

There are now 190 pupils at the State Normal and Industrial School for Girls at Greensboro.

J. B. Latham, a grocery dealer of Winston, has assigned to W. B. Dean. He has \$400 worth of goods and claims the homestead. His many creditors are left out in the cold.

The Enterprise says there were thirty-five members taken into the Methodist church of Newton Sunday night of last week as a result of the protracted meeting held there a few weeks ago.

Wm. DeVaughn, of Asheville, and his young wife both took laudanum the other night and went to bed. They were discovered nearly dead but resuscitated. No reason is given for their attempted suicide.

A series of beautiful photographs illustrating the mining industry of North Carolina in all its branches is now in course of preparation by Professor Homes, State Geologist, says the Raleigh News and Observer.

The Goldsboro Argus says that during the month of October more fish were shipped over the A. & N. C. Railroad than ever before during any one month in the history of the road. The fish industry at Morehead City and Newbern has reached mammoth proportions.

We learn from the Newton Enterprise that on the night of Oct. 26th the barn and stables of Capt. R. P. Reinhardt, of Catawba county, were burned. Seven head of cattle and one horse and a large amount of provender were lost. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Charlotte Observer says: "According to data furnished the Observer by the Weather Bureau, only 23 inches of rain fell during last month. This is the smallest amount for an October since the opening of the Weather Bureau in Charlotte in 1878. The average rainfall for October is 3 1/2 inches, therefore the deficiency for last month was 36 1/2 inches."

The Review says that to the surprise of the congregation, Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church of Wilmington, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 1st of March next. He has been pastor of the church of eleven years. A congregational meeting will be held on the night of the 15th to consider the resignation.

The Blackburn House, a large new hotel at Bryson City, on the Western North Carolina road, caught fire early on the morning of the 2nd and was totally destroyed. A number of guests were in the hotel but all escaped unhurt. A defective fire escape was the cause. The hotel cost \$12,000, on which there was insurance of \$5,500. The owner and manager was Wm. Blackburn.

The Rocky Mount Argonaut has the following to say of coming improvements in that town: "A large English syndicate are figuring to establish a \$250,000 cotton mill in Rocky Mount. A large cigarette factory has been arranged for, while two other factories are preparing to locate here. A company to build a large hotel is being organized and other new enterprises are being arranged for."

Tuesday night of last week, in Asheville, Ella Lytle, a twelve year old white child, was dusting the mantle when she brushed a box of dynamite caps into a hot stove. The caps exploded, threw the girl down, tore a hole in the ceiling and shattered the window pane. When physicians came they found pieces of exploded shells all over the girl's body, one piece embedding itself two inches beneath the skin. The girl is dangerously hurt, but it is thought there is a slight chance for her.

A strange thing has happened in Raleigh. An iguana, or edible lizard, was killed the other day in the rear of the new opera house. It is twenty-eight inches in length and has scales on the back and on top of the head, a little like an alligator. It is a tropical reptile and is there about for food. It is reported that another iguana has been seen in some woods a mile from Raleigh. How in the world did these reptiles get there?

For several days the citizens of Durham, and the country round about, have been considerably excited over burglars entering their houses not only at night, but in broad daylight, and they are fully determined to put a stop to such work. Two suspicious characters were arrested near Duke's Chapel by Wm. Garrett, W. J. Wood, W. D. Vaughan and Jas. Leathers. Both were armed with a bull dog pistol, a razor and brass knucks.

The Observer tells of a fiendish job which was committed on Mr. Calvin Bell's place some miles from Charlotte. Two negro brothers by the name of Hall had their stables entered and two fine mules killed. One was found dead on the floor, the other had been hung, by having a rope put around its neck and tied to a beam. The mule that was lying on the floor was cut open, as it was suspected poison had been given it, and a quantity of ground glass was found in its stomach. There is no clue as to who did the villainous deed.

Capt. Stowe Finds Lost Money and Papers—A Remarkable Incident.

Charlotte Observer.

It isn't often that a man recovers lost property after a lapse of ten years, especially when that property is money or its equivalent.

Such an experience has Capt. H. D. Stowe had this week.

Ten years ago he was contractor for the Richmond & Danville road, Air Line division. In Oct., 1892, on one of his trips to Charlotte he brought with him an envelope containing some valuable papers and vouchers for \$200 due him from the company.

While in the city he mislaid the papers and after diligent search, gave them up for lost and reconciled himself to such being the case.

Tuesday, Capt. Stowe had business in Dr. E. Nye Hutchison's office and on entering was informed that Mr. W. M. Pegram, in clearing up an old desk of Dr. Hutchison's, had come across an envelope bearing his name. Capt. Stowe could hardly believe it to be the one he lost exactly ten years ago, but on opening it he found the same vouchers and every paper just as he remembered placing them. The envelope he had laid on Dr. Hutchison's desk, and although the desk has been repeatedly where it was first laid. Capt. Stowe was rejoiced on finding his vouchers, and is yet wondering over the remarkable find after a lapse of so many years.

CHANGE IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Western Union Makes Some Concessions to Customers.

Several changes in the rates for telegraphic messages made by the Western Union Telegraph Company which went into effect October 1, have escaped much notice, except among those who have considerable telegraphing to do, and to whom the slightest reduction in rates means great saving of expense.

The most important change which has been made is in the manner of charging for numbers. Formerly, in a number, every figure was counted as one word, but under the new system figures, letters, commas, points, and bars of division or any combination thereof, (as in cipher messages,) are counted three figures, letters or signs to the word and any group thereof less than three figures, letters or signs, is also counted as one word. To prevent liability to error, numbers and amounts should be written in words and this makes no difference in the charges.

Other changes which have been made are in reference to the body of a message where dictionary words, initial letters, surnames or names, names of cities, towns, villages, States or territories or names of Canadian provinces are counted and charged for as only one word, while in the names of counties and countries all the words are charged for.

Thus the names of cities and towns, as New York, St. Louis, White Plains, count only as one word each, while New York county is charged for as three words.

Fifty Thousand People Drowned.

Letters from China bring terrible accounts of the loss of life and property caused by the breaking of the banks of the Yellow River, which is aptly called "China's Sorrow." It is only three years since the whole basin of the river was flooded, and now comes a new flood, fully as disastrous as the other. It is estimated that the flooded district is 150 miles long by thirty miles wide, that over 10,000 people have been drowned, and that fully 1,000,000 will starve to death unless the Chinese Government furnishes them food from now until next spring.

These figures furnish some idea of the enormity of the calamity, in which, in single villages, the whole loss of life at Johnston is surpassed. The work of strengthening the embankment of the river was poorly done three years ago, and the high water this season swept away the dikes as though they were made of straw. In several districts the water is fifteen feet deep, and whole families are perched on the roofs of their houses. Only the more substantial structures resist the action of the water, the majority of the houses crumbling away and carrying the wretched people to death.

The Postal Service.

The American people spend \$42,000,000 a year for letter postage.

Mail-Bag locks in the United States are changed every eight years.

A postage stamp worth \$5.00 has been discovered in New York.

It is estimated that there are now 6,335 postmistresses in this country.

It is barely fifty years since the postal stamp was introduced into the United States.

What it now North Berwick, Me., was known as Doughty's Falls thirty years ago. A postal clerk says that occasionally letters are even now addressed to Doughty's Falls, and that he has had one such in his hands within the last month.

THE STORY TOLD IN METAL.

A Connecticut Man's Remarkable Memorial of the War Made of Bullets.

New York Advertiser.

Mr. A. E. Brooks of Hartford has been collecting relics of the Civil War ever since it closed, and has combined 2,000 bullets, shells and fragments of shells, bayonets, broken guns and the like into a monument which certainly has no parallel. Singularly enough, he has succeeded in making it at once beautiful and terribly suggestive. It is 5 1/2 feet high, the inner frame being of lumber, on which the relics are fastened in such a way as to completely conceal it and make the monument look like a solid mass of relics.

There are 1,831 bullets collected from the principal battlefields, and 124 Union and Confederate buttons. There are also revolvers, epanlets, beltplates worn by men and officers, bayonets, used by the Louisiana Rangers, exploded shells from different fields, cavalry equipment, spurs and buckles, incorporated in the design with great intelligence.

Every bullet, every broken remnant of shot and shell, every belt plate and epanlet could tell of inspiring scenes and events. The story of the war is told in metal. The great armies of the North and South occupy opposite sides. The National Government is represented in the letters U. S., the combination being made from mine balls from Petersburg. The Confederacy, on the other hand, is represented in the letters C. S., which are composed of bullets from the Southern lines.

The battle selected is not on Southern soil, but in the State of Pennsylvania. Gettysburg has been chosen, because that represented the Confederacy. The counterpiece on the Federal side is a revolver which exploded in the hands of a soldier named Williams; on the Confederate side it is a Confederate canteen pierced by four bullets. The Union canteen on the other side was found near the McPherson monument at Atlanta.

On one side are crossed bayonets, while the opposite is signalized by bowie-knives that were carried in the belts of the Louisiana tigers. The Confederate belt plates cannot be duplicated easily. They represent the styles worn by officers and men. A couple of these belt plates are of peculiar significance, telling of blockade runners that were intercepted and deeds of daring that were wasted. Both are of British origin, one bearing the coat of arms of Great Britain and the other the head of a British lion. Both were captured before the blockade runner had penetrated the Union naval lines.

The monument is surmounted by a 32-pounder shot. Such are but the most salient features of a production too unique for description.

THE OBNOXIOUS WEATHER MAKERS.

They Make Night Hideous With Explosions—The Visionary Mauderingers of Prof. Drydenforth.

All Washington has been up in arms to day against the weather makers who have been carrying on their experiments with explosives at Fort Myers on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. The rain makers started in shortly after midnight to experiment with the full force of their detonating compounds. The first explosion shook every building in the capital and woke up all children and sick people, to whom it caused no little alarm and dangerous disturbance. The explosion was followed by others at intervals all through the night. A slight rain fell in the night and there was a misty moisture in the atmosphere this morning, but Maj. Dunwoody, who is in charge of the Weather Bureau, emphatically denies that either was the result of the rain-making bombardment. On the contrary, he condemns these experiments as being mere efforts to sustain the visionary, unscientific mauderingers, as he calls them, of Prof. Drydenforth, the chief rain-maker, and asserts that he and all those associated with him ought to be prosecuted as public nuisances, notwithstanding the fact that they are acting under authority of an appropriation of Congress.

Complaints from citizens poured in upon the authorities all day, and at noon were supplemented by an official complaint from the United States army officers in garrison at Fort Myers. This latter complaint led General Schofield to take prompt action, and he issued orders forbidding the further use of the military reservation at Fort Myers for rainmaking experiments. The rain-makers will now have to confine their experiments to the arid lands of Texas and New Mexico.

A Gleaner's Record—Smasher.

Mr. Weldon Schenck, on his Columbia bicycle, rode 107 miles in eleven hours and thirteen minutes, easily making a record for the State and proving himself the champion long distance rider of North Carolina.

He finished in a fast run and showed up strong after the long ride. A correct idea of this splendid athletic feat may be formed by remembering that fifty miles in fourteen hours is considered a hard journey for a horse. Mr. Schenck made his 107 miles in a little over ten hours.

He rode from Greensboro to Winston and return, thence to Burlington and return, using the ordinary wagon roads. He was checked by reliable men at each place.

Referring to broom corn as a profitable crop, the San Antonio Express tells of a farmer who planted three acres in it on the 1st of April and at the end of July harvested 1,500 pounds of the brown material, which sold in San Antonio for five cents per pound, or \$75 for the lot. The second cuttings will sell for about \$50. Besides these he secured fifty bushels of seed worth fifty cents a bushel for feed, the total amounting to \$150 for three acres, besides the fodder saved for cows.

Fattening and breeding stock should be kept apart.

No man knows just what he can do until he tries.

DISASTROUS WRECK.

TWO TRAINS COLLIDE IN A DENSE FOG.

On an English Railway—Passengers Meet Death Confined in Their Compartments—The Wreck Takes Fire and the Scene Was Terrible.

A terrible accident, accompanied by a number of deaths, occurred early this morning near Thirsk, in Yorkshire. The East coast express train, being unusually heavy, was divided into sections. The first section proceeded safely to London, arriving at the usual hour. The second section had over 200 passengers on board, including several noblemen and other distinguished people. The train, which consisted of engine, tender, and most of the passengers were caught in their compartments, as in so many traps. The wreck took fire, almost instantly, from escaping gas; the shrieks of the dying and wounded, amid the smoke and flame, made a horrible scene. Those who managed to extricate themselves unharmed, hastened to assist others who were yet alive and caught in the wreck. It was difficult work, owing to the way in which the carriages were crushed together, and the trouble in opening compartments doors that were fastened after the usual British fashion. Men and women could be heard shrieking for assistance, and one man, who was slowly being burned to death and who could not get out, begged the rescuers in Heaven's name, to kill him. It is known that not less than ten are dead, and that thirty are injured, twelve of them seriously. The Marquis of Tweeddale and the latter a lord in waiting to Queen Victoria, were on the train. The Marquis of Tweeddale escaped unharmed, and although an elderly gentleman, he did active service in assisting to rescue others. The Marquis of Huntley was slightly bruised. Captain Duncan McLeod, of the Forty-second Highlanders, is among the killed.

THE REV. DR. PIERSON'S FIRST APPEARANCE AS SPURGEON'S SUCCESSOR.

He Previews Over An Uproarious Prayer Meeting at Spurgeon's Tabernacle—An Adherent of the Thomas Spurgeon Fund Out of the Church.

London Dispatch, Oct. 22nd.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Philadelphia, presided over an uproarious prayer meeting at Spurgeon's Tabernacle this evening. This was Dr. Pierson's first appearance in his pastoral capacity since his return from the States, and at first there was every prospect that he would be cordially received. Numerous church officials shook hands with him before the services began, and when he stepped forward to open the meeting many worshippers applauded him. There were slight symptoms of dissent from the rear of the room, however, to indicate that the participants of James Spurgeon and Thomas Spurgeon had not left the meeting readily in the hands of the Foreigner. While Dr. Pierson read the Bible and prayed all was quiet, but so soon as the hymn after the scriptural reading finished than an adherent of Thomas Spurgeon rose and called out:

"Dr. Pierson, like many other members, I would like to know whether you are a believer in baptism by immersion?"

A woman next to the questioner and evidently his wife, tried to pull him down to his seat, but he stood his ground and waited Dr. Pierson's answer.

Dr. Pierson's questioner raised his voice and began to repeat his inquiry. Men in all parts of the room shouted protest against his conduct, and those near him endeavored to pacify him.

In the confusion a woman stepped out into the aisle, and in shrill tones begged the maintenance to withdraw his inquiry, and let the meeting proceed. This proposal was received with the approval of everybody except a small body of Spurgeonites. By this time the questioner had shaken off his wife and several other advisers who had interrupted him, and he again called for Dr. Pierson's answer. Dr. Pierson had no opportunity to answer, and an uproar followed immediately. Twenty or thirty men hastened to the questioner's seat, amid cries of "Put him out," "Leave the meeting," "You are no Christian," &c.

Several men who had started to eject the immersionist ordered him out of the building. He answered that he had as good a right to remain there as any member, and he was ready to defend it. Two men seized him by the arms, and half a dozen more pushed and pulled until they got him into the aisle. There the immersionist made a stand, heaved himself, and partially freed himself with a violent struggle, in which two members were thrown down on their knees, and three seats were upset.

The Spurgeonites shouted "Shame," and one of them, a middle-aged woman, caught an antagonist by the arm and screamed at him: "Are you a Christian? Do you know how dreadful it is for Christians to behave like this?"

During the last struggle the immersionist lost his voice and he was unable longer to obey the exhortations of his friends that he should stick to his rights. He was shoved down the aisle, thrust behind him. Many women were sobbing hysterically when the struggle was ended, and some time passed before perfect quiet was restored.

Dr. Pierson, who was flushed and nervous while the immersionist was being ejected, recovered his self-possession quickly, and proceeded with his address. Alarmed many shook hands with him cordially and expressed the utmost regret at what had occurred.

Choice of Death in War.

No doubt every reader of the newspapers has seen the statement that it takes a man's weight of lead to kill him. The statement is usually looked upon as a rhetorical flourish, suggested by the fact that comparatively few out of the whole number of shots fired in battle take effect. Marshal Sals, I believe, first made the statement that forms the basis of the above, and he said that it would take 125 pounds of lead and thirty-three pounds of powder to get each of the enemy in the "one touch." Wild and visionary as this may seem, it appears that there was really some truth that poetry in the remark.

At the battle of Solferino, according to M. Casarini's carefully deducted calculations, a comparison of the number of shots fired on the Austrian side with the number of the enemy shows that every man wounded and 4,300 for each man killed. The weight of the ball used was thirty grains, therefore it must have taken at least 126 kilograms or 227 pounds of lead for every man put out of the way. Yet Solferino was a most bloody and important engagement.

Robert, in light of the above, was about right when he said: "War is awful, but the sound of war is woful."

Both air and water should be inhaled, or gases of disease, ready to induce the debilitated system. To impart that strength and vigor necessary to resist the effects of these pernicious miasms, no tonic blood purifier equals Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE Fall Crop of Potatoes in the South.

W. F. Mearns, North Carolina Experiment Station, in the American Agriculturist.

My remarks upon the late crop of Irish potatoes in the South in a recent number of the American Agriculturist, have brought me a number of letters from persons who want to know more about the details of the culture of this crop. A correspondent from Tennessee states that in his section they are much interested in this matter, as they very seldom succeed in getting any good results from the late crop.

It has only been within a few years past that the conditions necessary for success have been fully understood. Years ago we all assumed that because the late crop is planted in hot weather the potatoes should be planted very deep, so as to secure moisture. The result of this deep planting, almost invariably, was a very poor stand, the potatoes largely failing to grow. A few years ago, in walking over a field in late summer from which a crop of potatoes had been dug and marketed in June, I noticed a great many volunteer plants growing from the small potatoes left in the ground. The land had been smoothly harrowed for fall grain, but not yet sown. The growth of these volunteer potatoes attracted my attention, as I, like many others, had been trying to devise a plan for getting a more uniform stand of the late crop. If some of them, many of us were, would do me the favor to look, and proceeded to investigate. I soon found that every potato that was growing was immediately on, or just under, the surface. Many were almost out of the ground, and dark green from the effects from the sunshine. On turning a few furrows in the land, I thought to the surface many other small potatoes, some, plump and unspoiled, and some decayed ones. So I began to reason that, doubtless in digging the crop earlier for the early market, many of the small tubers were so immature that they did not grow, and others, buried deeply in the soil, were not in the best condition to favor a quickly renewed growth. I then began to experiment and to compare the experiences of others who were working in the same line.

In my first experiments I allowed the small potatoes of the early crop to be exposed to the light until well grounded, and then planted them and covered them deeply. The result was a rather poor stand. Other tubers were planted and barely covered with soil. The result was a much better stand, but with many gaps, where the potatoes proved to be rotten. I became satisfied that the shallow covering was best, but did not unfold the true plan until, in a discussion in a Farmers' Institute, it was stated that some growers were bedding their potatoes, and sprouting them before planting. I at once saw that this was the solution. And now for several years I have not failed to secure a good stand.

We take the small potatoes, the cuttings of the early crop, spread them out to green a while, and then place them in a single layer on a bed of mellow soil, just as we do not touch each other, and cover them about an inch or two with light sandy soil. These remain until planting time, which is here during the first half of August. By this time all the potatoes that will grow in time for a crop will be found to have started their eyes. These are the only ones we plant. In planting, we plow a deep furrow and drop these potatoes, about and then cover them very slightly in the bottom of the furrow. As growth proceeds, the deep furrow is gradually filled in around the growing plants, and all cultivation thereafter is as flat as possible. No hilling should be done, as it is practiced with the early crop, the object being to conserve moisture. Tended in this way, the yield is about as certain as that of the early crop, and enables us to grow potatoes that will keep unspoiled all winter, and will furnish the most vigorous seed for planting the early crop. Quite a business is now springing up in the sale of these late grown seed for early planting northwest.

It has generally been assumed by growers that deterioration would set in rapidly if the process is carried too far, and it is necessary to get enough Northern potatoes annually to produce seed for the late crop. But, quite recently, a gentleman in the Southwest informed me that his late crop, from an early sowing from the previous autumn's seed, was superior to that raised from seed grown from Northern potatoes that season. We are now inaugurating experiments in this line, and progress is going, actually, a crop from our own seed, in comparison with seed, produced the previous season from Northern seed.

I am inclined to think that much of the deterioration of potatoes in this climate comes from growing the crop from seed weakened by sprouting, and rutting off in water before planting, and that a practice which will arrest this weakening of the vital forces in the tuber, will better maintain its productiveness. Potatoes dug the last of November, and planted again in February, will certainly grow with more vigor than those dug in late summer or early autumn, and rutted off once or twice in water. So it may be possible that Southern growers seed potatoes may be sought for at the South.

THE DREAM OF OUR EXCHANGES.

From all Points of the Dominion—Frank and Retrospecting, News Items.

There have been 17,000 cases of cholera in Hamburg, Germany, with 3,500 deaths.

E. W. Davis, the oldest member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on the 2nd, aged 79 years.

The Comy Island Athletic Club offers a purse of \$25,000 to Bob Fitzsimmons to fight Jim Hall next April.

The capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been increased from \$10,000,000 to \$10,500,000.

The China Mail says the averages of choices at Chung King are appalling. The deaths there are estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Choices is also raging at Hankow, claiming numerous victims.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Tuesday of last week three mounted men rode up to the bank at Squawville, Kan., slightly, entered the bank, and, at the front of the bureau, compelled the cashier to hand over \$25,000.

The Wall Street report of the Richmond and Danville Railroad company for the year ended June 30th, 1892, shows: Gross earnings, \$1,004,753; income, \$250,000; operating expenses, \$2,500,000; dividend, \$25,000; net, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$25,000; charges in excess, \$25,000; surplus, \$25,000; total, \$1,000,000.

Chas. Brooks, Fisher Williams and Moses Brown, and John Hartman, Louis Benson, Henry Hart, Friday Corney and Charles Emery, have all conspired in the murder of James H. Hill, near Wilmington, East coast, Mar. 22, April 23 last, have been sentenced to be hanged at such time Governor Brown may appoint. All the conspired persons are indicted, and seem amply satisfied regarding their fate.

Wm. G. S. MacDonough, a capitalist of San Francisco, has called the sum of \$125,000 to the Rothschilds, London, to be held by them subject to order of the Treasurer, in payment for the great million Oromo, the hero of the English race, which MacDonough has purchased. Oromo was held by the Duke of Westminster in 1875, but is now owned at Buenos Ayres. MacDonough will have the horse brought to California.

The sugar trust has commenced for 2,000,000 bags to take the place of levies for shipment of refined sugar. The trust's reason for the change from levies to bags is that the bag cost and weight considerably less than the old one composite. This is the worst law the local sugar industry has ever experienced, and almost wipes out that business in Philadelphia. Flour now goes to Europe in bags, and is returned in the same way.

A Washington dispatch says that Director of the Mint Lusk, in his annual report, says the output of gold and silver in the various countries of world during the calendar year 1891, so far as reported, aggregated: Gold, \$109,452,725; silver, \$25,000,000. The stock of gold and silver in the United States on November 1, 1891, amounted to \$1,000,000,000, and was approximately: gold, \$1,000,000,000; silver, \$25,000,000. The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of the treasury vaults) including paper and metal, was \$1,000,000,000 or \$24.24 per head.

Gen. Bayles, alias E. E. Ross, alias George H. Bailey, formerly a prosperous merchant of Columbus, O., was arrested at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis Wednesday night of last week on the charge of forgery and attempted fraud perpetrated by A. P. Whiting, Secretary of the Southwestern Supply Co. From his own lips it was learned that he was wanted in Columbus, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, New York, Washington, Charleston, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., and New Orleans on similar charges, and that he was preparing to operate in St. Louis with bogus checks, drafts, etc., on a large scale. His attempted work in St. Louis was the outcome of a check payable to himself with the forged signature of the Southwestern Supply Co. attached.

The circulation statement issued by the Treasury Department shows the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation November 1, to be \$1,000,000,000, a decrease for the month of October of \$20,000,000, and an increase since November 1, 1891, of \$25,000,000. The circulation per capita based on a population of 50,000,000 people, is \$20.00. The principal changes in circulation are: Increase: Standard silver dollars, \$1,000,000; national bank notes, \$25,000,000; Treasury notes, \$25,000,000; United States notes, \$25,000,000; gold certificates, \$25,000,000; silver certificates, \$25,000,000; decrease: United States notes, \$25,000,000.

THE LIGHT BURNING.

NEW HOME.

DAVIS BROS., MORGANTON, N. C.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

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