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OUR LEGISLATORS.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate and House Convene After the Holiday Recess.

WEDNESDAY.—HOUSE.—There were only seventy-five members in attendance when Speaker Carlisle called the House to order at noon.

On motion of Mr. White, of New York, a bill was passed providing that the omission by the sender to place the lawful postage on a letter bearing a special delivery stamp, shall not hinder or delay the transmission and delivery thereof, but that the lawful postage shall be collected on delivery.

The House devoted most of the day to the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

The bill being taken up, Mr. Cripp's amendment increasing the appropriation for Savannah harbor from \$20,000 to \$200,000 was rejected.

At 4:20 the House adjourned. SENATE.—Nearly all the Senators were present at the session to-day and the tariff bill was continued, the debate being on Vest's amendment, to reduce the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc., from 10 cents per pound to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The message from the President in regard to the treaty with China was received and laid on the table. Adjourning.

THURSDAY.—HOUSE.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. It provides for the election of the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people, and for the term of six years.

It makes the President ineligible for a second term, and extends the term of members of Congress to three years, the term to expire December 31. It also provides that each session of Congress shall begin on the first Wednesday in each year.

SENATE.—The presiding officer of the Senate stated that he had examined the President's message of yesterday in reference to the convention with China, and found that it related and was supplemental to matters which had already been made public.

The message was thereupon read, laid on the table, and ordered printed. The Senate at 12:20 resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on Vest's amendment to the paragraph 313, to change the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, &c., valued at not exceeding 20 cents per pound, from 10 cents per pound to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Vance proceeded to give statistics of the production and consumption of cotton, showing the enormous increase within the last twenty years. He said that since 1866 the increase and consumption of cotton in the Northern mills had been nearly 300 per cent., and in Southern mills over 600 per cent. This result, he said, was not only astonishing, but was to him particularly gratifying.

He declared that the Senate substitute was a step backward in the direction of the dark ages, and that in the case of duties on cotton the schedule would amount to at least a half million dollars.

At the close of Vance's speech a vote was taken on Vest's amendment and it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 24. Vance moved to amend paragraph 318 ("cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, printed or printed") by substituting 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 31.2 and 41.2 cents per square yard, and he argued in favor of his amendment, but it was rejected 18 to 23.

Vance moved to amend same paragraph by reducing the rate on such cotton cloth when valued at over 13 cents per square yard from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem; rejected, 17 to 25.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Notes of New Factories and Mills Started in Our Southland—Her Exports.

A soap factory is talked of in Rock Hill, S. C.

A phosphate mine has been opened in Mount Holly, S. C.

Croqueting works are reported to be established in Salem, S. C.

B. P. Morriss has established a sassafras oil mill in Amherst, Va.

E. H. Cody, of Cincinnati, O., will start paint works in Emerson, Ga. The capacity will be 20 tons daily.

The Arkansas Development Company, of St. Louis, Mo., will develop manganese ore lands in Polk county, Ark.

E. H. Coates, manager of the Macon (Ga.) Oil and Fertilizer Co.'s works, contemplates enlarging them at a cost of \$125,000.

The German bark Joachim Christian, from Stettin, at Charleston, S. C., reports sprung a leak and had a hundred tons of kaitin pumped out at sea.

J. W. Lehman and others have organized the Southern Drug Company, of New Orleans, capital stock \$25,000, to manufacture and sell drugs, etc. Mr. Lehman is manager.

The British steamer Sunbeam, from Coosaw, S. C., for the United Kingdom, with a full cargo of phosphate rock, put Halifax short of coal and in want of repairs. She had encountered very heavy weather during which she lost boats and sails and received considerable damage about deck.

The British brig James Mason, at Wilmington, N. C., for Fleetwood, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was soon gotten under control, when it was decided to tow the brig to the railroad shoals, where she was pumped full of water and sunk. The brig had completed taking in her cargo of rosin (2,787 bbls). A survey directed that the vessel be pumped out and floated and the cargo discharged for further examination.

Nature's Clocks.

The naturalist, Thorneau, said that if he were placed in the fields after a Hip Van Winkle sleep of unknown length, he could tell the exact day of the year by the flowers around him. Other close observers of nature have claimed the same. Before the mechanical clocks were common it was an ordinary habit to read the time of day in the flowers. Every blossom has its precise hour for unfolding its petals and for shutting them. Although the light and temperature elicit these movements, there is always a strong effort made by the plant to keep its allotted time. Day flowers that are imprisoned in darkness still follow their usual out door habits. Most flowers open at sunrise and close at sunset, but there is one hour of the twenty-four when some flowers do not awaken, and there is one hour when some do begin to sleep. This motion is generally gradual, but morning flowers open rapidly, and afternoon flowers close very rapidly. Linnaeus, the father of modern botany, constructed a flower clock which would tell the hours. The following list of opening times is taken from his arrangement, and has been corroborated by other authorities:

- 1 a. m.—Purple Convulvulus.
2 a. m.—Flax de Noct.
3 a. m.—Cotton-rose.
4 a. m.—Yellow Poppy.
5 a. m.—Spotted Cat's-Ear.
6:30 a. m.—Venus Thistle.
7 a. m.—White-blossoming Cuckoo.
7:30 a. m.—Venus Looking Glass.
8 a. m.—Scarlet Pimpernel.
8:30 a. m.—Nolina.
9 a. m.—Marigold.
9:30 a. m.—Red Sandwort.
10 a. m.—Pig Marigold.
11 a. m.—White-blossoming Cuckoo.
12 m.—Blue Passion-Flower.
2 p. m.—Pink Pimpernel.
3 p. m.—Lady of the Night.
4 p. m.—Violet-blossoming Cuckoo.
5 p. m.—Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock.)
6 p. m.—White Evening Lychins (Not-blossoming Cereus).
7 p. m.—Harper's Young People.

Dengue Fever.

During the last yellow-fever pestilence in the South, there was reported an outbreak in one place of dengue, or what is commonly known in this country as "breakbone fever."

Dengue—pronounced den-ga—is characterized by severe pains in the joints, back, neck, temples and eyes, by severe prostration, and a rash somewhat resembling that of scarlet fever. More of the bodily organs may be more or less affected. The patient may have felt well up to the first moment of attack, and his first symptom may have been a pain in a single joint of his finger, which soon extends to other joints and bones.

After one or two days there is generally a remission from two to four days, when the fever returns, and this gradually subsides, but leaves the patient weak and in much pain, and recovery to health is slow. It is a self-limiting disease, with a tendency of itself to a favorable termination. In some cases it is exceedingly mild; in some it may be exceedingly severe and fatal. It is probably due to microbes, and like other diseases having a similar cause, tends to become epidemic, and may have an extensive spread. It is native to India and some other Eastern countries, but is wholly unknown in England. It has prevailed as an epidemic in the West Indies, South America and the Gulf States of the United States. Its prevalence seems dependent on some undetermined atmospheric conditions, but, like most epidemics, it follows lines of travel and social intercourse.

It seems to be well established that every epidemic of dengue has been carried directly from place to place. Its course, and the means by which it has made its journeys, are usually capable of being accurately traced.

Ceylon Tea.

Ceylon began its career as a tea-growing country under favorable circumstances. All the mythical hallucinations about tea cultivation has exploded, and the disastrous experience of India prevented Ceylon from falling into any serious errors at the outset. Several Assam planters settled in the island and brought with them a knowledge of tea cultivation and manufacture; so that, when this is taken into consideration, the success which has attended Ceylon is not so much to be wondered at after all.—London Observer.

ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM EACH STATE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Richardson has refused to sign the bill passed by the legislature accepting the Clemson bequest, and appropriating three thousand dollars for the beginning of an agricultural college. This decries the measure for the present and until further action by the legislature.

Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who is wintering in Beaufort county in this State, with Senator Butler and Congressman Elliott, has become so pleased with the climate and hunting and fishing, that he is now negotiating for the purchase of a sea island plantation, where he proposes to establish a winter home. Senator Cameron is especially delighted with the bass and drum fishing. He thinks it is not unlikely that a number of Pennsylvanians will follow his example, and purchase winter homes on the sea coast of South Carolina.

James Sistrunk, and John and Sam Green, three desperate negroes, attempted on Tuesday night to rob and murder the family of J. E. Birt, a planter in Barnwell county. After robbing the smoke house and store room, Sistrunk entered the bed room of Miss Lenora Birt, aged 17, and attempted to assault her. Her screams alarmed her father, who went to her aid, and was knocked down several times by Sistrunk. Mr. Birt and his daughter clung to the negro, however, and the three fell down the stairs together. Here two large fox hounds came to the Birt's assistance, and tore the flesh from Sistrunk's legs. He tried to escape but was too badly injured to do so. He was taken to jail, where he confessed that he and his companions plotted to murder the entire Birt family, and then fire the house.

FLORIDA.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, it is said, will probably be the next democratic candidate for governor of Florida.

A C. Lewis, United States commissioner, has brought suit against the Danville Register for five thousand dollars damages for criticizing some of his official acts.

The body of George Wrey, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Warwick, at Newport News, was found in the water, here Thursday. He had been missing since Tuesday. It is supposed he committed suicide.

The publication of the Richmond Daily Whig has been discontinued, its good will, including subscription list and unexpired advertisements, having been transferred to the Daily Times, of that city. The Whig was one of the oldest papers in the State.

Governor Fleming was inaugurated at Tallahassee January 8th. Ex-Gov Perry will return to private life.

A Tampa, Fla. citizen makes the charge that the funds sent for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers are being misapplied. It is alleged that a part of the \$500,000 raised is being devoted to the improvement of Jacksonville streets.

Governor Perry has appointed Colonel W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, Hon. B. B. Mason, of Jacksonville, and Captain James E. Ingraham, of Sanford, commissioners from the state of Florida at the Paris exposition from May to October 1890.

TENNESSEE.

The association of American Agricultural colleges and experimental stations is holding its annual convention in Knoxville, at the University of Tennessee.

The Stonefort Paper Company have filed a bill in the Chancery court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Daily American Newspaper Company, and have the same wound up as insolvent, and to collect a judgment recently obtained for about \$18,000.

GEORGIA.

The cotton seed oil mill at Elberton is making about 5,000 gallons of oil per day.

J. J. Woll, a prominent young farmer of Terrell county, was murdered by a man named Johnson, with whom he quarreled at a rural dance.

Some children, while popping fire-crackers, at Plattsburg, set fire to nineteen bales of cotton owned by Mr. L. Potter. Loss, \$500.

An Ingenious Poison Bottle Stopper.

An ingenious stopper has lately been patented for use in bottles containing poisons. The stopper is made of india rubber, and is surmounted by a perforated ball of india rubber brightly colored so as to render it distinctive in the light, and containing a bell which rattles when the bottle is moved. Thus drawing attention to the character of the contents, even though it be impossible to see the label. Such a warning stopper would have rendered impossible many of the accidents which have from time to time taken place, notably one a few months ago, when a distiller gulped his own life owing to a mistake as to a bottle containing poisonous medicine.—Casell's Family Magazine.

Raiding Liquor Establishments.

Burlington, Iowa.—An important move for the enforcement of the prohibitory law is going on. The sheriff made a raid on a wholesale liquor establishment in this city and seized about 200 barrels of whiskey and 100 cases of wine. The Hotel Duncan saloon was also subjected to a call upon the sheriff. Mayor Duncan is proprietor of this hotel. These raids have caused a great sensation among the liquor and saloon men and it is the general belief that a number of them contemplate removing beyond the limits of the State.

Carloads.

As a general rule, the following constitutes an ordinary carload: 20,000 pounds or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 60 of flour, 60 of whisky, 300 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 300 bushels of wheat, 350 of corn, 300 of oats, 400 of barley, 350 of apples, 350 of Irish potatoes, 250 of sweet potatoes, 1000 bushels of bran. Stronger cars are now built to carry much heavier loads.

THE IRISH.

They are Greatly Stirred Up Over the Evictions in Donegal.

The resumption of the evictions in the Greendore district in County Donegal, Ireland, with increased brutality on the part of the bailiffs and police has, together with outrageous sentences imposed upon Messrs Harrington and Pinnegar, aroused the people of the Catholic portion of Ireland to intense indignation which promises in some localities to lead to bloodshed.

Never in the history of evictions for the non-payment of rent, has the resistance of the Irish tenants to the enforcement of the writs issued against them under the law, been so determined as now, and never have the vindictiveness of the landlords and the zeal of the bailiffs, and police been so conspicuously manifest.

The government has resolved upon a wider and more rigid application of the Coercion act than heretofore, it is everywhere apparent; and the amount of suffering in Ireland during the next few months must be largely increased. With a determination born of the desperation which this obvious fact and the consequent hopeless outlook, the peasantry are resorting to every possible means to thwart the plans of their enemies, which the scenes enacted in County Donegal, abundantly attest; and the fight will be a long and bitter one.

Jay Gould's Orchids.

Gould's fall, as you may know, is orchids, of which he has superb specimens, worth fabulous sums. It is said his greenhouses at Irvington cost more than his residence there. The house itself is of marble, and is of the Gothic order of architecture. With the exception of a picture gallery all the rooms are comparatively small. It is a comfortable house, but not fine in the sense which is usually applied to the country seats of millionaires. Cyrus Field, Mayor Hewitt, Secretary Whitney, Charles A. Dana, and a dozen other rich New York citizens, have costlier residences than Jay Gould.

At the time when Mr. Gould's greenhouses were partly destroyed by fire they had been entirely reconstructed, at a cost of nearly \$200,000. They may almost be termed palaces of glass, so elaborately are they finished. The iron pipes alone cost \$15,000, while the stained glass decorations cost twice as much more. The head gardener, who has nine assistants, has been in Jay Gould's employment for nineteen years. He resides in an \$8000 house. The greenhouses occupy about nine acres of ground.

The gardeners are kept busy in cutting flowers, which are sent all over the country, and to the millionaires' wealthy friends. There is much care observed in their transportation, as though they were of much more value.—Boston Globe.

IS CRIME CONTAGIOUS?

Two More Horrible Murders in Great Britain. English newspapers at present teem with accounts of fiendish murders. At South Perchton, in Somersetshire, a girl ten years of age, named Davy, was outraged and then murdered. Her mother found the girl's dead body in a ditch with the head almost severed from the trunk, and the body shockingly mutilated, after the style of "Jack the Ripper's" method. The deed is supposed to have been committed by a tramp. No one has yet been arrested for the crime.

At Glasgow, Scotland, John Stevenson, a young fellow about 19 years of age, enticed a prostitute named McKenzie, into a dark court and stabbed her in the neck and abdomen. There was apparently no motive whatever for the deed but an insane freak. Stevenson was arrested and a bloody knife was found in his pocket. The only motive one can suggest for the commission of such atrocities, is that the persons responsible for them have been inflamed by reading about the Whitechapel fiend, and attempt to imitate him.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The grading and track laying on the Roanoke & Southern is now about completed from Winston, N. C., north to Walnut Cove, a distance of eighteen miles, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley. Griffin & Gordon, of Yorkville, N. C., have the contract for this section. On the line from Martinsville, Va., south to the North Carolina state line, about seven miles of grading has been done. This is the heaviest part of the line. The contract for building the line from the state line to Walnut Cove will be let immediately by the Virginia and North Carolina Construction Company, of which T. H. Fries, of Salem, N. C., is president.

The report of the operations of the railroads in South Carolina for October was recently completed by the railroad commission. There are twenty-seven lines of road in the state. The total earnings for the month were \$282,508, against \$776,102 for the corresponding month of 1887, and the tonnage 295,170, against 240,864 in October last year. Eighteen of the roads show an increase in earnings aggregating \$61,229, and five a decrease aggregating \$19,497, a net increase of \$41,732.

COTTON HIGHER.

A Good Feeling in New York—The Bears Off. Hubbard, Price & Co., of New York City, say: "Cables from Liverpool reporting an advance there of about two points, induced better feeling here and encouraged a buying movement, under the influence of which several points were gained during the first hour. Those who supplied the demand thus created, seem to have been parties who bought on the recent break, and were glad of an opportunity to take their profits. Some disappointment was felt by the bears, however, later in the day when light receipts at the interior towns were reported, and their efforts to depress the market by further sales while they offered some resistance were not sufficient to prevent the market from closing at about the best figures of the day."

INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

A NEW TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Substitute for Jute Bagging—The Manufacture Described.

At a small town in North Carolina, known as Cronley, and about seventeen miles from Wilmington, is located the pine fiber industry—the only establishment of the kind in the world. Whose busy brain and quick vision first discerned textile possibilities in pine foliage is quite unknown, but here we see what has been only waste matter converted into various articles, not only of comfort but of commercial importance. Pinus Australis is the variety known otherwise as pitch, long-leaved and field pine. While the leaves average in length fourteen inches, they measure twenty-seven inches when brought here. The "straw," as it is always called here, is gathered mostly by women and children from trees, "thrown" for cordwood, timber, or for the leaves alone. Mule power is prominent in transporting the straw to the factory, horses are never seen, oxen rarely. Fifteen cents per 100 pounds is paid for the straw, which is stored in a huge shed.

As we enter the first of three large buildings, we see a huge tank being filled with the straw; to this is added caustic soda, in quantity regulated by the quality of fiber desired—less being required for the coarse than for the finer grades. For twelve hours the mass is cooked by steam from pipes passing through the tank or boiler. Then it is passed through the rubber, a machine which cleans it entirely from all soda, pulp, etc., leaving clean fiber only. Following this is the work of the wringer, breaker and carder; and if the fiber is to be manufactured on the premises, it is run through the rover; whatever its destination, it is passed through the dryer. The product now awaits orders from the spinning room, or, if for shipment, from the baling press. Machinery is used for all handling of material, from the wagon which brings it from the woods to the car taking it from the factory door.

Commercially, the fiber is "pine wool," of which five grades are produced. The three coarsest are in demand for mattresses and general upholstery, being elastic, durable and exempt from insect ravages. The finest grade is very soft and is marked "surgons' pecking." This is meeting with marked favor from the medical profession, as being specially adapted to its designated purpose. From the grade S is spun yarns of different sizes, none fine, however. From this is woven a variety of matting or carpets, not elegant, to be sure, but honest, comfortable looking floor coverings, inviting hard service, and with suggestion of the wide outdoors in the balsamic odor which all the rough experience of manufacturing has not driven out.

In the incipency of this peculiar industry the production of floor covering was the objective point of the originators of it, but being also engaged in the manufacture of felt, they also set about evolving from the pine wool a fabric which would resist the chemical action so destructive to every material heretofore used as packing for phosphates, etc.

The mills have lately been manufacturing pine fiber into bagging as a substitute for jute bagging, heretofore the only covering used for cotton. The jute bagging tried led them to experiment, and with excellent results, for the pine bagging stands all the tests and is believed to be even superior to that made from jute, and bids fair to supersede it altogether on account of the small cost of production.

Dakota Territory.

In view of the almost certain admission and possible division of Dakota, the enormous size of that territory should be more generally known. It is larger than is equal in area to Indiana, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and South Carolina combined. Counting main line and branches, the railway mileage of Dakota exceeds 4,500, while the fact that the territory is more generally fertile, with a significant proof that the community is tenanted by wide awake and enterprising people. Fargo is already provided with electric light. The gold and coal-mining and agricultural interests are too well known to require description. With a population of six hundred thousand, the request for steeplehead seems by no means unreasonable.

Warning the Aldermen.

'White Caps' have begun business in Chicago. The following letter has been received by every Alderman who voted for an elevated road:

'Chicago and Cook County White Caps. For purity in politics, and honest government and suppression of vice.' (Out of death's head and cross bones.) 'Death to Anarchy. Death to conspirators. Death to hoodlars.'

'First notice: Sir.—Beware. You remember the hoodlars' punishment? The doors of Joliet are not yet closed. You are spotted. Your course in the Council has been closely watched. Take warning, therefore, ere it be too late, now you vote in the future, or the grand jury will call for you. If not, we shall attend to your case. 'CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY WHITE CAPS.'

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Fantailizes Revenue Officers With a Good Aim—The Husband Escapes. At Parkersburg, W. Va., Deputy U. S. Marshal Springston, with a posse, surrounded the house of George Mowery, an alleged "moonshiner," in Gilmer county, a few days ago. The officers tried to force the door, when Mowery's wife, who is an excellent shot, began firing on the men, compelling them to take refuge behind the stumps of trees in the yard. She kept them in their uncomfortable position for an hour, taunting them and daring them to show their heads. Her husband in the meantime escaped from the back part of the house.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Meridian, Miss., special says that everything is quiet at Wahalak, and that there is no truth in the report about the late killing of negroes at that place.

A fellow in south Texas who was caught in a blizzard, killed his horse, pulled out the entrails and crawled into the dead animal for shelter and warmth. He stayed there three days and devoured about one fourth of the horse.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Barrett and Mr. Joseph Anderson, Miss Mary Anderson's brother, was solemnized at the Cathedral in Boston at 11:30 a. m., Thursday, Archbishop Williams officiating.

Fred Douglass delivered an address on the wrongs of the negro at a meeting in Philadelphia of the Old Pennsylvania Abolition Society for the celebration of the first quarter of a century of emancipation.

The United States Treasury vault in Baltimore was robbed of \$1,500. The money was in silver dollars, and when the loss was discovered, Dr. Geo. W. Bishop, the Assistant United States Treasury in charge, promptly made good the amount.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad will hereafter issue what is known as ministers' permits, which will entitle the holder to half rate. Applications for said permits to be made through the company's agents.

Business failures during the last seven days number for the United States \$59, Canada, 28. Total, 357, as against 339 last week, and 379 the corresponding week of last year. Failures are usually numerous at this season of the year for a variety of reasons, but 387 in one week is probably the highest number ever recorded in this country in that period of time.

There has lately been completed at the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago shops in New Albany a novel postal car, which will be put into service in a few days. It is built of plates of steel, lined with asbestos, and is trussed the entire length of the car. The floors are of steel, as are the platforms, and there is no wood whatever in the car except in the trucks. The weight is 20 per cent lighter than most cars, and to be perfectly safe.

Curiosities of a Throat and the Last Issue of Anything else fails.

and various other things. The illustrations, solely with pieces of the portrait of the old man, are particularly remarkable. The London Journal from the illustrated prospectus by Messrs. Heilmann and Hoffmann, of Berlin, printed Herr Gustav Rothe of Grandenz, who about the nearest thing of its kind ever seen. Here it is:



Perhaps few people would guess that the caricature here with depicted is the man's name. The double flourish in the cranium forms an E; the nose forms a C; the upper lip an O; the mouth an H (particularly distinct); and the double chin an N—E. COHN. This unique signature is taken from the 7th edition of 'Fables of the editor of which failed, however, to decipher the initial E.

A Mississippi Vendetta.

Near Pentrea, Mississippi, Frank and James Coleman had a difficulty with Charles and William Daly about the possession of a farm, and the quarrel ended in a regular pitched battle between the parties, with double-barreled shotguns, in which Frank Coleman and Charles Daly were instantly killed. After the guns were emptied the survivors engaged each other in a hand-to-hand conflict, in which James Coleman was wounded on the head and William Daly badly wounded in the thigh. Two sisters of Daly's, who had appeared on the scene, were also slightly wounded. Officers took charge of the wounded. All of the parties were prominent citizens of Choctaw county.

The Skater.

Now the skater pretensions, When the frost-bound ponds are bare, Don't the steel again, See how swift he glides and slick! What a crash! A plank there, quack! Skated—but stick at any stick—Trot him up the lane. —Burlington Free Press.

God never created a nobler thing than a woman's love.—Atlantic Constitution.