers of Pueblo. They will drive 45,000 head into Colerado, and te do that t will require a force of 40 men and 400 horses. The journey will last from sixty to ninety days,

DESERTED VILLAGES. For a new state, California has a greater number of deserted villages than can be found in any other section of the country. In some counties scarcely a vestige exists of the thrivng towns of a quarter of a century ago. Of the 5,000,000 sheep in this state probably onehalf are subsisted in the old mining counties, grazing among the forgotten camps, cities, gulches, bars and canyons, out of which hundreds of millions have been taken, adding to the general wealth of the world, but impovershing California.

CUBAN POLITICS. Discontent, financial disaster, disorder and

of the situation in Cubs. There are, too, ne less evil conditions and forebodings of open outbreaks of violence in Mexico, nominally republican and actually free, but untrained in either in republican government or free institutions. The worst feature of the Mexican situation is the utter worthlessness of most of the local authorities. Universal distrust prevails and no wisdom or leadership adequate for the crisis seems to exist.

The value of exports of domestic cattle, hogs, beef, pork and dairy products for March, 1884, was \$5,610,905; for the same month in 1883, \$10,434,325. For the three months ended March 31, 1884, \$21,657,582, against \$31,205,-190 for the corresponding period last year. Beef and pork products for the five months ended March 31, 1884, \$38,421,000, against \$48,048,900 for the same time in 1883. Dairy products for eleven months ended March 31, 1884, \$15,204,043, against \$12,038,972 for the

corresponding months in 1883.

DURATION OF LIFE. According to Dr. Farr, if we take the march of a million children through life, the following will be the result: Nearly 150,000 will die the first year, 53,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000 will have died. At the end of sixty years 870,000 will be still living; at the end of eighty years, 90,000; at eighty-five years, 38,-900, and at ninety-five years, 2,100. At the end of 100 years there will be 223, and at the end of 108 years there will be one survivor.

TO BUY CUBA. aland of Cubs has been revived. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that before the outbreak of the rebellion Senator Slidell introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$30,000,000 for that purpose. He wanted to make a slave state of it. Nothing ever came of the measure. It is interesting to recall also that in 1825 Spain was willing to cede Cuba to the United States in return for some commercial concessions, but our government would not consent

IN THE BEGINNING.

Dr. W. J. Beecher, of Auburn theological seminary, tells his students that when he began reading religious newspapers there were plenty of leaders of religious thought who were strenuously affirming that, unless the earth and skies were fitted up in their present shape in the space of 144 hours by the clock, the Bible was a lie, and all religion was a fraud. and that this view is entirely consistent with the Bible and with all sacred truths.".

THE WHEAT CROP. insects being reported from any point.

NEW THING IN STATIONERY. The shades of fashionable writing paper now in use are white, drab, cream, golden rod cream, perfection cream, masorine blue, coffice, burnly cafe, peach, wild rose, moss green, Massachusetts census, of 4,842 paupers.

OUR NATIVE WOODS.

There are in the United States 36 varieties of oak, \$4 of pine, 9 of fir, 5 of spruce, 4 of hemlock, 2 of persommon, 12 of ash, 18 of willow, and 9 of poplar. The New York museum o natural history is to have a complete sollection of the native woods of our entire country. The logs are being prepared in the arsenal at Cen-tral Park. They are, for the most part, five while descending from a tramway car several feet long. At one end a section of half the thickness of the log is removed. In this way the longitudinal and transverse grainings are both shown. There is also a diagonal cut on make up for any deficiency in this regard. It is section, which displays that graining also, is a common thing to catch eels in Ireland ten The remainder of the log remains in its natural condition, with the bark attached.

> TIN DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES. tin in future. Last year we imported 24,000;-000 pounds of block tin, worth more than \$6,-000,000, and of tin plate and other manufactures we received nearly \$20,000,000 worth. The tin deposits of California, North Carolina and Georgia have been pushed to their utmost, with the exception of the North Carolina deposit, which is a newly discovered one. Resently, however, an immense field of tin has been found in the Black Hills. It is believed that this new field is practically methaustible The tin is found in the granite region, and was discovered by miners who were prospect-

> WASHINGTON MONUMENT. The Washington monument, now 414 feet high, is visible at a distance of miles from the city. The blocks of white marble of which the obelisk is composed are of all sizes and qualities, and come from all parts of the world. Among some of the most interesting are a block from Wm. Tell's chapel on lake Lucerne. erected in 1388, one from the ruined palace of Hannibal at Carthage, a large white marble from a temple erected by Augustus on the Nile, a massive block from Russia, and finely chiseled stones from Braddock's Field, Bunker Hill, Vesuvius, the Buddhist pile of Siam, the temple of Esculapius in the isle of Paros, and from other places of interest in every country

COLORED COFFEE.

More than half the coffee sold is artificially solored, and the health officers of New York have made some startling discoveries. They procured samples of the coloring matter used, and of the unroasted beans so treated. They found that the coloring matter contained both arsenic and lead, also chrome yellow, Prussian blue, yellow ochre, umber, Venetian red, lamp black, gum Arabic, soapstone and charcoal The dealers try to make the cheaper grade of coffee resemble the genuine Java, which has a vellow color produced by the long voyage. Several of the large coffee houses in New York claim that while they color their coffee they use no injurious dyes. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

DEMAND FOR FACTS The erratic journalist who objected to facts

I coanse they hampered a writer," will soon ans cocapation gone. People of the pres ent day want their fiction in the shape of fiction, and they will stand a good deal of it, but there never was a time when there was such a universal demand for facts. In this country the writers who command the widest circle of readers are practical, well-posted, business-like men who know how to handle attractively the salient points of interest about people, places and things. The country is going ahead with such a rush that people have the keenest, liveliest curiosity to keep up with it. This accounts for the popularity of newspapers. What the modern reader wants spread out before him every day is a map of busy life, its fluctuations and vast concerns.

THE CHOLERA.

The periodical pestilence scare is familiar to verybody. This year the rumors come early. Well defined cases of cholera are reported in eastern Europe and Asia, and at Marseilles and other French ports active preventive measures have been taken. Now there is no sense in a premature alarm. But we have a long summer before us, and Egypt the nursery of the disease is giving it a terrible vitality and starting it out betimes on its death dealing march. While medical men have their doubts as to the pathology of cholera itself, there is no doubt that its allies are famine, filth, cold and dampness, and the first outbreaks in any country are generally in the slums of the great cities. When the pestilence once gets started, however, every wayward breeze carries it into the dwellings of the rich, and into the healthiest localities. Prevention is better than cure. and it is not too soon to begin the work. Vigilance and cleanliness at our scaports, and in our inland cities and towns will preserve us not only from a cholera visitation but from many other dreaded summer diseases. If the sanitary authorities will put in their work well during the next tairty days, all will be well.

WHAT THE BREWERS SAY. For some years the temperance pe

ple have been getting the best of John Barleycorn in a comparison of statistics. This has sturred up the United States Brewers' association, and that body ha recently published a queer volume entitled "The Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance." It is a statistical sketch of some interest. The author concludes from official figures in the revnue department that intemperance is decreasing. In 1870 the consumption of distilled spirits in this country was "To-day," he says, "nearly every one is con- about five quarts per capita, and in 1880 winced that the process of bringing our system it was but turee and a half. In addition tom of fifty years ago, when every house kept liquor on hand, when all visitors were given liquid refreshments, and when all harvest hands considered a jug wheat growing districts of the country state of rum and water as part of the refreshthat the winter wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa ments to be furnished by their employer, and Indiana is in excellent condition, injury Reports from fifty-four asylums containscattered points in the two former states. The ling 86,978 patients show that 2,588 inplant in Missouri has evidently been badly mates were made insane by interaperdamaged by cold weather. Wisconsin reports | ance, or less than seven per cent of the failing off in the acreage of spring wheat, as whole number. That beer drinking the farmers are giving greater attention to the leads to spirit dranking is answered by dairy. Dakota and Minnesota have a larger figures showing that in Munich where acreage than last year, and there is a prospect the annual consumption of beer is 235 of the largest yield for years, no damage from quarts per capits, out of 10,000 hospital patients only twenty-one were sufferers from alcoholism. That drunkeness is

WHAT IT MEANS.

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage.

AMBRICAN SILK.

One of the largest Philadelphia jobbers says that very nearly one-half of all the silks now sold in the United States are of home manu-

APPROPRIATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. Among the appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill, as reported to the House, are the following ! 

Monongshela (W. Va.)..... 45,000 Pearl (Miss).....Yazoo (Miss)..... Mouth of the Brazos (Texas).... 10,000 Buffalo Bayou (Texas) 25,000 Arkatisas at Pine Bluff 5,500 Black (Ark.) 20,000 Onachita (Ark.) and Black (La.) 15,000

Tennessee, above Chattanooga. 3,000 Tennessee, below Chattanooga. 350,000 South Fork of the Cumberland.

Terre Haute (Ind.) ..... 10,000 

Mississippl, from the Illinois riv-візвіррі...... 75.000

Removing obstructions in the Ar kansas ..... entinuing the survey of the Arkansas ...... 21,090 The Ohio at the Falls......300,000

Passo Cavalo, Texas...... 50,000 Ohio..... There are a large number of minor appropriations in the bill for rivers and harbors in various parts of the country.

The bill provides for a Missouri River Commission, also no tolls or operating charges shall be levied upon vessels passing through any canal or other work for the improvement of na figetica belonging to the United States. The bill

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to what action, if any, had been taken in regard to entries of public lands by the Ester Park company, organized under the laws of Great Britain and doing business in Colo alo and made in the interest of the Earl of Dunraven and other Englishmen, and which said entries are alleged to be fraudulent. are alleged to be fraudulent.

Mr. Van Wyck said his object in offering the resolution was not only to have action taken by Congress to protect the public d.main, but to have such a ton taken very speedily. He a'so wished the action taken in order that

it may serve as notice to innocent persons in foreign countries who invest money in lands, the title to which they suppose to have been properly a quired....Discussion on the ship-ping bill was continued.

The agr.cultural appropriation bill was The agr.cultural appropriation bill was reported back to the Senate. The Senate ommittee has increased the approp for sorghum experiments from \$16,000 to \$50,000, and has added a provision for artesian wells to reclaim arid lands, \$20,000, and one for encouraging silk culture, \$15,000 ...Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to prevent he acquisition of rea' estate by alient t provides that aliens who have not declare vides that no foreign corporation, more than ten per cent. of the stock of which is held by aliens, shall acq ire tille to any lands in the Territories or in the District of Columbia, and that no corporation, native or foreign, except railroads shall acquire more than 5,000 acres Mr. Van Wyck sho introduced a bill to

restrict the owners ip by aliens and foreign corporations and companies of public land and of any land in the Territo A ter final speches by Messra Randall and Kasson a ainst, and by Messra Morrison and Blackbu n in favor of the tari T bill, a motion to strike out its inacting claus which practically kill; the bill, was carried, and much excitement by 159 years to 155 nays—forty-one Democrats voting in the afirmative and four Republican; in the nega-

we.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the re rark, in which heer resel the hope that the committee on military a airs would, for ouvious reasons, give the mater prompt attention. The reasons referred to vere General Grant's financial losses incurre by the failure of the New York firm, of which he was a member. The bill would secure to General Grant the pay of a gen ral, \$14,500, and the emoluments attached thereto, amounting in all to some \$19,000....The ship-

The Tariff debate was continued in the House, brief speeches being made by Mesur. Eaton, Belmont, Cox, Vance, Hoblitzell and the consideration of pension bills.

The House decided in the Virginia conthat O'Ferrall was entitled to the seat. at once took the oath of office .... At evening session speeches were made by Messrs. Young, Holman, Woodward, Morgan, Summer, Breckenridge and Oates in favor of, and Messrs. Ferr. II, Connelly, Davis, James. Skinner, Spriggs and Taylor against the tariff bill.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections in relation to the Copiah county (Misa.), election troubles, was laid before the Senate.... The bill to provide for a free the Senate... The bill to provide for a free bridge a ross the Potomac river was passed... The shipping bill was further debated. The river and harbor bill was reported to the House. The total of the appropriation is \$13,019,100. The largest appropriation is for the Mississippi river, from its mouth to its source, amounting to \$2,400,006, and not including the \$1,000,000 appropriated heretofore. Fiftyen additional great rivers of the country receive \$3,405,603. The total amount recommended for 135 rivers and twelve channels is \$3,074,000. The appropriation for harbors, ice harbors and br. alwater is \$4,058,100... Senate amendment to the House bill, repealing the bronched oath was concurred in ... Senate amendments to the Fitz John Porter bill were non-concurred in.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

Eastern and Middle States FOREST fires have done an immense amount of damage in portions of New York, Peruspivania and New Jersey. In many districts the flames raged with unexampled fury, sweeping away everything in their path for miles. The burning woods set fire to a powder company's works near Seranton, Penh., and by the explosion which followed one workman was killed and two injured. The lumbering-village of California, Fenn., was almost entirely destroyed by the flames. Other towns were reported to be ablaze or seriously threatened by the advancing flames. Several mountains in the three States were on fire, and many lives were repried lost.

Two men were instantly killed and five

Two men were instantly killed and five others seriously injured by the sudden fall of the raiters of a building which they were tearing down in Williamsburg, N. Y. tearing down in Williamsburg, N. Y.
GILMAN'S STATION, a busy hamlet in Sullivan county, N. Y., was destroyed by the forest fires. In all eighteen buildings, 20,-000,000 feet of lumber, and four cars loaded with humber were fed to the flame. All the buildings dest oyed belonged to Mr. Gilman, whose loss is \$150,000, and many of his 150 employes lost their all. A tract of land ten miles long and two miles wide was burned attar.

Six then were killed by the explosion of a boiler attached to the Whitney Marble com-pany's works near Gouverneur, N. Y. GEORGE CROSSAULT, his wife and two children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed several buildings in Clinton county, N. Y.

N. Y.

FOURTHEN men, including an Indian and a negro, started in the six-day, go-as-you-plasse pedestrian match in New York. Seven men were on the track at the end of the sixth day, having accomplished the 525 miles necessary to obtain a share of the gate receipts. During the week there was a fierce contest for first place between Rowell and Fitzgera'd, first one and then the other being ahead. On the last day Rowell made a desperate effort to regain his lost lead, but could not get nearer than to within four miles of Fitzgerald. Immense crowds vocifer usly cheered the contestants all the week. The previous highest score on record—600 miles, made by Hazael in 1882—was beaten. Following are the scores of the seven men who divided the the scores of the seven men who divided the

the scores of the seven men who divided the gate money, and the amount received by each: Patrick Fitzgerald, of Hunters Point, Long Island, 610 miles, \$11,000; Charles Rowell, of England; 602 miles, \$4,500; Peter J. Panchot, of Buffalo, N. Yr, 554 miles, \$2,800; Grorge D. Noremac, of New York, 545 miles, \$1,400; D. J. Herty, of Boston, 539 miles, \$1,000; Robert Vint, of Brooklyn, 530 miles, \$200; Aifred Elson, of Connecticut 625 miles, \$300. A SIAMESE embassy to this country, with Prince Krom Mun Nares Varariddhi, the half brother Of King Phrobat Somdetch Phra Paramendo Mahah Chulah-

longkorn, of Siam, at the head as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, were received with navel honors upon their arrival in New York. From the metropolis they proceeded to Washington. Much excitement was created in New York by the anniuncement was created in New Longing to the organ steamship State of Florida, from New York, bound for Glasgow Scotland, had been picked up at sea. The State of Florida carried thirty-flow cabin and lifty steemens and her officers and

fifty steerage passengers, and her officers and trew numbered eighty persons—165 souls altogether. A sailing vessel which was sighted by another steemship sent out signals indicating that she had some of the missing steamship's people on board. Losses from the forest fires in Elk county, TWENTY thousand people were present at the formal opening of the new Produce Ex-change building in New York.

HUNDREDS of canines of high and low de gree were on exhibition at the dog show, which followed the pedestrian match at the Madison Square garden, New York. President Arthur was represented by a red mastiff.
The 1,117 dogs on exhibition were valued at over \$350,000.

HON. TRUMAN SMITH, ex-United States senator, and for several successive taking a

at the ripe old age of ninety-WILD excitement prevailed in Wall street financial circles upon the announcement that the Marine National bank, supposed to be one of the most conservative and recurest banks in New York, had closed its doors. About two hours later the banking house of Grant & Ward, of which General Grant is a special, and his son, Ulysses S. Jr., general partn r, also suspended, with liab lities esti-mated at snywhere between \$.00,000 and 1,000 0.0. The ident Fish, of the Marine bank, is also a special paritier in the firm of Grant & Ward, while the last named partner, Ferdinand Ward, is a director in the bank. Thus the bank and the firm were so identified financially that the collapse of the one was closely followed by the suspens one was closely followed by the suspension of the other. The bank had a large amount of meney on deposit, including \$1,003,000 of city funds, but it was thought the de-positors would be eventually paid in full. It was claimed that Presijoin real estate speculation, that the firm of Grant & Ward had overdrawn its account at the tank to the extent of more than \$500,000, and that this caused the bank's suscen-

two failures caused a feeling of insecurity and alarm in Wall street that has not prevailed there in year. Some twenty-five friends of Congressman W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, in the House, pre-ented him the other day with a clock and brass candelabra, in honor of his seven-

on Gene al Grant was reported to be a

heavy loser by the double in pens on The

JOHN F. SLATER, the cotton manufacturer and philanthropist who gave \$1,000,000 for the edu ation of the colored men of the South, died the other day at his residence in Norwich., Conn., aged about seventy years. At the General Conference of the Methomany questions of interest to the denomina-THE suspense concerning the fate of the

from New York for Glasgow, was relieved by a d spatch received in New York from Quete: announcing the arrival at that place of the steam his Titania with twenty-four of the survivors on board. The State of Horida had collided in mid-ocean with the bark Posema, and both vessels went down. Of e bark's crew of fifteen only the captain and two stamen were saved. The steamer carried thirty-five cabin and fifty steerage pasengers, and a crew of eighty and a stewardess. Twenty-nine of the crew, including the stewardess, and tweive passingers, were saved by a passing vessel after drifting about in a small boat for nearly two days. I wenty-four of the forty-four survivers afterward transferred to the steam. vors were afterward transferred to the steamthip Titauia, and taken to Quebec. In all ut 185 persons were reported lost.

South and West. WILLIAM MCHUGH and Enoch Brown (colored) were hanged for wife murder—the former at Cincinnati and the latter at Hali-fax Court House, N. C. For a similar crime William Brooks (colored) was swung into William Brooks (colored) was swung into sternity at Alexandria, La.

For stealing \$150, a colored boy eighteen years old was taken out of jail at Burlington A ronnado which struck the te Rio, Teras, killed one man, bac five more swept sway the nev church and several cabins, and many other buildings.

EDWARD THOMPSON, of Rose struck his wife with an ax, when his brother interfered. Struggling together, the two men fell into a well and were both killed. Mrs. Thompson was mortal y injured

The steamer B. S. Ford caught fire while at her pier at Chestertown, Md., and was barned to the water's edge. She cost \$75,000 to build, and \$50,000 more had been expended on her in improvements A GRASS fre started for an by boys i Cedi county, Md., traversed a track of terr tory eight miles long and three wide. A lang number of barns and other buildings, will much valuable tunker, were consumed. A FIRE at Gaineville Fig., de thirty five brilldings. The total loss of agreed at \$150,0.0.

VIOLENT storms have de troyed une sty in portions of Jows. Lincoln und tag. At Lit be foot, ark, a start is

WHOLE NO. 573.

number of convicts employed in brack-mak-ing, all ing one and a rious y injuring an-JOSEPH E. MURRELL, Jr., died at Mot

Ala, the other day, of a strange malady. He was subject to terrible convulsions when aslesp only. His father or some other attendant was therefore, glways present night to prevent his falling aslesp, and the only rest, obtained for a dozen years was a state of dozing.

M. V. WAGNER, a prominent business men of Marshall, Mich. has just been re-elected mayor of that lively city by a largely in-

sed majority. STRONG feeling against the British govern-ment exists among the people of England on account of the abandonment of General Gor-don to his fate.

CHARLIE FORD, one of the brothers whe killed Jesse James, the notorious Missouri bandit, committed sui ide at Richmond, Mo, with a pistol shot.

A PASSENGER car and two sleepers belong ing to a train were thrown into a ditch by a broken rail near Decator, Ill. Three presons were fatally and twenty seriously injured. THE twenty-ninth annual reunion of the Southern Baptist convention was held in Baltimore, Rev. Patrick H. Mell, of Georgia eing e'e ted president. Ar the General Conference of the colored Methodists, in Baltimore, the quadrennial

address was delivered by Bishop Dickerson, of North Carolina CASHIER BARRON'S MURDER

ATRAGEDY THAT HAS BEEN FOR SIX YEARS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

the Murderers - Lamphear's Story of How he Frightened his Employer into

Dispatches from Dexter, Maine, give some of the results of an investigation of the new developments in the mysterious crime committed there six years ago. Cashier Barron of the Dexer Savings Bank was found dying in the vault of that bank, and an apparent martyr to the trust reposed in him by the bank's depositors. Since that time the belief that he was murdered has been somewhat shaken by the ill successions. of the detectives in finding the author of the crime. But whatever may have been the belief of those familiar with

the case, few have ever believed the

suicide theory that grew out of some

apparent irregularities in the bank's Lately rumors have been started that the wife of one of the murderers, now deceased, had revealed certain facts confided to her by her husband. It was the theory of the detectives who worked on the supposition that Mr. Barron had been murdered that the crime was committed by skilled professionals, and one ch character was released from prison, where he was confined for another offence, on the supposition that he would confess, and implicate others. This, however, he falled to do, and the tragedy

has remained a mystery. According to the new developments, the murder was committed by three men, one of whom, named On se, has since died. Although it is said than widow of the dead man has admitted that her husband confessed before his death and implicated the other two, the only positive evidence of such confession comes from a young man named Lamphear, who worked for Chase. Here is his statement as it was given to a cor-

What do you know bout Charles assting in the row of Barron ?" was

"I only know that he told me he assisted in killing him," he replied.

On being pressed for details of that conversation he said:

"About three years ago I was working with Chase in the woods, and to satisfy a suspicion I had about his connection with the case, I ran into the camp one day and said: 'The Sheriff is after you for the Barron murder.' 'The devil!' he said, and started for the woods. Afterward we came together at the camp, and he told me about the case, but threatened if I told anybody he would kill me. He said that he and the other two men drove over to Dexter on the day of the murder with a double team, which they left about a mile from the village in the swamp. They then walked to the village, and were standing near the door o. the bank building when a woman came out. They then went in and did the job He put on the handcuffs, and the ot two bound and gagged Mr. Barron." "Did they intend to kill Barron?"

"He said that they went after money, and were determined to get After they left the bank they took to team, drove over through Barnard, their team in an abandoned barn, went home on foot. The next night he of the other men got the team, and soon after left the country.' The remainder of the evidence may

be summed up thus: The three men named correspond in appearance to the lescription given of the men seen leaving the bank on the night of the tragedy. At least two of them were in great need of money before that day to pay notes which were afterward paid; and although they appeared to be poor pre-viously, they subsequently gave signs of having an abundance of cash. One of them, when spoken to concerning the theory of suicide, answered, "Suicide or not, I know who put the handcuffs on him." These circumstances, taken in connection with the supposed bad character of the men, form the only basis upon which the theory of murder is re-

A Wild Boy.

The Panama Star and Herald pubishes the following, from a Mexican

"A wild boy was recently caught in the Santa Rosa mountains in the vicinity of Tancanhuitz. He was carried to that town and put in a well-fenced garden. where he greedily consumed fruit, let-tuce, roses, and the roots of several plants. He never spoke nor appeared to notice those who went to see him,
He seemed perfect it one day he .