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THE NORTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890. NO. 20.

AGRICULTURAL.

Twenty-fifth Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin of the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, Co-operating with the U. S. Signal Service, for the Week Ending Saturday, October 11th, 1890.

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

The reports received from correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, co-operating with the United States Signal Service, show that the temperature and sunshine during the week ending October 11th, 1890, have been in excess, and the rain-fall deficient; conditions altogether more favorable than those which have existed for several weeks. Light rain occurred on one or two days, the remainder of the week being bright and clear. Almost all the farmer's time has been devoted to cotton picking and gathering in corn, which is fully matured. Tobacco has all been cured. It is probable that the damage caused by the wet weather of preceding weeks will not be quite so serious as anticipated. The seeding of wheat and oats is progressing slowly. Light rain will occur during the earlier portion of next week, to be followed by fair, colder weather.

The past season on the whole has been an unusually favorable one, and the crops of cotton, tobacco, corn and rice raised in this State are all fully up to, even above the average for many years.

H. B. BATTLE, PH. D.
DIRECTOR.
C. F. VON HERRMANN,
SIGNAL CORPS, ASSISTANT.

Gathering and Housing Corn.

Dr. W. L. Jones, formerly of the American Cultivator, says most of the corn is dry and well cured by October, and ready to be gathered. Leaving it in the field after it is dry involves considerable loss from depredations of birds, rats, etc., and from rotting—some ears falling on the ground and rain penetrating the shuck of some which remain erect. It was a good custom, which prevailed in some parts of the country in former times, to go over the corn field after fodder was pulled, and bend every stalk down just below the ear, so that the ears would all hang down and shed rain. Thus fixed the corn was less liable also to be blown down by storms. But we propose now to speak of the great loss which so generally occurs after the corn is housed, from the depredations of rats. How few rat proof cribs are to be found in this country, and yet it is a very simple, easy and inexpensive thing to have one. The first requisite is to build the crib away from other houses, at least twenty feet, remote also from trees, and having no fences or other objects abutting against it. Certainly these conditions are easily complied with. The next is to support the crib on blocks at least three feet high. These can be sawn from a large tree—any durable wood will answer. Next, the top of each block should be capped with an inverted pan—old pans of tin or sheet iron will answer. The outer rim of the pans should stand off about four inches from the block. The last precaution is to have no fixed steps to the crib, but to have a short ladder in place of steps, and to take it down every time one leaves the crib. We have thoroughly tested this plan and know it to be successful. It will keep out both large rats and mice. The latter are liable to be taken into cribs in baskets and sacks filled with something in which they can hide. An open log crib can thus be made rat proof as easily as one made perfectly close with planks.

Another serious loss, especially in the warmer portions of the cotton States, is from the depredation of weevils. To guard against this, clean out the crib thoroughly, taking all old corn out of it, sweeping and brushing out carefully, and then paint the whole interior, floor, roof and sides with coal tar. Two coats of this would be better than one.

Care Pays.

It has been demonstrated that a good common cow, treated as the choice Jerseys are, will give better return than a finely bred but neglected Jersey. This discovery has had the effect of bringing down the price of Jerseys to a point which places them within reach of ordinary dairymen. The editor of a Vermont journal is credited with being the owner of a "stub-tailed, one-horned, 'yaller' cow, with no pedigree," which last year, besides furnishing the milk for a family of ten persons, supplied more than $100 worth, sold to the editor's neighbors who had the misfortune to own cows with long pedigrees. Whatever exaggeration there may be in the tale as told, it is certainly true that good feeding and care will do wonders in developing latent bovine powers. By crossing the "scrubs" with better blood, and treating the offspring as if they were thousand dollar stock, a vast improvement should be effected in the character of the ordinary dairy stock and in the profits of the dairyman. But even without the crossing, good feeding and care will greatly increase the supply and improve the quality of the milk of most cows of the ordinary breeds.—San Francisco Examiner.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED BY
J. R. FERRALL & CO.,
Dealers in
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, 1890.

Cotton 9¼c. for middling. Clear rib sides, 6¾c. to 6¾c. Corn active and firm at 75c. Oats firm at 50c. Sugar strong and advancing—granulated 7¼c., Ex. C 6c. to 6¼c. Coffee firm at 18¼c. to 23. for Rio. Flour active and advancing at $6.50 for high grade patents and $4.25 to $5.00 for good extra. Meal 75c. to 80c. Country hams, 11¼c. to 13c. Sugar-cured Hams 11c. to 13½c. Plenty of fruit, and bountifully supplied with vegetables. New potatoes, 75c. to 80c. Cabbage, 2½c. to 10c. Onions, 75c. per crate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The stock market was fairly active, and until Friday was weak. There was quite heavy liquidation of stocks held for long account, both in Europe and in this country, and the bears took advantage of the opportunity further to depress prices by putting out new lines for the short account. A considerable portion of the short contracts were covered before the end of the week. The heavy decrease in the bank reserve caused renewed selling just before the close on Saturday.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and lower.

Government bonds were unchanged. State bonds were not active, but were well held. Bank stocks were without special feature.

Tht railway mortgage market was weak until Friday, when some improvement in tone was apparent.—New York Times.

NEW YORK, October 14.—"The offerings of cotton from the South this morning in Liverpool caused a sharp break in the arrival market, and brought selling orders from there to sell. Under this pressure our market eased 6 to 7 points. The weather predictions, when posted, showed that rain would probably fall in the Mississippi valley this afternoon, and the market rallied, to ease away toward the close, when it was steady at a shade over the lowest of the day."

Receipts at the ports estimated at 64,000 bales, against 67,228 bales last week and 60,289 bales last year.

The spot market is easy at former prices; middling uplands 10 3-8; sales 485 bales.

Futures closed steady as follows:

October and November	5 37—
November and December	4 36—
January and February	4 36—
February and March	5 37—38
March and April	5 39—

—*Hubbard, Price & Co.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Artificial Wood.

One of the largest buildings in Northern Germany is a new Hamburg hotel, just completed, and built entirely of paper boards compressed to the hardness of wood. One rather unexpected advantage claimed in behalf of the new building material is the circumstance that, by being impregnated with certain chemical solutions, it can be made absolutely fire-proof. The same process of manufacture also secures it against the attack of destructive insects, and might thus specially recommend it for use in certain river valleys of the American tropics. Wood eating ants have been known to demolish large buildings in less than a month.—Australasian.

The Soo Canal.

Congressman Snider of this district recently told Congress what ought to be done about enlarging and repairing the Soo canal. Perhaps the most astonishing piece of information was that which showed the rate of increase in the canal traffic. The value of the cargoes that passed through the canal in 1885 was $53,413,472 and in 1889 it had increased to $83,732,227. One gets some idea of the magnitude of Lake Superior's commerce from the fact that the tonnage which went through the canal in 1889 exceeded all that was handled in the seaports of the United States by 10,000,000 tons. One of Congressman Snider's calculations is most interesting. He showed that in transporting this commerce to the eastern end of Lake Erie the saving by water carriage instead of railroad would amount to $42,000,000. Shipbuilding on the lakes has nearly doubled in three years.—Australasian.

The Manufacture of Aluminum at Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Reduction Company, the only manufacturer of aluminum for commercial purposes in the United States, is, according to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, preparing plans for the erection of an immense new plant. Several sites up the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are now under consideration, and one is likely to be decided upon in time to begin work this fall. Nearness to the natural gas or soft-coal fields is the most important requirement for the new site, and the one offering the greatest promise in this respect will be selected. It is proposed to erect a plant with 10,000-horse-power, and to give employment to a large additional force of men.

RELIGIOUS.

Science and Immortality.

Does the science of our day recognize any sufficient basis for the doctrine of immortality? "To be," says Lotze, "means to stand in relations;" that is to say, what anything is or is to become is not determined simply by its own nature, but also by the sphere of its relations, and by the objects with which it is related by means of correspondence. "All organic beings," says Darwin, "have been formed on two great laws—unity of type and the conditions of existence. In fact, the conditions of existence is the higher law." That is to say, the permanence and the perfection of every organic being depends upon its finding and fulfilling the conditions of its existence. According to biological and psychological science, there are two conditions which must be realized if there be an eternal life. There must be an appropriate, eternal and unchangeable environment with which living beings may correspond, if moral, mental, and vital powers are to exist forever. Second, there must be, in any created being, a capacity of entering into correspondence with such an environment, and the attainment of such correspondence, if it is to endure forever. If there is in the universe no form of existence but such as is changeable, transient, and perishable, there can be no eternal correspondence, and, therefore, no eternal life. If there is any creature which has capacity only to correspond with that which is transient and perishable, there can be for that creature no eternal life. Science demands that there should be an 'eternal underlying being, and relation and correspondence with that being, as the condition of perfect and permanent life. Spencer says: "Perfect correspondence would be perfect life. Were there no changes in the environment but such as the organism had adapted changes to meet, and were it never to fail in the efficiency with which it met them, there would be eternal existence and eternal knowledge." According to this scientific conception only that which enters into correspondence with abiding environment would abide; for, as Darwin says, "Natural selection acts so as to produce that which endures." And Lotze says: "That will last forever which, according to its excellence and its spirit, must be an abiding part of the order of the universe. What lacks that preserving worth will perish." According to these scientific conditions, perfect and permanent correspondence with a perfect and permanent environment would constitute and secure immortal life. This scientific basis of eternal life is precisely the basis upon which the Scriptures base the doctrine of Christian immortality.—Wm. W. McLane.

MEDICAL.

Bromoform in Whooping Cough.

Dr. Hugo Lowenthal, of Professor Senator's clinic in Berlin, has tried bromoform, says the Lancet, in the treatment of whooping cough, it having been recommended by Dr. Stepp, of Nurnberg, and he is disposed to agree with him in considering it a very valuable remedy. Dr. Lowenthal says that it exerts an almost specific action upon whooping cough, at all events, if it is used at the commencement. A hundred children were treated with it, varying in age from eight weeks to seven years. The doses given were from two to five drops three or four times a day. The liquid was simply dropped into a tablespoonful of water, and formed a bead floating in the water. The quantity dispensed at once was about a drachm. The parents were cautioned to keep the bromoform from the light, as otherwise it is liable to be decomposed. As a rule the good effects of the medicine began to show themselves on the second or third day, the vomiting being arrested within a week after the commencement of the bromoform. In cases where complications, such as pneumonia, occurred, they ran a favorable course and where there were relapses, a return to the bromoform soon arrested the symptoms. In a very few cases the drug appeared to produce sleepiness and lassitude, and in one case, that of a weakly child a little over a year old, where a drachm had been given in the course of three days, a semi-comatose condition was induced. Subcutaneous injections of ether revived the child, who was found to have pneumonia. This, however, ran a rapid and favorable course, and afterward the whooping cough was successfully treated by renewed doses of bromoform.

Finest Way to Catch Malaria.

"You people who are afraid of malaria have strange ideas of the disease," says a physician in the New York Tribune. "You think that if you climb a mountain and build there, or that if you live on the slope of a hill where the drainage is perfect, you are safe. Then counting on this you sit around in the evening air with no covering on your head, or you sleep with a window so near the head of your bed that a current of damp air blows over you all night. Finest way in the world to catch malaria."

LEGAL.

Supreme Court of North Carolina.

In State vs. Arnold, (a murder case from Pitt county), the Supreme Court say:

1. In an indictment for murder it never was necessary that the words WILFULLY and UNLAWFULLY should be inserted—the terms "feloniously" and with "malice aforethought" comprehending them.

2. Under act the of 1887, chapter 58, the following form contains all that is essential in indictments for murder:

The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that A. B. did, in the county of C., feloniously and of malice aforthought, kill and murder D.

Opinions have been filed in the cases following:

State vs. Arnold; from Washington, no error.

Pittman vs. Pittman; from Halfax, error.

Bond vs. Wood; from Chowan, no error.

State vs. Connor; from Hyde, new trial.

Hinton vs. Ferebee; from Camden, reversed.

County Board of Education vs. Commissioners of Currituck; no error.

Skinner vs. Terry; from Perquimans, error.

White vs. Griffin; from Pasquotank, no error.

Young vs. Telegraph Co.; from Craven, no error.

Stokes vs. Railroad Co.; from Chowan, new trial.

Thigpen vs. Maget; from Edgecombe, no error.

Appeals from the Fourth district will be called next Monday as follows:

Lassiter vs. Upchurch; Hodge vs. Railroad; Blake vs. Broughton; Coor vs. Smith; Overman vs. Sasser; Deans vs. Railroad; Denmark vs. Railroad; Smith vs. Summerfield; Jackson vs. Hazell; Barnes vs. McCullers (two cases); Reid vs. Boushall; Bunn vs. Todd.

Benjamin Franklin's Will to be Contested.

After allowing a century to pass without protest or complaint, the heirs of Benjamin Franklin, by right of descent, have now begun a contest of the philosopher's will in a Philadelphia court. The objective points are two trust funds left to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, which have accumulated since Franklin's death, in 1790, until they now amount, respectively, to $400,000 and $100,000, and the descendants of Franklin demand that these shall be distributed among them. Mayor Hart, of Boston, was yesterday served with an order by the heirs in that city, warning him to hold the funds and to dispose of them only on their order. It is pleasant to note that no charge of "undue influence" or weakness of mind is made against the famous testator, so that we are not likely to have the bones of the patriot, which have rested quietly for a hundred years, disturbed or his memory clouded by any sensational scandal, such as the ordinary will contest usually brings forth. The claim for the distribution is made on the alleged legal point that, as the funds were not instituted as charities, the testator could not provide for their continuance for a longer period than twenty-five years, and that they must therefore now revert, by the force of common law, to the heirs. The trial of the suit, which has already been instituted in Philadelphia, is sure to awaken widespread interest, and will probably develop some important legal principles relating to the powers of testators generally.—New York Times.

Fraudulent Registration.

Punishment is prescribed by law for all persons who connect themselves in any way with fraudulent registration.

Section 2,732 of The Code says: "Any person who shall cause or procure his name to be registered in more than one election ward or shall cause or procure his name, or that of any other person to be registered, knowing that he or the person whose name he has procured to be registered, is not entitled to vote in the ward or election precinct wherein such registration is made, at the ensuing election to be held therein, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, shall be guilty of a crime infamous by the laws of the State, and shall be punished for every such offence by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Decision in the Durham Right of Way Case Contested by the R. & D. and the R. & G. Railroads.

The railroad suit between the Richmond and Danville road and the Raleigh and Gaston road, involving the "right of way" over Peabody street in Durham, was tried before His Honor Judge McRae last week, at Pittsboro.

The Judge rendered his decision Saturday in favor of the Richmond and Danville company.

The U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States began its October term at noon Monday. Attorney General Miller, Ex-Secretary Boutelle, Senator Dolph and other prominent lawyers were present.

LITERARY.

From Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography in the October Century.

Near our plantation lived a famed Acadian, named Pierre Landry. When he was a boy he had seen Lafitte, and many tales of this bold bucaneer were traditional in his family. I had heard much of this old man; and, being curious to see him, set out with the intention of taking a photograph of himself and his family, and of perhaps getting some interesting matter relating to Lafitte. About three miles from the entrance gate of our plantation runs the Bayou Petite Anse. Its low banks are fringed with tall, gaunt cypress trees, hung with tangled vines and drooping moss. It would have had a mysterious and even dismal look but for the few quaint little houses scattered throughout the woods. Some of these are painted with faded pink wash, others are colored yellow, with blue and green window-shutters, and some are white, giving the place a more cheerful look. The little salmon-colored store and postoffice is situated near a long and rambling bridge, made of cypress logs and earth embankment.

Strung along this crossing on a Sunday are to be seen from ten to a dozen negro women and children fishing in the bayou. This is a holiday for them and they are dressed in their best attire—clean blue cotton jeans in various faded shades, according to the age of the material; some in deep sunbonnets, and others, generally the older branches of the family, with their heads done up in gaudy colored bandannas. Upon the western side of this bayou stands a picturesque cottage with a high gabled roof, and on its wide porch, covered with rose vines and honeysuckle, sat Pierre Landry and his wife and daughter.

The old man could not walk, and had been wheeled out in his chair to enjoy the lovely spring morning. He was a fine specimen of an Acadian patriarch; his complexion was of a rich brown, and his snow-white hair floated about his reverend brow. He had been for years the arbitrator in all questions of importance among his people—a grand old peacemaker, whose wisdom and justice settled the petty and important quarrels of his more irritable neighbors with unerring justice; and many misunderstandings that would have lapsed into ruinous lawsuits were arranged by him without a murmur from either plaintiffs or defendants, so that the attorney of the village looked upon him as a mortal foe, and on one occasion threatened to sue him for damages.

There was a cheerful aspect about the place: the birds were singing, the bees were buzzing amid the flowers, and the whirl of a spinning-wheel upon the porch, turned by old Landry's daughter, gave the spot a home-like look that told of love and peace. As we entered the little garden gate Madame rose from her chair, and with rustic French politeness invited us to enter. "Entrez, monsieur," she said, in kindly tones. I told her the intention of our visit; she seemed pleased, and said, through her overseer, that she had been informed of it and was quite ready. She then began arranging her husband, her daughter, and herself into what would have been, I am afraid, a rather stiff family group. I told her there was no hurry, and that I preferred she should take her former position, and I would wait until some fitting picture should present itself.

I asked the driver to tell her that my visit was not one of mere idle curiosity, but that I had heard what an interesting character her husband was, and as the house was so quaint and pretty I had taken a fancy to photograph it and give the picture to some magazine for illustration, and that then they would become quite famous.

She laughed at this and whispered something to her husband, who looked at us in a dazed and bewildered kind of a way as if he did not quite understand what was going on. She patted him cheerfully on the back and seemed quite childlike in her joy at the prospect of becoming historical. In chatting about various matters I asked her if her husband were ill. "Oh, no," said she; "but old, very old—not able to walk now." And the tears came into her honest eyes. Her daughter knelt upon the steps and looked up into her father's face. "My darling husband," the wife continued; "we have been married many years. He has been all his life so good, so brave, so noble—my own dear Pierre." She laid her hand upon his shoulder, and, half turning her head from me, looked down upon him with as much affection as she could have done upon her wedding-day. Now was the time. "Stay that way for a moment," I said—and the picture was taken.

She could scarcely believe it was over, never having seen the operation before, and wanted to look at the picture at once. I told her that she must wait and that I would bring the picture at some future time; and so we parted. Just one year after this my wife and myself, driven by our overseer, stopped at the garden gate in front of this same cottage. How glad I was that I had taken the picture and could give it into the hands of Pierre Landry's widow; for in the mean time he had been called away to plead his own cause in another world, and if virtue and honesty be weighed in the balance there, the chances are that he has been acquitted. The place looked much the same, but there was a curious stillness about it that seemed almost sacred or I fancied so. The roses and honeysuckles of the year before had gone, like him who reared the vine; but new ones were in their place, and old Madame Landry sat in her husband's chair upon the porch. Coming down to greet us with some flowers in her hand to give my wife—for the driver had told her we were coming—she was about to hand them when I gave her the picture. The dear old woman for a moment seemed bewildered, the freshly gathered flowers fell unheeded at her feet, and, gently kissing the likeness of her husband, she burst into tears and sank upon her kness; then clasping the picture closely to her bosom, she cried out, "O my darling, my own, my noble Pierre! you have come back to me." My wife and I looked into each other's faces with moistened eyes, and, respecting her sacred sorrow, stepped quietly into the carriage and drove away. As I glanced back I saw the dear old woman had risen from the ground and was tottering towards the gate. With one hand she clasped the picture to her heart, waving the other almost wildly overhead in an ecstacy of grief and joy. As we passed the corner of the field the driver pointed to a mound marked by a simple cross and covered with blooming roses.

Blanche Roosevelt.

For this little story of a tribute to the beauty of Blanche Roosevelt, the New York Press is authority: "The one among all of the New York women abroad who perhaps occupies the most enviable position in both literary and social circles is Mme. Blanche Roosevelt Machetta. She is young, beautiful, gifted, and a favorite with nearly all the crowned heads of Europe. An unusually dainty compliment was paid to her not very long ago by the Russian ambassador, who, when leaving for London, asked the czarina what gift he should bring her upon his return. She replied, 'The photographs of six of the most beautiful ladies in London.' The gentleman secured the photographs and had them appropriately framed and grouped with a head of the Princess of Wales in the centre, surrounded by five smaller ones, which proved to be portraits of Blanche Roosevelt in different poses, and the czarina was so well pleased that she immediately sent as a gift to Mme. Machetta a valuable scarf of Russian lace. She (Mme. Machetta) was a warm personal friend of the late Wilkie Collins, who was deeply interested in the fair American's literary work. The Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, some while ago gave to Mme. Roosevelt the right of translation for England and America of her latest work, known as In der Irre, one of Carmen Sylva's greatest literary successes. At the request of the queen, Blanche Roosevelt has translated both poetry and prose from the original German text, and prefaced the whole with a fine literary memoir of Carmen Sylva. The work is magnificently illustrated. The same charming writer has nearly completed her play of The Copper Queen, made from Victorien Sardou's dramatic study of her celebrated novel of the same name, and she has also finished a three-volume novel entitled A Fatal Legacy, of which the late Wilkie Collins wrote and spoke in the highest praise, and which cannot fail to add to the established reputation of the author. Mme. Machetta has been living in a chalet at Monte Carlo during the past season, and, like William Black and other novelists, accomplishes her best work at night, when all the world is at rest.

THE MYSTICAL SEA.

O love, I'm wandering back to-day
Through the valleys of memory;
They lie betwixt mountains far away.
The mountains of Hope and of Youth are they,
And I'm dreaming again of that night, to-day,
By the mystic southern sea.

O love, I loved you that far-off night
By the mystical southern sea.
The breeze was light and the stars were bright,
And the sea-gulls flashed in their circling flight,
As we sat alone, on that far-off night,
When you whispered your love for me.

Oh, I kissed your lips, and I clasped your hands,
By that mystical southern sea,
While softly the waves were kissing the sands,
And ships went a-sailing to distant lands,
And I kissed your lips, and I clasped your hands,
When you whispered your love to me.

O love, a storm has swept the shore
Of that mystical southern sea;
The waves still kiss as they kissed before;
But the ships that sailed will return no more.
And the youth, and the love, and the hopes of yore
Will never come back to me.

—Albert B. Paine.

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A special from Bennettsville says: The fine weather of the past few days has dispelled the "cloud" upon the farmer's brow, and he is again cheerily gathering the fleecy staple. Fortunately the prices have been good, and the merchants say collections have been easy to make.

The recent action of the "straightouts" has created much disturbance in the Palmetto State. A. C. Haskell, the nominee for Governor by the Democratic opponents to Tillman was burned in effigy in the public streets of Kershaw at 8:30 o'clock Friday night.

George Washington Shell, the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic primaries in the Fourth district of South Carolina. Shell was Tillman's chief lieutenant and manager of his gubernatorial campaign and hundreds of "straightout" Democrats in the district, particularly, says a Columbia special, in that city, positively and openly declare that they will not vote for him.

The nomination of Tillman has caused a split in the Democratic ranks, and a full ticket has been nominated by a convention of the "straightout" Democrats in opposition to the candidates nominated by the regular State Convention. An address to the people was adopted. It states the reasons for the presentation of a State ticket. It asserts that the Tillman ticket was not nominated by the people, but proceeded from a secret caucus, and that the people were denied a primary election. It states that the campaign meetings were so riotous and turbulent that the women and the best men were practically excluded therefrom; that Tillman's public speeches were a tissue of false charges against the State, which any man who respects truth or religion should condemn by his ballot.

VIRGINIA.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, it is reported, will erect twenty hotels along its line in addition to the ones already up.

General James E. Johnston is in Richmond, and attended Friday night, the banquet given by Colonel Anderson to the Comte de Paris and his companions.

The Comte de Paris and party have been sojourning in Richmond for a few days, during which time they visited the historic battle fields of Virginia.

Samuel C. Adams, a farmer and lumber dealer of Pittsylvania county, is out as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth district against the Hon. P. G. Lester. He says he is an Independent Prohibitionist, but has been hobnobbing with the Republican office-holders of Danville.

A committee of colored men have waited upon the Governor and requested him to order the Richmond Howitzers, a crack white company of high social standing, to help them celebrate emancipation day in Richmond. Much stir has been created by the matter.

Governor McKinney has declined to require the Howitzers of Richmond, to fire a salute during the celebration by the colored people next week.

NEW YORK.

New York importers and jobbers say business has not been so active for years as now.

The strike of the Cuban cigar-makers has closed and work was resumed on Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh New York district.

The savings banks of New York State hold more than $500,000,000 in deposit to the credit of their depositors.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, proprietor of a famous patent medicine, has been sued by a New York gentleman for alienating the affections of his wife.

The Pope's Municipal League, of New York city, have brought out a full ticket against Tammany, headed by Francis M. Scott, for mayor.

About one hundred and thirty shoe manufacturers, representing all parts of the country, met in New York city last week, and decided that there must be an advance in the price of shoes. It is said the advance will be from 25 to 50 cents a pair.

GEORGIA.

The trade in Augusta for the year ending 30th September, 1890, aggregates $70,000,000.

A special from Savannah says J. S. Bailey, one of the firm of Hilliard & Bailey, large lumber dealers in Southwest Georgia, was killed last week by one of his clerks named Patterson.

The Atlanta Constitution was seized last week by the postal authorities for containing a prize distribution offered to its subscribers, to be settled by a Christmas drawing. The postal authorities claim that this is in direct violation of the recently passed anti-lottery law.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Some of the Republicans of the Fifth Massachusetts District, who feel that they cannot support Mr. Fox, the regularly nominated candidate of their party, are talking of running Gen. Banks as an independent candidate; but there is little likelihood that the project will amount to anything. The Democrats confidently predict the election of their candidate, Mr. Sherman Hoar.

Reports from all over the State to the Board of Agriculture, show that the season has not been favorable to the corn crop, but frost holding off gave it time to ripen and permitted the cutting and stacking of the greater part of it. The potato crop promised to be nearly a fair average. The cranberry crop is less than an average, and, in some instances, almost a total failure. The onion crop is hardly an average in yield and quality. The tobacco crop was unusually large, of excellent quality, and harvested in good condition.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democrats of the Second district have re-nominated Mr. Wilcox, whose course in Congress has been unusually satisfactory to all factors in his party.

After declining three times, once in the public press, to be the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Third district, the Hon. David A. Wells was nominated by the Democratic Convention in Norwich last week. In his letter of acceptance he said: "The principles that constitute the foundations of our government are threatened and assailed, and laws are enacted for the corrupt and wicked purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many."

WEST VIRGINIA.

While passing over an unfinished bridge near Webster Springs last week, the structure fell and five pedestrians were precipitated forty feet with serious results.

A special from Fairmont says that this place is destined within a very few years to be the centre of one of the largest coal and coking operations in this country is very rapidly becoming apparent, and within a year there will in all probability be 5,000 men employed in coal mining and coke making within a radius of five miles of this place.

DELAWARE.

Eleven persons were killed last week by explosions at the Dupont Powder Mills, Wilmington. The men who were killed were all working in and about the magazines, and in case of three, Wm. R. Green, Wm. McGarvey and Patrick Dougherty, were blown to pieces, so that only fragments of their remains have been found. The number who received cuts and bruises cannot be estimated, for the reason that nearly every one in the vicinity suffered more or less injury either from the great shock or from flying missiles.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Constitutional Convention is debating whether or not there shall be separate school districts. The majority report advocates a wish to retain the present system, as the law requires, the school districts to receive their pro rata share of school fund in proportion to the number of educable children, the schools to be kept up four months in the year, on the amount appropriated, which, if insufficient, an additional tax is made necessary.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco leads in cable lines, with forty-seven miles.

Heavy snows fell last week in Western California.

The California Christian Advocate says the California Conference has about two hundred preachers, and not one has died during the year.

At the present market price the rasin growers can easily net from $200 to $275 an acre, and there are some vineyards bearing such heavy crops that the property will yield crops worth over $350 per acre.

ALABAMA.

Rube Burrows, the famous train robber, was shot and killed in Linden jail last week by the sheriff and guard. They allege he was trying to escape.

The contract has been closed for the construction at Tredega, of large steel works, including three furnaces, rolling mill, etc., which require 20,000,000 million brick to build, and give employment to over 3,000 men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Another disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Reading Railroad Friday.

Two of the largest natural gas wells ever developed in the Pittsburg district have been struck. The gas from these wells is sufficient to run half the mills in the city, and pretty thoroughly explodes the stories that the gas is giving out.

TENNESSEE.

A special from Bartlett, says Governor Buchanan will sweep the State clean in November. His opponent had better "climb a saplin," and quit now to save regret.

ARKANSAS.

The canvass in Breckenridge's district is assuming an interesting phase. It is a hot canvass, and the Democrats are hopeful of electing Breckinridge. In the First district Cate, Democrat, and Featherstone, Union Labor, have arranged for a joint canvass, which begins at Wynne to-morrow. Cate is confident of carrying the district.

An attempt was made to assassinate Ex-Congressman Breckenridge last week. While speaking to a large assembly at a campaign gathering, a cap was snapped at his back without fire.

The grand jury is now in session and will investigate the matter. The World also has an account of the attempted assassination, in which its correspondent says this attempt on the life of Mr. Breckinridge is thought to be the outgrowth of an incendiary speech made by Powell Clayton at Pine Bluff recently. Clayton is reported to have said: "Breckinridge has usurped the seat to which John M. Clayton was elected, and he now has the audacity to come before the people and ask for a re-endorsement. So help me God, it shall never be given him. He is responsible, directly or indirectly, for John M. Clayton's assassination, and the State of Arkansas will never be cleared from the stain of that man's murder so long as Breckinridge remains in Congress."

TEXAS.

A gang of horse thieves who have been plundering the country for several months here, have been captured, after a desperate running fight of forty miles.

Texas is an empire in itself. According to the Galveston News, the value of its exports for the year ended August 31st, 1890, was $129,234,528. The assessed value of property in the State for 1890 is estimated at $780,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A Washington dispatch to the Mail and Express says a cabinet officer confirms the news that an extra session is most certain about November 14. The question has been discussed in the cabinet and a majority are for it.

Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States has been stricken down with paralysis. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862, and has had a service of twenty-four years on the bench.

His successor will be appointed by President Harrison and will in consequence be a Republican.

Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, died at 10:52 o'clock Monday night.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Late cablegrams to the New York Times on the labor troubles, dated from London, England, say: The corn porters in the employ of the Allan and Wilson Hill Lines of steamers have again struck for "obligation" and "stench" money. They allege that they are justified in their demands by the bad quality and dirty condition of the grain they are compelled to handle. The Ship Owners' Federation will open a register for the purpose of forming a free-labor leage. A sick fund will be provided for the employes, and all union men will be locked out by the members.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The labor conference has issued a manifesto declaring that the employers have shuffled the issues, recommending that no settlement be made without consulting kindred committees and debarring trade societies from effecting a settlement singly, emphasizing the necessity of closing up the ranks of the workmen and resisting attacks on labor, and advising unionists to use the franchise to exclude monopolists from Parliament. Non-unionists are hewing coal at Bulli to supply the railroad.

LIVERPOOL.—Several employers have yielded to demands of their cartmen for increased wages and shorter hours. Seven hundred cartmen have resumed work. The dock laborers refuse to unload carts that are loaded by non-union men, and consequently work on the docks is stagliant.

GLASGOW.—The firemen and trimmers on the Allan Line steamer, Manitoban, at this port, have gone on strike because a non-union man is employed on the vessel.

The Irish leaders, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, have left Ireland, and it is confidently believed have sailed for the United States. The escape has excited great admiration and enthusiasm in the ranks of the Nationalists, both in England and Ireland, while the government is confused by the readiness with which officers, cautioned to be especially on the alert, have been hoodwinked.

Mr. Gladstone, writing in support of the Liberal candidate at Eccles, declares that everyone voting for the Conservative candidate will be responsible for the employment of bullets and batons against legal and peaceful meetings in Ireland, which would not be dared or tolerated in England.