

-PUBLISHED SVERY THURSDAY BY-J. J. STEWART, Editor and Proprietor.

SALISBURY, N. C.

| PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Year | sir, are the only sum |
|------------------------------------|--|
| | like a sything I ever of the human race." |

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

The French Council has taken off the Legion of Honor list 157 persons who secured their crosses fraudulently, and has suspended sixty-six others pending a more thorough examination.

It is now possible for a traveler to go direct by rail from the City of Mexico to British Columbia, a distance of 6,000 miles. This has been made possible by the recent completion of the California and Oregon railway.

A redwood tree recently felted near Humboldt, Col., measured 16 feet in diameter one way and 20 feet in the other at the stump. It was 200 feet long, tapering to a diameter of 8 feet, and contained enough timber to construct a small village.

Dr. William A. Hammond, the eminent New York physician, is about to publish a paper, in which he maintains that there is no physiological necessity for death, and that but for ignorance or disregard of natural laws and conditions man would never die.

Confederate money and bonds find a ready sale at good prices in Nashville and some other Southern cities, records the New York World. Many of the purchasers are curiosity seekers, who buy the bills for relics, but there are many other buyers who invest in the notes in the fond hope that they may some day be redeemed.

Wisconsin, has given to the Regents of Mount Vernon a small volume entitled, "A View of the War," which once belonged to George Washington. One of the fly leaves bears the following inscription in Lord Erskine's handwriting, addressed to Washington: "It has been my good fortune through life to be associated. with the most talented and distinguished mer of Europe; but you, sir, are the only suman being for whom I ever felt a reverential awe, totally unlike a oything I ever felt for any other

Prof. Blaisdell, of Beleit College,

David Dudley Field has been impressing upon a Congressional committee what he believes to be the unwisdom of going to Europe for our State names when we are so rich in the musical words of the Indian. New York, he said, was just about the worst name that could have been selected for an American State. President Lincoln, he thought. when we are so rich in the musical words State. President Lincoln, he thought, ought to have insisted that West Vir. ginia was too poor a name with which to admit a new State, when Cumberland and Kanawha were so available; and instead of New Mexico we should have had Montezuma. Wherefore he hopes that hereafter we will have no such misnamings when Territories apply for State-

hood. About three months ago, some days before the departure for Copenhagen of the Emperor of Russia, Baron Hirsch sent a letter to the Czar, in which he- offered the sum of £2,000,000 to found in Russia primary schools for the Jews, and £40,000 to be at the disposal of the Czar for works of charity. On the return of the Czar he heard the verbal report of his minister of the interior, and signed the acceptance of the gift. The £2,000,

000 have been or are to be paid into the Bank of England, and Baron Rothchild and Baron de Worms, who are appointed trustees, and who will be replaced in case of death, will receive the interest of the sum so deposited. It is estimated that with the annual interest of about £100,000 it will be possible to open 1,000 schools, receiving 50,000 children.

In 1887 the South made a larger corr

NATIONAL CAPITAL. HOG FOOD.

INTERESTING DOTS ABOUT OUR UNITED STATES' OFFICIALS.

Gossip About the White House-Army and Nuvy Matters-Our Relations With Other Countries and Nations.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was the following: Senate bill for a public building at Norfolk, Va.; \$250,-000. Mr. Berry addressed the Senate on the subject of the president's message. The Senate then proceeded to the con-sideration of bills on the calendar, only those being taken up to which there was no objection. The total number of bills bassed is 611, nearly all of a local character, and only two of interest in the Mary's, Satilla, Little Satilla and Crooked rivers in Georgia and Florida..... In the House Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, reported adversely the resolution calling upon the postmaster-general for the following information relative to sending seeds through the mail. A report accompanying the resolutions states that the resolution partakes more of a criticism of the standing law, a protest against its enforcement, an arraignment of the postmaster-general for enforcing the law, than of a proper resolution of inquiry. In the Senate, Mr. Blair called up the

question of the second reading of the bill introduced by him some time since to give preference to disabled Confederate soldiers as between men who had been disloyal, in appointments to civil flice. Mr. Riddleberger said that he could not see the force of the objections made to the bill. Mr. Edmunds opposed the second reading of the bill, and remarked that in most parliamentary bodies in civilized countries, the chief discussion on the broad merits of a bill takes place on the question: "Shall the bill be read the second time?" Nobody objected to Confederate soldiers or Confederate citizens sitting in either house of Congress. They did not occupy such seats not because they had been Confederates, but because (the period of hostility having passed away) they stood just like every other citizen-no better.

no worse. Without disposing of the question, the Senate took up the House bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Stewart, authorizing the deposit of gold or silver bullion and the issuance of coin certificats therefor.... In the House, Mr. O'Farrall, of Virginia, called up and the House adopted a resolution of the committee on elections in the contested election case of Wrothington vs. Post, from the tenth Illinois district. The resolution confirms the right of Post, the sitting member. A bill was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar for a public building at Staunton, Va. Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, from the committee on railways and canalss reported a bill to provide for ascertaining the propriety and feasibility of constructing a gulf and lakes water way. Committee

DOTS FOR FARMERS.

If hogs are fed liberally with Georgia collards throughout the season, cholera will be a very rare complaint. Among the later improved hog crops, the partic-ular variety of peanut, known as the "Spanish" peanut, has met with almost universal favor. It is early, productive and very easily cultivated and harvested.

SWEET POTATOES.

Nothing is gained by very early planting of sweet potatoes, except to insure a larger area from a given-sized bed by drawing and setting the first slips that appear and getting them out of the way of the next crop. Slips planted out in April require more cultivation and rarely produce so well as those planted in May an I June. The ground for the first and each successive planting should be kept in mellow condition by occasional plowing and re-bedding. By no means should slips be set out after a rain until the beds' have been freshened by rebed sing, or at least listing. Slips set in a sodden bed rarely do well. But more next month on this subject.

COTTON.

This is a work that many farmers think should be done "in a hurry," and with the smallest expenditure of labor. It is all very well to perform a given job in good s:vle with the least labor, but it is well to consider that by taking a little more time and expending a little more labor and care at planting, much future work may be saved. The first requisite to securing a good stand and subsequent good yield is good, sound, carefully se-lected planting seed of an improved kind of cotton. There is no great difference in the productiveness of the different varieties offered for sale. Their chief general merit consists in and depends upon the fact that the seed have been selected with more or less care for a number of years. Farmers often plant seed that appear to be sound and "all right," but on account of imperfect 'development or partial heating, it is found that the vitality of many of the germs is either originally defective or it has been impaired. The result is a poor stand of feeble, dying plants. Secure seed of good s lection, even if no more than enough to plant a small field from which to save seed next fall, and test the vitality of any that may be doubtful by planting early a few handsful in a warm, sunny exposure in the garden or in a hot-bed. FARM STOCK.

SOUTHERN GOSSIP. BOILED DOWN FACTS AND FAN-

CIES INTERESTINGLY STATED.

Accidents on Land and on Sen-New Enter-prises-Sulcides--Religious, Temperance and Social Matters.

The dry-goods house of John Gilgan & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., has assigned for the benefit of their creditors.

Two white men and a negro were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Lucas mills, in Cookeville, Tenn.

Thomas P. Miller & Co., private bank ers of Mobile, Ala., failed and made a general assignment. It is thought that t e liabiliti s are about \$150,000, and assets \$50,000.

Mrs. Grubbs, a widow, attempted suicide in Birmingham, Ala., by leaping into a large storm water sewer, which had been tilled to overflowing by heavy rains, A colored woman who saw the sttempt, caught the lady's arm and held her head above water until a policeman arrived.

Charles E. Cross, president, and Samuel C. White, cashier, of the National bank of Raleigh, N. C., were arrested at Toronto, Canada, on information telegraphed from Raleigh, charging them with forgery. Inside the lining of Cross's overcoat was found \$9,459, and in Whites, \$15,255. Of this amount, \$600 was in unsigned currency bills.

Several houses were blown down in Greenville, S. C., and four children, who were in one of them, narrowly escaped death, being completely covered up by the falling debris. Chas, Williams was also badly crippled. The storm was going in a northeastern direction, its track being about one hundred yards wide. It did its work in a moment and was over.

Deputy Sheriff Ruff, of Spring Creek, Madison county, N. C., with a posse of four men, went to arrest Gaither Reese because he refused to pay a bill of costs. taxed in a lawsuit. Reese attempted to escape, and when he refused to halt, he was fired on and his brains were scattered on the ground. The posse were arrested by the indignant citizens and lodged in

In the trial of Col. Hamilton at Brandon, Miss., for the murder of Gambrell the editor, this being the sixth week, one white and one colored witness put the carriage on the bridge during the On many Southern plantations enough - shooting. The sensation of the day was, peas, potatoes and small grain is wasted | the court ordered the sheriff to search every person applying to be admitted

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Understood Feminine Nature -

Poor Blind Man-A Valuable Animal for Sale-A Degenerate Son-Etc., Etc.

Photographer (to sitter)-"I saw you at Church last Sunday, Miss Smith."

"Yes, and your friend Miss Brownif you could raise your chin a tride. thanks-and what an atroc ous looking hat sie had on. (After a pause.) There, Miss Smith, it is over, and I think we have caught a very pleasant expression. -New York Sun.

inconvenience.

dinner." -- Siftings.

"A watch dog."

"Strange?"

the crash came.'

learn !"-Tid-Bits.

"Yes."

"Good one, is he?"

"I should say so."

A Valuable Animal

"Grigsby, let me sell you a dog.

"Why do you want to sell him?"

around."-Ne'raska State Journal.

"I can't get in the house when he's

A Degenerate Son.

I would be able to adjust matters before

Old Cræsus-"Bah! How do you sup-pose I would be able to give bail for you

to-day, if I hadn't been more discreet in

my time, about matters of this sort? But

there, my boy; live and learn, live and

Explained.

phrase 'carrying coals to Newcastle.'"

Wife-"What is meant, John, by the

"What sort of a beast is het"

A Poor Blind Man.

"Pooh! I'd like to see the Missoury ury that'd fine a woman for not leaven' her soap-bilin' when it was at a critical p'int, as one might say. Tell the jedge-'ll come to-morrow, if we don't butcher our peegs then; an' if we do, I'll come

her back-yard, busily engaged in stirring a boiling, bubbling mass, in a large black kettle. He stated his business,

"But I tell you that won't do. You must come now."

"I should say I did. I can't read the "Lookee, young man, you think I'm a bill of fare like I used to. Yesterday I foo'? I reckon you never made any overlooked two kinds of soup and soap, d'd you? If you had you'd know slipped up on the custard pie. I can that _____ ne.er tell now when I am through with

"What does the jedge care about your soap?'

"Well, what do I care 'bout the jedge, if it comes to that? Law's law and soap's soap. Let the jedge 'tend to his law, an' I'll tend to my soap. The good book says there's a time for everything, an' this is my time for a bar'l o' saft soap." "Well, madan, if you want to be fined for contempt of court, all right. you will be fined sure as ___."

"Bah! I know all 'bout the law, an' there ain't anything in it, nor in the Constitution of the United States, nor in the Declaration of Injeependence, nor in nothin' else, that says a woman's got Old Cræsus-"Tom, I'm disgusted to leave a kittle o' half-cooked soap, and with you. How could you be such an go off to court, when she ain't a mind ass as to get caught in a defalcation?" to. I guess I know a little law my-Tom-"I'm very sorry, sir. I thought |self."-Tid-Bi's.

Acting in Japan.

The Japanese school of acting might be called a natural one, the whole progress of the play being carried on in the quiet, even tones of every day. There is little bombast or rant except in the classical interludes, when everything is as stilted and conventional as possible. Pathos is always deep and long drawn. and the last tear is wrung from the eyes. of the addience, that responds with handkerchiefs to the slightest appeal to the

"Why, court's in session, and the case s now on trial. They want you by 100n." "Well, I ain't going. You think I'm going off and leave this hull kittle o" aft soap to spile. just to please your old court? No, sirree!"

and she said

"I can't go to-day."

"What's the hurry?"

"But you must,

"Why, my dear madam, you must. -Sitter-"Oh, did you?" ou really don't seem to undertand---' "I understand that I've got a big kittle o' splendid soap grease on to bile.

and it'll make thin, sticky soap, if it ain't finished to-day. You go back and tell the jedge so." "You'll be fined for ____"

Col. Hamilton Milton is celebrated at

Austin, Texas, as being able to eat more without a rest this any other two men in the city. Of late his eyesight has be come affected. Gilhooly a-ked him the some day next week." other day if he experienced any serious

The last Chinese "census" was in 1887, and the population was 319,383. 500 for China proper, or 200 to the square mile. For the Empire, 382,429,-572, or an average of 85 to the square mile. Rhode Island has 255, Massachusetts 221, New Jersey 161, Connecticut 128, New York 106 to the square mile. England has nearly 500. China is a very sparsely settled country by comparison.

According to the St. James Gazette. the British Viceroy of India rules more subjects than the Emperor of Russia, the President of the United States, and the President of the French republic, taken together; he has more real opportunities of usefulness than President Carnot or President Cleveland, and his outward state and dignity in his dominions are scarcely less than that of the Czar himself.

One case of advertising for a wife has turned out well, moralizes the New York Mail and Express, and it was an international match at that. Miss Gold, of Susvex, in England, agreed in that way to marry a Mississippi farmer ramed Mitchell, and started for this country on the ship Scholten. In the wreck of that steamer Miss Gold behaved so bravely that Mit hell thought she was worth 'going to England for, and so they were married at the bride's home.

Nussbaum, the celebrated specialist, in a recent work on surgery, calls it an "accident" when a surgeon, in performing a difficult operation, leaves in the body a piece of sponge, or a pair of pincers, or a piece of India rubber tub ing, thereby causing the patient's death through blood poisoning, and, therefore, recommends the practice of counting all instruments, sponges, etc., both before and after the operation, by way of a check, for then you can easily ascertain whether you have forgotten to take out something or not.

The growth of hotels in this country is astounding. On an average forty hotels are destroyed by fire every month in the United States. But while forty hotels burn down sixty-five are erected, so that the gain greatly exceeds the loss. Two hundred and seventy-three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year are expended by hotels in the purchase of provisions and supplies. Much as the community may grumble at the hotel accommodations of this country, the fact remains that we have the best hotels in the world.

crop than ever before. Fortunate as this would be under any circumstances," ob serves the Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore, "it was exceedingly fortunate in view of the extremely short crop in the West and the consequent high prices. The increase in the South's 1887 corn crop over that of 1886 will keep at least \$30,000 000 in that section that would would otherwise have gone West. As

the planting season returns it becomes of great importance that Southern farmers should be urged to plant more largely than ever of corn. Before another crop is raised the West will be almost bare of corn, and stocks will be at such a low point than an unusually heavy crop for of the whole. the whole country would be so greatly needed to supply the deficiency of 1887 and to meet current wants that prices would still continue high, even if the yield be very large. It is very important, therefore, not only for the good of the South in general, but especially for the prosperity of the farmers 'that they would again raise a large crop The South ought to do even better in this line than last year, and Southern

farmers will make a serious mistake if they do not plant for a large crop of corn and also of oats. We believe that

The full accounts of the extent of the recent flood in North China come by way of the English papers. The following extract from a letter to the London Nonconformist is a terrible revelation: "A stupendous disaster has overtaken an immense and populous tract of country in North China. About the end of October last the mighty Yellow River, which in 2,500 years has changed its course five or six times, has once more burst out of its old channel at a point about 300 miles from the coast. Frantic efforts were made to close the breach in the embankments, which had been sodden and weakened by ten days' continuous rain, but all was in vain. The breach finally widened to a breadth of 1,200 yards,

every paper in the South would do well

to urge this matter upon it readers."

through which /issued the whole contents of the current's. The escaped torrent in its progress to the sea was swelled by other rivers, whose channels it invaded, until, at last, it was a volume of water thirty miles wide, and from ten to thirty feet deep. The absence of railways and telegraphic communication must have made flight much more difficult than it would have been in a country of more advanced civilization. Walled towns and multitudinous villages were swept away by the raging flood. In a tract of terrifory about thirty miles square, 1,500 villages were submerged. Accounts necessarily differ as to the number of persons drowned. A correspondent tc Tombigbee, \$12,900. In Florida none of the London Time, writing from Pekin, the livers gets over \$10,000, except the thinks it can hardly be less than one St. Johns, which gets \$150,000. Pen million, and probably is not so high as sacola harbor \$35, 000. two. Still, he admits that the European in Pekin, who by his relations with the Chinese Government is in a position to A newspaper man at Clarksville, Ga., be better informed than any one else, has knowing the character of the LaPrade put the number at seven millions."

The survivors of the 1st Georgia volunteer regiment, Col. Jas. H. Brown, (the only organization raised for the Federal cause n Georgia), has applied to Congress for back pay. There was some informality about their muster-in.

GOSSIP.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, addressed the Senate committee on interstate commerce on the Spooner interstate telegraph bill. He said he did not appear to oppose a fair and reasonable enactment for the regulation of the telegraph. Incidently he referred to the fact that the property of his company was worth \$80,000,000.

A conspiracy had been formed by eighteen or twenty of the more desperate of the prisoners in the district jail, who are under sentence to Albany penitentiary, to murder the guards, if necessary, release their fellow prisoners and make their escape. In some unknown way the prisoners had come into possession of a wire rope, by means of which they were to reach the corridor, thence making a desperate break for liberty; but it was found that the rope was too short for their purpose, and so the plot was changed. This time they were to ask for a bath, and when taken to the bathroom were to make an onslaught on the guards with pistols and knives, or whatever else they could lay their hands on.

The river and harbor bill has been completed. It aggregates \$19,432,783, and is the largest bill of the kind ever introduced. Georgia is fairly well provided for in the bill, and the amount given her is divided as follows: Harbors-Brunswick, \$35,000, Savannah. \$90,000; Cumberland Sound, \$112,500. Rivers-Altamaha, \$10,000; Chattahoochee, \$15,000; Coosa, to complete, \$60,-00; Flint, \$20,000; Ocmulgee, \$10,000; Oconee, to complete, \$10,500; Savannah, below Augusta, \$21,000. In connection with the Savannah, the bill says \$21,000 is appropriated for completing the project recommended in the engineer's report for the year ending June 30, 1887, which is estimated to cost \$80,000, thus committing the government

to produce, if consumed by swine, enough bacon for the family of the proprietor, and enough hay dries in the fields, if harvested and fed in connection with cotton seed, to produce more value in beef and milk than the cotton crop upon the plantation will bring after paying cost of production of the latter. We fail to utilize the very forces of nature which do our bidding most willingly and profitably. So true is this that the measure of success of the tillers of the soil in the South may be very accurately engaged by the attention given to stock-breeding. Stock on the farm often utilize with profit vegetable growths which would, unconsumed, not only 'remain without profit, but prove a positive injury. The most prosperous farmers are those who avail themselves of the animal factory to the fullest extent, and while the "cottontott" is wearing out his land, the stock farmer is annually and rapidly improving his. The introduction of thor-

oughbred mules all over the South would in two years double the value of live stock in the section. A Merino buck introduced to a flock of "native" ewes will raise the wool product in the off-

spring from two and a half to five pounds per annum and capita. A Shorthorn bull will add 200 pounds to the twoyear-old bullocks .- Atlanta, Ga., Southern Cultivator.

RIOTOUS SWITCHMEN.

The first encounter between sympathizers of the striking switchmen, and men who have replaced them, took place at Chicago, Ill., when a switch engine and its crew attempted to transfer some freight cars to the Northwestern tracks. A crowd of switchmen of other roads were about the place, and began to jeer at the new men on the "Q" engine. When the train reached Kezsic street and Western avenue it ran off; a number of cars were ditched. The mob then set upon the crew of the engine and the train, and the fireman and engineer took to their heels. getting numerous cuffs as they escaped. The new switchmen followed suit, and were pursued and roughly used by the crowd, which was made up of the toughest kind of men. Six or eight Pinkerton men were disarmed and beaten, and Division Superintendent John Bester, of the Burlington road, who was on the freight train, was also badly used up. a Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul switchman was arrested, and this precipitated a strike of 174 switchmen, twentyeight engineers and twenty firemen on the St. Paul road, when it was known that he had been arrested. The crowd followed him to the station house and endeavored to get him released. When the crowd realized that their comrade had to remain in the police station, the St. Panl men decided to strike, and immediately deserted their engines. The whole yard's force of switchmen, engineers and firemen, 227 in all, quit work, leaving 28 engines standing on the track. In an hour or two, two officials of the St. Paul succeeded in having Quirk released on bail. He went at once to where the strikers were in session, and his pres-

into the court room, saying that if any pistols or any deadly weapons were found, that he would visit the severest punishment in his power.

A case of inhuman treatment to prisoners in the Pulaski county jail, at Little Rock, Ark., was brought out in the trial of Steve Inman, for assault and battery upon a prisoner, Tom Brooks (colored), who was confined in the jail on a charge of insanity. Inman was acting as jailer or guard at the time, and the insane negro refused to obey him, when the guard persuaded himself that it was his duty to lash the poor imbecile. He according placed some strong cord or cloth about the prisoner's wrist, drew him up until his toes hardly touched the floor, and administered the lash to his back. Inman submitted his case and asked the clemency of the court, who gave him the highest penalty the law provides for, \$200 fine. Not being able to pay his fine, he was himself placed in the jail to suffer some of the horrors of prison life.

VETERANS' REUNION.

The arrangements for the reunion of the survivors of the army of the Potomac with the survivors of the army of northern Virginia are progressing very satisfactorily. Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis will deliver the oration, Geo. Parsons Lathrop the poem, and Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, the address of welcome. Some distinguished Confederate general will be selected to make the reply to the address of welcome. The reunion will be on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July next at Gettysburg and will conclude with a grand banquet. The president of the United States, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and many other distinguished officers on both sides of the contest will be present. The following is the committee from the Army of the Potomac and Confederates can address any of them for further information: Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. A.; Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A.; Capt. James Beale; Gen, Francis C. Barlow; Maj. C. A. Rice; Col. W. L. Tidball; Gen. Daniel F. Sickles; Gen. Joseph B. Carr; Gen. Chas. K. Graham; Col. W. C. Church Gen. E. D. Keyes; Gen. D. W. Couch; Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Gen. F. J. Porter; Gen. S. W. Crawford; Gen. C. A. Whittier; Gen. M. T. McMahon; Gen. T. W. Hyde; Gen. J. F. Hartranft; Gen. John G. Parke; Gen. C. G. Howard, Gen. Charles Devins: Gen. Carl Schurz Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Gen. Gco. S. Greene, Gen. A. Pleasant, Gen. J. B. McIntosh. Gen. John Hammond, U. S A., Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., Col. Andrew Cowan, Maj James E. Smith, Gcn. Nathaniel P. Banks, Gen. H. A. Williams, Gen. N. W. Day, Col. R. B. Erwin, Maj. Chas. Appleby, Gen. E. L. Mollineaux, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Gen. N. M. Curtis, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Gen. E. Tremaine, Gen. Mai. J. B. Fassitt. Officers Army of the Potomac Society; Gen. Horatio C. King, Secretary, 38 Park Row, N. Y.; Col. Samuel Truesdell, Treasurer, 18 Broadway, N. Y. MINE EXPLOSION.

Husband-"It is a metaphor, my dear. showing the doing of something that is emotional side. Tragedy is very tragic, unnecessary." and murders more gory than we would

Wife-"I don't exactly understand. quite enjoy. Death on the Japanese-Give me an illustration, a familiar one." Husband-"Well, if I was to bring and the antics of the fencers, the wonyou home a book entitled: 'How to Talk,' that would be carrying coals to Newcastle."-Boston Courier.

Leap Year Proposal. "Leap year is a great suap, isn't it?" re-

marked Snobkins. "Just why?" queried Smith. "A girl proposed to me last night." "No, you don't say?" "Yes, and I accepted." Worse and more of it. How did it

happen? "Simplest thing in the world. She proposed to me to leave the house or she would call her father, and I left. That was all. "-- Washington Critic.

Plowing in California.

Southern California Agent-"There. sir, look over into that field. Did you ever see a man plow so easily as that?" Eastern Farmer-"By gum! plow does seem to go easy, don't it? The man seems to enjoy it."

"Yes, sir; keeps jumping and dancing along like a boy; just see his heels fly " "Looks a good deal like a jig, I must Little Boy (native)-"Pop ain't dancin': he's tryin' ter keep outen the way o' the

tarantulas an' rattlesnakes wot he turns up."- Omaha World. Confession Good for the Soul." He (holding a skein of worsted while

she winds)-"Do you notice how my hand trembles, Miss Julia:" She (shyly) --- "Yes, Mr. Sampson."

He-"And cannot you divine the cause ?" She (shyness increasing)-"'N-no, Mr. Sampson.

He-"Miss Julia, I have a confession to make. Will you hear it?" She (shyness becomes painful as she

anticipates a proposal)-"If you like, Mr. Sampson.' He-"I was out with some of the boys last night, and it was 2 o'clock when I reached home."- Sittings.

How to Frighten Drummers. Friend-"Don't you have a great many drummers coming in and boring you with their samples and their talk?" Merchant-"A good many drummers come in here, but they don't bore me." "Don't they ask you to look at their

samples?" "No." "Don't they ask you to give them orders!

"No; they go right out without saying a word.

"How do you manage to get rid of them?" "It's the simp est thing in the world. I put a plug hat and an open gripsack on the counter every morning. When a and reached the open air. He was able

stage always results from sword cuts. derful endurance of the hacked victims and the streams of red paint that pour from all over them before they die are rather too much. The audience enjoys this, however, and they shout, shrick and whoop with delight when a good gory combat goes on. To express greater approval they throw pieces of their clothing or any of their value 1 belongings on the stage, just as excited young ladies at the opera hurl their bouquets at Patti, amd Queens draw o'f diamond rings and bracelets to hand to Nilsson. A foreigner who saw the rain of coats, sashes, etc., falling on the stage after a thrilling scene, tossed his hat over, too. It was an old one that he did not care for. He had a soft cap in his pocket, and he thought it rather a nice thing to be able to follow the fashion of the country. At the end of the play the manager brought his hat to him and asked for the \$10. The enthusiast then found that all the things tossed to the star were merely pledges to be afterward redeemed by money, the actors having a regular schedule, so much for a coat, a kimono, a sash and a pipe; and corresponding sums for foreigners' hate and loose articles. The enthusiast sadly paid his \$10 and took back his abused nat, as the manager only bowed and con-

tinued to hold out in spite of his generous protests in wishing the star to keep it as a small souvenir.

Crawling Through Fire For Life.

Hiram Coller, engineer at the Glendale (Pennsylvania), iron works, had a frightful experience and narrow escape from a shocking death a few days ago. He had crawled into one of the boilers in his charge for the purpose of cleaning it, taking with him a can of crude petroleum. He placed this can in the boiler, near the open end, and crept to the other end of the boiler While he was examining the interior the oil in the can exploded by some mysterious cause and it caught fire. The end of the boiler was at once filled with the flame of the burning oil. Engineer Coller crouched down in his end of the boiler, with his back to the flames, supposing that he could hold out against the heat and smoke of the fire until the oil was all consumed. The heat became so intense and the smoke so dense and suffocating, however, that Coller saw he must either escape from the boiler at once or meet with a terrible death. The only way for him to escape was to crawl through the flame and smoke Letween him and the opening in the boiler. His progress was necessarily slow, and his torture, as he passed through the three or more feet of solid fire, was frightful. He held his breath to prevent inhaling the flame, and closed his eyes to protect them from the fire, drammer sees these signs of another to get but a few feet from the boiler drummer being on the premises he goes when he fell unconscious. His clothing off. Every ten minutes in the day a was in flames, but they were quickly ex-

For the first time savage Africa is to figure next year in an International Exposition. France intends to set apart considerable space in the coming world's fair to the great region in Western Soudan which it has appropriated. The veteran explorer, Mr. Colin, has already begun the work of collecting the products of the country that are of interest to science and commerce, such as woods, medicinal patts dyestuffs and oil products, as well as arms, clothing, musical instruments and other a ticles which have their part in the daily life of the natives. Mr. Chollet also is making collections in the French Congo region, and hopes to contribute to the fair the novel spectacle of a complete native village, with all its huts and customary surroundings, and the natives engaged in their usual industries, such as food preparing, pipe and pottery making and blacksmithing. A bit of tropical Africa transplanted to Paris will be a novel feature, and it is very fitting that a part of the world that is now absorbing much enterprise and capital should be represented in the big show.

" Perfect" Butter.

came to him that on the opposite side of the mountain from the LaPrade, a dis-Prof. L. B. Arnold, the famous dairy expert, says he never judged but one sample of butter which came up to the tance of three and a half miles, there was standard of "perfect." That one was gold in large quantities. The informant, Coot Evans, told such a wonderful story from a dairy whose product sells regularly in Boston for S0 cents a pound. that no attention was paid to the report. The cream for this butter was raised by only to remember what he had said intense refrigeration, and kept thus till Later, a story of similar character was enough had accumulated for a churning. circulated which was accompanied by It was then ripened and churned. When quartz that actually showed up the vel properly granulated the buttermilk was low metal. Without delay, W. F. Lawdrawn from the butter, which was then rence was soon in Rabun county, where rolled and pressed into solid condition he found the gold existing in considerawith the least possible working. ble quantities, contained in what might

be termed mexhaustible masses of fine Owing to the high price of coal the colored quartz, laying in regular stratified cordwood industry has been revived in form. Nine veins were discovered lying Connecticut, and large numbers of close together and running parallel with people have reverted to the old-fashioned | each other. wood stoves.

tically giving the Savannah \$106,000. ence put them in good humor, and it was The Alabama rivers are provided for as follows: Alabama, \$20,000; Black War- speedily resolved that a resumption of rior, \$100,000; Tallapoosa, \$75,000; Warrior, below Tuscaloosa, \$18,000; work was the proper course to pursue.

the new project and prac-

GEORGIA GOLD MINE.

mine, and knowing that gold must ex-ist outside of that lone spot, has kept

watch over that locality until a report

TEXAS ALLIANCE.

The farmers of Texas have got up a combine worthy of note all over the Union. They have organized a stock company with unlimited capital-that is, more money is offered than can be at present used-to erect exchanges, warehouses and manufactories for the sale of cotton and its manufacture, and the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements. The several hundred acres north of known as the Cole fair grounds, have been purchased and are being put in order for the reception of machinery for making plows, hoes, rakes, buckets, harness and many other articles, as well as a cotton factory with 20,000 spindles. A cotton exchange and warehouse is being crected in the heart of the city, where, perhaps, half of the crop of the state will be sold by sample.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

Lawyer Andrews, of New York City, who is pressing the indictments against Jay Gould and Russell Sage, says that George Gould, the son of Jay Gould, offered him a bribe of \$30,000 to betray his clients, and not press the charge in a criminal court.

An explosion occurred at Rich Hill, Mo., that entirely wrecked the mine and buried in the debris over one hundred miners, who were cut off from all means of escape. Rich Hill is located in Bates county, one hundred miles south of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific. It is the center of the coal mining distirct. Superintendent Sweeney and his assistants immediately begin the work of rescuring imprisoned miners and had taken out fifteen men when a second explosion took place, and Superintendent Sweeney and his aides were imprisoned. It is thought that the loss of life will foot up fully one hundred.

FOR A NICKEL.

Nathan Pinckney and Jack Green, two colored roustabouts of Charleston, S. C., became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards, in the low sailors' boarding house of Thomas Douglass, corner of Elliott street and Gadsden alley. Green won a nickel from Pinckney and they drew knives; the quarrel ending by Pinckney killing the other by stabbing him through the heart In Atlanta, Ga., Neil Starks, a colored boy, blew out his little brother's brains, and wounded his cousin, Tom Crowley, because they won a nickel from him at a game of cards.

drummer comes to the door, looks at the tinguished by workmen who were near. gripsack, and goes away, and I am left Coller's hair and whiskers were burned in peace."-Rifcings.

He Figured on It. "Got a pencil?" asked a farmer on the jury .- Rochestor Union. market yesterday of a citizen. "Now,

then, let's figure a bit?" "What on?"

about dusk. One boy in particular up citizens of the various States: Grand River avenue has bothered me a great deal by 'hitching on.' The other ite boys; Vermont, Green Mountain boys:

and didn't seem to care much about it. Delaware, blue hen's chickens; Mary-He rode about a mile and then got off land, clam humpers; Virginia, beagles; without his cap."

six empty bags worth 35 cents each. He Florida, fly up the creeks; Louisiana, slashed into three bags full of oats with Creoles: Texas, beef heads; Afkansas, his knife and let 'em run' out. He threw toothpicks; Missouri, pukes; Tennetsee, away a new tea kettle which cost me 89 whelps; Kentucky, cornerackers; Ohio, cents, and he dropped overboard a horse buckeyes; Indiana, hoosiers; Illinois, blanket for which I paid \$1. Add up suckers; Michigan, wolverines; Wisconthese sums, subtract a two-shilling |sin, badgers; Minnesota, gophers; Iowa, cap and see how much I came out ahead." hawkeyes; California, gold hunters; Ne--Detroit Free Press.

Soap vs. Law. A Missouri constable rode out to a farm near St. Joe armed with a subporna for a woman who was wanted as a witness in a case in court. He found her in hre called blue noses; of Canada, canuc ks

to the roots, and his face hands and neck. and other parts of his body were terrribly blistered. He received no fatal in-

State Nicknames.

"Well, I come in most every day with something, and generally start for home lowing list of nicknames applied to the

Maine, foxes; New Hampshire, grannight I thought I'd give him a lesson. When he got on I grabbel his cap." "And the boy?" Hit difference in the boys, vermon, difference in the boys; Rhode Island, gun flints; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; New York, Knickerbockers; "He sat down on some bags of oats I New Jersey, blues or clam catchers: hadn't sold and was taking back home, Pennsylvania, Penamites or leather heads, "'Eut what about the figures?' North Carolina, tuckoes; South Caro-''Eut what about the figures?' North Carolina, tuckoes; South Caro-liaa, weasels; Georgia, buzzards; Ala-bama, lizards; Mississippi, tadpoles; vada, sage hens; Oregon, hard cases; Nebraska, bug eaters; Kansas, jay hawk-