

THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. J. STEWART, Editor and Proprietor.

SALISBURY, N. C.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....1.00
Three Months......50
Advertising Rates by Contract,
Reasonable.

Entered in the Post-Office at Salisbury as
second-class matter.

It is admitted by foreign electricians
that the progress made in the United
States in the utilization of electricity is
far in advance of that of any other na-
tion.

"No man," says a prominent Phila-
delphia physician, who is an enthusiastic
vegetarian, "who eats a pound of macar-
oni daily, and the balance of whose
food is of a kindred nature, will ever
become a drunkard."

The most youthful prisoner in the
penitentiary at Chester, Ill., is a little
child who was born there about two
months ago, her parents being behind
the bars for arson. When their sentence
expires she will be nearly a full-grown
woman.

Dr. Schwerin, who was sent out a year
ago by the Swedish Government to make
an investigation of the Congo Valley in
Africa, with a view of ascertaining what
advantages it offered for colonization,
has returned with a highly favorable re-
port. The climate, the soil, the geo-
graphical features of the valley are, in
his opinion, all favorable to the estab-
lishment of colonies.

The only census ever made in China
was in 1812. According to the Annals
de Gotha for 1889 the population of
China, properly so called, was esti-
mated at 455,000,000, and of the res-
t of the Empire, including Manchuria, Mon-
golia, Tibet and Corea, 28,000,000—in
all, 483,000,000. It is a matter of guess-
work. We understand that an official
census is being taken now.

There are white and black Jews in
Cochin, a State of India, whose tradi-
tions state that they have settled there
since the destruction of the temple at
Jerusalem. The women of the white
Jews are extremely fair, and their skins
look dazzlingly white by contrast with
the black and bamboo-colored population
around them. They dress in fantastic
robes, with gray cloths about their heads
and golden coins about their necks.

On an island in the Penobscot River,
twelve miles above Bangor, Me., lives
the remnant of the once great tribe of
Tarratine Indians. They are civilized,
and most of them prosperous. At a re-
cent wedding of two of them the bride
wore a robe of "delicate blue brocade
satin, trimmed with cream Spanish lace
and cream satin ribbons," and one of the
guests wore a "peacock-blue surah silk
and satin, with overdress of Oriental
lace."

The use of kangaroo skins for leather
has come rapidly into fashion within a
year or two, and those animals, which
were once regarded as a nuisance in
Australia, are now prized and sought
for. Porpoise leather is also a com-
modity largely in demand, and a man
or woman wearing a costly pair of shoes
cannot wear a sure, nowadays, whether
the material came from the Australian
bush, the South Seas, or the back of a
Texas steer.

"Lower California," says the Boston
Journal, "may perhaps pass under the
American flag at no distant date. The
energetic and money-getting Yankee has
invaded the sleepy peninsula and ac-
quired millions of acres of Mexican
lands. The natives are alarmed, and
accuse their government of having be-
trayed the national interests by conces-
sions to American corporations, and of
paving the way to a repetition of the
history of the annexation of Texas."

Dyspeptics, whose number is legion in
this country, can now take heart. At a
dinner recently given in this city by
the "New York Farmers," Mr. William
C. Barry, of Rochester, one of the guests
of the evening, said "that fruit should
be a component part of every meal, and
if so used, dyspepsia and indigestion in
all their forms, would, he believed, be-
come ills of the past." Remove indiges-
tion by so simple a method as this, and
you will materially diminish the income
of many a doctor in the United States.

To the world at large, the United
States is a great agricultural nation, its
other activities being somewhat over-
shadowed by the products of its farms
and plantations. Yet the mineral statis-
tics of last year show that it is also
the greatest mineral producer in the world.
There are other surprises in Mayor
Powell's report for 1886, as, for instance,
that the pig iron product was greater
in value than that of gold and silver
combined, and that it even exceeded
the value of bituminous coal. Natural
gas, measured by coal equivalents, has
reached a value of \$10,000,000 per
annum. Altogether the report of mineral
production, though presenting only one
group of the nation's industries, shows
again what a wonderful country this is.
When to such returns the agricultural
products and manufactures are added,
with a consideration of the transpor-
tation facilities required for the accom-
modation of all the products to and
the shipping to understand why we
have a surplus in the Treasury.

The editor of London Truth is full of
admiration for certain details of the
American system of government, which
he regards as a foil to the French system.
In regard to the seven-year term of the
French President he says that it is too
long, and ought to be reduced to four
years. He says also that in order to
avoid trouble the French would do well
to elect a Vice-President to take the
President's place in emergencies. Then,
turning to England, he advises it to
elect the House of Commons on the plan
of the American Senate, with some
members running from one term into
another.

"The post of 'city editor' on a London
paper is different in kind from that of
city editor on a New York paper," says the
Sun. "In London the city editor is the man
who looks after the money and stock
markets, and the financial and lending
or, in other words, he is what would here
be called the Wall street man. In New
York the city editor is the man who
superintends the reporting of the news
of the city at large. City Editor
Simpson of the London Times, who re-
cently died, left a fortune of over half a
million dollars; but we have not heard of
any of the city editors in New York who
enjoy that amount in hard cash."

An important factor in the rapid
progress and development of this Re-
public is its freedom from the burdens
of supporting an immense standing
army. Even in time of peace the armies
of the European nations aggregate
2,000,000 of men, which in case of war
may be increased to 10,000,000 or 11,
000,000. The military expenditures of
Europe in time of peace amount to about
\$395,000,000 to which should be added
the value of the useful products of labor
which the men comprising the armies
might have produced if occupied at
useful industries. The annual loss oc-
curring by the colossal system of stand-
ing armies and navies of Europe is esti-
mated at \$2,500,000,000, and that the
accumulated national debts due to wars
amount to-day to \$22,500,000,000.

The Bolivian Government has given
to an American the exclusive right to
navigate the River Desaguadero by
steam. Lake Titicaca is 12,900 feet
above the sea, and the River Desaguadero
is its only outlet. The river issues from
the southern extremity of the lake, and
flows through the mountains 180 miles
to Lake Utiacaca, which is little lower
than Titicaca and has no outlet at all.
It appears that the business of working
the ancient mines in that country has
been developed, and it is perhaps to
bring to market ores from such mines
further in the Andes that the right to
use steam on the Desaguadero is
desired. The beginning of the river is
a hundred miles or so distant
from the railroad terminus, but little
steamers brought piecemeal over the
mountains have long been running to
Titicaca.

An industrious statistician has been
working at the Congressional Directory
to find out how many Representatives in
the present Congress are natives of each
of the several States. He discovered that
New York, the Empire State, takes the
lead, fifty-one of her sons, or nearly one-
sixth of the whole number being found
in the list. Pennsylvania is a good
second with thirty-nine Representatives,
but Ohio rounds the Keystone State
closely, for thirty-eight born Buckeyes
are members of this House. Kentucky
follows with twenty-three, and "the
mother of States" is next with twenty-
one. The "Tarheel State" furnishes
nineteen, and Massachusetts can claim
but sixteen. Maine and Vermont each
has nine, New Hampshire six and "Lit-
tle Rhodey" five. Connecticut, New Jersey
and Delaware each furnishes four. Mary-
land has thirteen, while fourteen were
born in South Carolina. Six natives of
Mississippi are in the list, while West
Virginia furnishes seven.

Artificial Stones.
Though the appearance of artificial
precious stones is now so exactly imita-
tive of the genuine article as to render
careful selection of an expert necessary
at fault, it is claimed that the test of
hardness is still infallible. Thus, the
beautiful French paste, from which such
attractive imitation diamonds are made,
is a kind of glass, with a mixture of oxide
of lead—the more of the latter the
brighter the stone, but also the softer,
and the less is the serious defect. But
careful selection of the ingredients, and
skill and manipulation, the lustre,
color, fire, and water of the choicest
stones are to the eyes of the ordinary
purchaser, fully reproduced; there are
a few delicacies of color that cannot be
perfectly imitated, and these are the
ones upon which the expert relies in
some undetectable peculiarities of
molecular arrangement, and not on
chemical composition—these, however,
not being apparent to the uninitiated.
M. Sidot, however, a well-known French
chemist, is reported to have nearly re-
produced the peculiarities in question,
including the dichroism of the sapphire
—by means of a composition, of which
the base is phosphate of lime; and other
chemists have produced rubies and sap-
phires having the same composition as
the genuine stones, almost as hard.—*New
York Sun.*

How to Keep Plants in Winter.
A new principle for keeping plants
through the winter without artificial
heat was recently shown at Regent Park,
London, with the plants grown in them
last winter. The essence of the inven-
tion is to grow the plants in a shallow
tray, and to pass through a shallow layer
of water. The water is found to exercise
great control over temperature, protect-
ing plants entirely from frost in winter
and from excessive direct heat in sum-
mer. The application involves no diffi-
culty. In the case of a garden, a frame
sliding "water light" about three inches
deep is made to fit over the frame con-
taining the plants; the only difference
from a glass light being that it holds
water and is always placed in a flat
position. The depth of water generally
kept in the tank is about two inches in
summer, and one inch in winter, the depth
in spring and autumn.—*Popular Science
Monthly.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FACTS AND FANCIOS ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

What Our National Law Makers are Doing
—Departmental Class—Movements of
President and Mrs. Cleveland.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Among the petitions and memorials
presented to the Senate was one (num-
erously signed) from Pennsylvania, asking
such a change of laws as to bar all pau-
per immigration; to prevent the landing
of immigrants under contract; to debar
from citizenship all foreigners who owe
allegiance to other powers or govern-
ments, and to require twenty years re-
sidence before any immigrant can hold
any public office of trust or emolument.
A bill reported from the committee and
placed on the calendar, authorizing the
construction of a bridge across the Mis-
sissippi River at Natchez. The resolution
offered by Mr. Plumb, some days since,
as to the inefficiency of the postal service
of the West and South, was taken up for
discussion, and Mr. Plumb addressed the
Senate upon it. Mr. Keena discussed the
President's Message on the Pacific rail-
roads. After a brief speech from Mr.
Sherman, in reply to Mr. Keena, and a
brief one from Mr. Keena in re-
sponse to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stewart
addressed the Senate briefly in support of
the education bill. The pending ques-
tion, the chair announced, was with re-
spect to the formation of a select com-
mittee for the consideration of the Mes-
sage of the President on the report of
the Pacific railway commission, and that
the mover of the resolution, the Senator
from Massachusetts (Hoar) would have
been entitled to the chairmanship, but
the chair was informed by that Senator
that under no circumstances would he
accept a place upon that committee.
In the House, Mr. Blount, of Georgia,
chairman of the committee on postoffices
and the law, called up for considera-
tion the bill amending the statutes so as
to provide that no publications that are
but books or reprints of books, whether
they be issued complete or in parts,
bound or unbound, or in series or whether
sold by subscription or otherwise, shall
be admitted to the mails as second-class
matter. The chief clerk of the House
explained Mr. Blount's bill, and the
mover of the bill stated that he had
planned the bill to prevent the evasion
of the law which designates what shall
constitute second and third-class mail
matter. Under the law, books must
pass through the mails as third-class
matter, but an abuse had sprung up
and the law had been evaded by pub-
lishers issuing books at stated intervals
and passing them through the mails as
second-class matter, on the ground that
they were periodicals. While the Bible
and educational books had to pay eight
cents a pound, a yellow-covered novel
could go through the mails for one cent
a pound. The chief clerk of the House
on Presidential elections, etc., reported a
joint resolution proposing a constitu-
tional amendment providing that Con-
gress shall hold its annual meetings on
the first Monday in January; placed on
the House calendar.

In the Senate, Mr. Coke presented a
memorial signed by mercantile men of El
Paso, Texas, representing the extensive
amount of smuggling done between the
border towns of Mexico and those of the
United States, under the Mexican free
zone law, and asking that a reciprocity
treaty be entered into with Mexico in
order to prevent such smuggling. Mr.
Pence presented a memorial which he
received from the vice-president of the
Pensacola and Atlanta Railroad com-
pany, stating that that company claimed no
lands except those embraced by the list
approved by the state of Florida. (This
was in contradiction to certain statements
made by Mr. Call.) Mr. Blair's educa-
tional bill was taken up, and Mr. Pugh
addressed the Senate in its favor. In the
House, the Speaker pro tem, pre-
sented a memorial signed by Mrs. Waite,
wife of Chief Justice Waite, president of
the Woman's National Relief Association,
praying that pensions be granted to re-
formed. The House proceeded, in ac-
cordance with the previous resolutions,
to the consideration of the report of the
committee on commerce, relative to the
proposed investigation of the Reading strike.
After some delay, various propositions
were consolidated into the following resolu-
tion, which was adopted without divi-
sion: "Resolved, That a special com-
mittee of five members be appointed to in-
vestigate forthwith the extent, causes and
effect upon the interstate commerce of
the continued failure by the Reading
railroad company to transport such com-
merce, and to report to the House, by
bill or otherwise, for consideration at any
time subsequent to the regular and com-
plete execution by the railroad company
of its obligations to serve as a common
carrier of interstate commerce, and to
investigate the differences existing in
the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions of Pennsylvania
between corporations mining coal and the
miners; and, further, to investigate all
facts relating to mining corporations and
individual miners of anthracite coal in
connection therewith, and all facts in
relation to the matter, and report the
same to the house with such recommen-
dations as the committee may agree upon."

GOSPEL.
The Secretary of the Treasury has ap-
pointed Samuel Sternberg to be store-
keeper in gauger at Proctor, Ky., and
Peter How to be storekeeper in Madison
County, Ky.

The Senate has confirmed J. R. Jordan
as United States marshal for the western
district of Virginia; T. G. Crawford
receiver of public moneys, Gainesville,
Fla.; W. A. Fiske, postmaster, Port-
smouth, Va.

The judicial committee reported fa-
vorably on the substitute offered by Mr.
Cullerton in place of all bills relating to
polygamy. The substitute provides that
polygamy shall not exist or be lawful in
the United States, or any place subject
to their jurisdiction.

The Pullman Palace Car Company
argued before the Senate Committee on
Commerce that they were only car build-
ers, and not common carriers, and that,
therefore, the Interstate Commerce act
should not apply to their business, as pro-
posed by Senator Cullom.

A communication signed by 88 mem-
bers of Congress, asking for the dismissal
of Statistician Dodge, was received by
the Commissioner of Agriculture. The
movement is understood to have origin-
ated with the tobacco growers, who were
aggrieved by the statistician's report last
summer.

The Mississippi House of Representa-
tives sent a memorial to Congress, protest-
ing against the passage of the De Soto bill
having for its object the prevention of
the use of cotton-seed oil as a substitute
for hog lard, and proposing to tax lard,

THE BUSY WORLD

PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE EVER- PRESENT NEWSPAPER MAN.

The European Powers Preparing for a
Great Struggle—Irish Discontent—
Railroad Accidents, Seizures, etc.

SOUTHLAND DOTTINGS.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Social, Religious, and Temperance
World—Projected Enterprises—Mar-
ried First Deeds, Etc.

Speaker Carlisle, on account of sick-
ness, will not speak at Atlanta, Ga.

Nashville, Tenn., is to have a new daily
paper—the *Democrat*—with a strong fi-
nancial backing.

Thirteen colored men were arrested in
Athens, Ga., charged with running "blind
tigers," and were each fined \$50.

A great ice gorge in the harbor at St.
Louis, Mo., gave way and boats and bar-
ges were damaged to the extent of thou-
sands of dollars.

Lewis Moore, a negro who was to have
been hung at Georgetown, Ga., received a
respite from Governor Gordon fifteen
minutes before the hour fixed for his exe-
cution.

News of a peculiar wedding com-
munion at Taylor, Ga., in which the interested
parties were a first-class gentleman aged
eighty-five and a young lady nearly
twenty.

Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, re-
fuses to surrender the Hatfields, for
whom a requisition has been made by the
Governor of West Virginia. The courts
must decide the matter.

Tom Ellis, the editor of the Birming-
ham, Ala., *Home*, who shot Detective
Stangor through the chest, was himself
shot a few days after by Detective
Sullivan, and likely to die.

One hundred laborers employed on the
extension of the railway from Stock-
Neck, N. C., to Greenville street, de-
manding an increase of wages, which the
contractors refused to allow.

Charles Ackerman, a switchman in the
Louisville & Nashville Railroad yards, at
Birmingham, Ala., fell from a moving
train and was crushed to death. He was
28 years old and unmarried.

Near Red Springs, Robinson county, N.
C., Angus A. McNeil, a farmer, was
thrown from his buggy and instantly
killed. When found he was under the
buggy, with his neck broken.

Frank Lightford, who, it is alleged,
poisoned six persons at the boarding
house of Hattie Lightford, in Chattanooga,
Tenn., was arrested at South Pitts-
burgh, Tenn., and charged with the crime,
and another barely escaped death.

Property belonging to the Rover Iron
Works company, at Roanoke, Va., was
sold at public auction to Clarence M.
Clark, of Philadelphia, for \$26,000. This
includes a narrow gauge railroad of some
length and very valuable iron ore banks.

Six colored and two white convicts,
escaped from the Coalburg mines, at
Birmingham, Ala., by digging out of the
mine shaft where they were at work. They
dug out on the opposite side of the hill
from the prison, and their escape was not
discovered until night.

Yellowstone Kit came near breaking
his neck during his show in Montgomery,
Ala. He slipped from a high box where
he was orating, and fell backwards.

Some gentlemen caught him just in time
to prevent the back of his neck from
striking a heavy iron bar in the chest.

In accordance with a petition signed
by the presidents of several commercial
exchanges of New Orleans, La., and
many prominent representative citizens,
Gov. Nicholls issued a call for an im-
migration convention to meet at that city
March 5th, the object being to encourage
immigration to the state.

Twenty-five of the prominent citizens
of Opelika, Ala., met at the First Na-
tional bank to take steps in organizing
a cotton factory. A committee of five,
consisting of Major A. Barnes, chairman;
N. P. Renfro, R. M. Greene, C. J. Sid-
dith and H. B. T. Montgomery, was ap-
pointed to canvass the town and report.

The Atlanta, Ga., directory canvass
shows that there are ten chartered and
private banks, with an aggregate capital
of \$2,000,000. A committee of five,
consisting of Major A. Barnes, chairman;
N. P. Renfro, R. M. Greene, C. J. Sid-
dith and H. B. T. Montgomery, was ap-
pointed to canvass the town and report.

E. Short, railroad agent at Knoxville,
Miss., on the Louisville, New Orleans &
Texas Railroad, was assassinated. The
assassin fired through a window. Short
at the time was engaged in making out
his monthly reports. His daughter, tele-
graph operator, and his wife were in the
room with him. His wife was shot in the
back.

The Cromwell line of steamer, Louisi-
ana, from New York for New Orleans,
La., exploded her supply heater when off
the Florida reefs, and came to anchor.
She was towed into Key West by the
tugboat Elmore. Several firemen on the
Louisiana were scalded, and one died.
The Louisiana will be towed to New Or-
leans for repair.

A pair of Mormon elders passed through
Raleigh, N. C., on their way to Davis
county. The Mormon missionaries con-
fide their operations to the most ignorant
people of the backwoods and unenlight-
ened communities. These latest arrivals
say that quite a number of Mormons will
visit the South, and do there earnest
work in making converts. Several Mor-
mons have been nearly whipped to death
in Western North Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., is rejoicing over the
capture by detectives of the burglars who
have been operating there for the past
six months. They were captured in their
hideout on Meeting street. Their names are
Andrew Gibbs and James Johnson, with
a dozen aliases. Both are negroes under
20 years of age. The officers found in
their nest a large assortment of plunder,
which filled up a room of the main police
station. One of the burglars made a
confession, and told how they had rob-
bed over fifty houses within the last three
months.

SHAKE IN GREAT BRITAIN.
A sharp shock of earthquake was felt
in Scotland. It caused no damage.
Shocks were also felt in different parts of
England. Reports from Birmingham,
London and Edgburton, a suburb of
Birmingham, show that disturbances oc-
curred in those places. In Scotland the
shocks were especially marked at Ding-
wall, county Ross, and at Inverness.

OLD LIBBY PRISON

To Be Demolished and Placed on Exhibits.

A new departure in the line of reli-
gious work has been taken in Chicago, Ill.
Preliminary steps for the formation of a
corporation, whose object is the purchase
and removal to that city of the famous
Libby prison, of Richmond, Va., were
recently inaugurated. The history of
the enterprise is best told in the words
of William H. Gray, to whom is due the
credit for its inception: "Last Novem-
ber," said he, "when I was traveling
through Eastern Virginia with Judge
Moore, of Toledo, we met on the road to
Old Point Comfort and Richmond Col.
Barnes, a former officer in the Confed-
erate army. In the course of a conversa-
tion of the events of the War, reference
was made to the Libby prison, and I
occurred to me that it would be a good
idea to purchase the building and trans-
port it to Chicago. I took Col. Barnes
into my confidence, and asked him to as-
certain if the property could be purchased.
Shortly after my return I received a let-
ter from Paulings & Rose, real estate
dealers in Richmond, stating that the old
prison was now the property of the
Southern Fertilizer Company, and that
it could be purchased for \$23,000. My
request, J. A. Crawford, general super-
intendent of the Chicago Towing Com-
pany went to Richmond and looked
over the ground, and investigated the
possibility of moving the building. He
returned full of enthusiasm for the enter-
prise. Some further correspondence
with the real estate firm mentioned re-
sulted in their obtaining for me an option
for thirty days on the property. I have
consulted with architects, and they in-
form me it can be taken down, removed
to this city and rebuilt just as it now
stands. We, that is the company, pro-
pose to number the stone and shingle
the building will be taken
down in sections, and the material will
be boxed up and transported by rail to
Chicago. We will carefully draw every
nail that has not rusted away. We will
bring up the mortar to use it as far as
possible in rebuilding. Every beam,
joist, door and window will be set in
place. The enterprise will cost about
\$200,000. We will surround it with
another building, 200 by 100 feet, with
a glass roof, and on the wall opposite the
rear of the prison we will have painted a
panoramic view of James river and the
country beyond. I am informed that up
to two years ago the property was in the
possession of the Southern
Fertilizer Company, the Richmond au-
thorities had to keep a guard around it
to keep off relic hunters, who would
have torn it to pieces. I have been in-
formed that some of the Richmond peo-
ple may kick, but it will do them no
good." Josiah Cratty, one of the incor-
porators in talking of the scheme, said:
"It should be understood that there is no
idea of waving the bloody shirt in this.
It is simply a business speculation for
what there is in it."

The private bank of W. H. Cutter,
called the "Guelph bank company," sus-
tained payment recently at Guelph, Ont-
ario.

The absorption of the Whitney Arms
Company by the Winchester Repeating
Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn.,
is believed to be the beginning of a series
of such combinations resulting in a fire-
arms trust.

The National Tube Works Company,
of McKeesport, Pa., employing 4,000
men, have posted a notice ordering a re-
duction of ten per cent in wages of all
employees. If the reduction is not ac-
cepted the firm will shut down.

The carpenters of Pittsburg, Pa., have
notified employers that on the first of
May they will make a demand for an ad-
vance of ten per cent in wages, and the
employers say that the demand will cause
a suspension of business.

Eugene Zimmerman, formerly a direc-
tor of the Fidelity National Bank at
Cincinnati, Ohio, who was in Europe
when he was indicted by the United
States grand jury for complicity in the
wrong transactions in that bank, has re-
turned.

Ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin,
Ireland, was released from Tullamore
prison the other day after two months'
confinement. A large crowd was gath-
ered in front of the building and greeted
Mr. Sullivan with great enthusiasm, and
he afterwards received addresses from
various delegations.

A man named Fitz Maurice, who re-
cently took a farm near Tralee, County
Kerry, Ireland, from which two brothers
had been evicted, was going to market,
when he was approached by the two
brothers, who shook hands with him, as
if to make sure of his identity, and then
shot him fatally with their revolvers.

The limited express west bound on the
Pan Handle railroad, ran into an open
switch at Urbana, Ohio, and collided with
a switch engine. Both engines were
badly wrecked. Frank Brown, engineer,
and Charles M. Albani, fireman of the
passenger locomotive and Frank Shade,
roadmaster, were killed.

Wm. McFarland, one of the oldest
actors in the country, died in the county
jail, at Minneapolis, Minn., where he was
awaiting examination as to his sanity.
Intemperance had made him a wreck.
McFarland had supported Macready, the
elder Booth and Forrest, and other noted
stars of a former generation.

About 3,000 men, women and girls,
employed in the shoe manufacturing busi-
ness, are locked out in Cincinnati, Ohio.
The manufacturers agreed upon this
course of action. The origin of the
trouble was the keeping back of the
wages of twelve girls in Blocker, Gerstle
& Co.'s manufactory recently, which the
firm claimed had been paid them im-
properly by mistake in estimating their
work.

The incendiary who set fire to the hos-
pital for Ruptured and Crippled Children
on Forty-second street, in Lexington,
Ky., recently entered the hotel and was
arrested in New York city. He had been
discovered in the person of a pretty, mid-
dled-aged little girl of 11 years, named
May Wilson. She has been in the hos-
pital nearly three years, suffering from a
wry neck. She was about to be sent
home as cured when the terrible crime
was discovered.

The Assembly chamber, in the Capitol
at Albany, N. Y., is about to be vacated.
The authorities have discovered many
serious movements of stone in the grand
arch, all of the main ribs of the vault
split, and many of the stones cracked
clear through. The whole ceiling is de-
clared to be in a dangerous condition.
The time must come, they say, when,
without warning, the whole ceiling will
fall, and recommend that the whole As-
sembly wing of the capitol be vacated at
once.

Burglaries have been of almost nightly
occurrence in the western addition, one
of the most fashionable quarters of the
city of San Francisco, Cal., and the resi-
dents have appealed to the chief of police
for additional protection. A burglar
entered the house of Chief of Police
Crowley, while he was asleep, and stole
\$1,500 worth of jewelry from his wife's
room. Mrs. Crowley was aroused just in
time to see the thief jumping from a front
window.

When the men employed at Glendower
colliery, near Minersville, Pa., came out
from work recently, they were met at the
mouth of the slope by a large crowd of
women from the adjacent Hecksherville val-
ley, who besought them to stand by their
striking brethren, and offered, if they
would, "to share their last crust with
them." As an earnest of their good
faith, the women offered them substantial
contributions, which they had brought
with them, consisting of bread, meat and
potatoes. Little or no attention was paid
to this novel appeal.

Express train No. 8, on the New York,
Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was
thrown from the track by a broken frog,
while passing Steamburg Station, N. Y.
The engine and the first two cars passed
over in safety, but the third coach left
the rails, and dashed into a caboose of
the freight train lying on a side track,
killing Miss Hattie Abbott, aged seven-
teen, who was a passenger, en route to
Boston, in company with Mrs. Cyren-
den and Miss Bessie Baxter; George Ellis,
Meadville, Pa., conductor of the freight
train; James Dean, of Meadville, brake-
man of the freight train.

INEASE SPAINARDS.
Dispatches from Huevera, Spain, states
that the mob of riotous miners, now on
strike, being ordered to disperse, refused
to do so and were fired upon by troops,
and many were killed. The governor
stayed from the balcony of the municipal
building, and tried to restore order, but
the crowd roared his voice with shouts
and fired pistols and threw dynamite
cartridges at the soldiers.

We will say to a thoughtless inquirer
that an old maid is always a young mar-
ried woman—when she gets married.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN FARMER'S THOUGHTS ARE TURNING TO.

Intensive Farming the Order of the Day—
What Progressive Women Are Doing—
About Eggs, Butter, Tobacco, Etc.

GOLDEN WORDS.

There are many farms in the South
yielding a scanty living for all con-
cerned, where it would be wise to sell
one-half the mules, one-half the plows
and other implements, one-half the land
or let it rest, and improve with half the
labor, and invest the money saved in fer-
tilizers, improved stock and improved
implements, and such appliances as may
be needed to reduce loss and waste. The
farmer who confines his best efforts and
skill to a small portion of his farm and
still continues the whole area in cultiva-
tion has practically only reduced area
without reducing expenses.—*Southern
Cultivator.*

A WOMAN'S WORK.
"I have raised ever so many chickens,"
says a lady in St. Mary's Parish, La., "and
been very successful. My chicken eggs
alone some months bring me \$12 or \$15,
and during grinding season I have made
from \$75 to \$100 easily. My chicken
sales keep my pockets amply supplied
with cash." So mote it be in thousands
of country homes all over our dear old
poverty-stricken Southland. We ask
what able-bodied white man or able
negro is making as much money planting
cotton? Echo answers none, and this is
being done with only a lady's spare time.
What is here said of the women of Lou-
isiana is also true of the women of many
other Southern States.—*Exchange.*

TOBACCO.
The best soil for growing the "Black
Wrapper" is a dark, rich loam. Black
loam is inclined to make dark tobacco.
The manure should be well rotted, if any
can be had. Fresh manure inclines to
fire up and "heat" the tobacco, and
should not be used. If a fertilizer is used it
should not be put immediately in the hill,
it will do better to scatter it around the
hill. The soil should be broken deep and
well pulver