FARMER AND SCOTTISH CHIEF.

"WORK OR REST, BUT WHAT'ER BEFALL, THE FARMER, HE MUST FEED THEM ALL." "SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT, AND DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE!"

MER VOL. I.—NO. 34.] RED SPRINGS, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890. [SCOTTISH CHIEF—VOL. III.—NO. 8.

A. Sinclair,
AT LAW,
N. C.
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. SHAW,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ETTEVILLE, N. C.
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RING SESSION OPENS JAN-
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Write for circulars. Address,
J. A. MONROE, A. M.,
Principal.
umber Bridge. N. C., Jan. 8. 18

IT LUMBER & LATHS
OU WANT? IF SO BUY OF
. F. Devane,
—RED SPRINGS, N. C.—
Any quality and size bill can be
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Jan 24. 16 tf

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—OF—
Springs, N. C.,
—Are Manufacturers of—
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fill any bill promptly. Mill
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US YOUR ORDERS.
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24, 1890 16 1y

zhugh Bros.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MBER, - LATHS,
RING, CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING
—AND—
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Red Springs, N. C.
18, 1889. 12 1y

ohn H. Inglis,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
XTON, - - - N. C.
—Room 21, McCaskill House
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ape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect February 16, 1890.

NORTH BOUND.	Daily No. 1.	Except No. 3.	Sunday. No. 15
Lv Wilmington	9 40 am		
Ar Faye tev lle	1 45 pm		
Lv Fayetteville	2 15 pm		
Lv Sanford	3 58 pm		
Ar Greensboro	6 40 pm		
Lv Greensboro	7 10 pm		
Lv Walnut Cove	8 48 pm		
Lv Mt Airy	10 45 pm		
Lv Bennettsville		9 00 am	
Maxton		10 18 am	
Maxton		10 25 am	
Fayetteville		12 30 pm	
Millboro			7 25 am
Greensboro			9 00 am
Greensboro			10 10 am
Ar Madison			12 35 pm

SOUTH BOUND	Daily No. 2	Except No. 4.	Sunday. No. 16
	5 45 am		
	9 15 am		
	9 50 am		
	12 38 pm		
	2 10 pm		
Lv Faye'tevi	2 40 pm		
Ar Wilmington	6 45 pm		
Lv Fayetteville		3 15 pm	
Ar Maxton		5 07 pm	
Lv Maxton		5 20 pm	
Ar Bennettsville		6 35 pm	
Lv Madison			1 40 pm
Ar Greensboro			4 00 pm
Lv Greensboro			4 40 pm
Ar Millboro			6 55 pm

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent,

W. FRY,
General Superintendent

A Neat Idea.

e innkeepers in the countries on the
follow a practice which is worth
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NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND,

Accidents. Calamities Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

VIRGINIA.

George Miller was arrested at Alexandria, charged with using the mails to defraud.

Five workmen were injured by the falling timbers in the new ice factory at Lynchburg.

Stuart, Patrick county, gives particulars of a serious shooting affray in that town. Joseph Staples, a well-known young man, got on a spree and defied arrest. The mayor summoned a posse of them to take him, when Staples opened fire on Armilton Woolwine, and inflicted a mortal wound. Staples also tried to shoot Mayor Martin, but his mother prevented him. Staples was then arrested and lodged in jail.

Memorial Day was grandly celebrated in Richmond.

The Boat Brith will assemble in Richmond on June 1.

Lightning struck a tree at Max Meadows, under which a magazine had been built to hold the powder, dynamite, etc., used for blasting rock, in constructing a road. The fire was communicated to the magazine, and a frightful explosion ensued, tearing up the trees, rocks and earth, and blowing them into atoms. Nearly every window in the little town was shattered, and those in one side of the Presbyterian church were blown out.

Joseph Staples has been arrested in Stuart, charged with shooting Hamilton Woolwine.

Berry Penn (negro) was sentenced, in Campbell county to twelve years in the penitentiary for outrage.

TENNESSEE.

There was quite an excitement at Jackson, caused by the public whipping of a Frenchman named Manie, by an indignant citizen. Manie is a glass blower. He persuaded the nine year-old daughter of W. O. Cason to enter his shop, and then attempted an outrage. He was frightened by little Irene's screams, and released her. She ran to her home and informed her father of the occurrence, and he had Manie arrested. After consultation with his friends, Mr. Cason decided that the proper thing to do was to publicly whip him with a horsewhip on the public square. The man was brought out of jail, and in the presence of a large crowd, he was given 350 lashes on the bare back, Mr. Cason handling the whip. The blood gushed from Manie's back, and when released he was barely able to crawl away. He was made to leave town at once. Public sentiment endorses the punishment.

Morris Baker, city drummer for Max Rosenheim, a prominent wholesale tobacco dealer of Nashville, has gotten away with $1,800 of his employer's money. Barker was a trusted employe, and had been with Rosenheim over eight years. He is twenty-eight years of age and single. He has been attempting to pick the winning numbers, and has also held hands in poker games, and engaged in chasing the fickle goddess in the crap-room. He has, until now, borne an elegant reputation.

The South Pittsburg Pipe Works of South Pittsburg, sent the first solid train of cast iron pipe ever shipped from the South. It consisted of twenty-five carloads and was shipped to Texas. The train was decorated and festooned, and its departure was the occasion of a public demonstration.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Fowle welcomed at Asheville the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church.

The Scotch-Irish Society of this State was organized at Charlotte.

J. E. Carlyle's turpentine distillery in Robeson county was burned.

The Wilkesboro extension of the Richmond & Danville railroad has been completed to Elkins, N. C., and will reach Wilkesboro, 19 miles farther on, in about eight weeks. The Winston Chamber of Commerce was banquetted by the Elkinites upon the completion of the road to that place. Elkins is a new town of several hundred inhabitants and bids fair to be a live business point. The Richmond & Danville company will extend this line on to Bristol, Tenn.

The Hickory Manufacturing Company has put up a 18,000 gallon tank for the protection of their property against fire.

Charles Holden, aged 16 years, was drowned in Smith's Creek, near Wilmington.

Tracklaying on the 3 C's from Rutherfordton to Marion is in operation.

The Commission House of Tardy & Walker, of Charlotte, agents for Doran, Wright & Co., closed in obedience to an order from the firm. No money was lost by the Charlotte customers of the concern.

A company has been organized by the citizens of Boone to build a telegraph line to Blowing Rock.

It is reported that the body of Clay Barkclay, who was thought to have been drowned in the Catawba river at Robinson's Ferry, has not yet been found. For a week past, hundreds of men and boys have been working in the river searching for the body. The river has been dragged for a great distance in either direction from the ferry; dynamite and other explosives have been used, but all without success. This terrible occurrence is now putting on a more serious aspect. The growing opinion is that the man was the victim of a fiendish enemy,—that he was murdered,—and this seems to be a plausible theory. The buggy, horse, whip, cushion—everything, even the jug of whiskey which was in the buggy—have been found. Where is the man?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A curious incident is reported from the country, eleven miles above Greenville, a negro woman, named Lou Gaillard, gave birth to a child. Seeking to conceal the fact she dug a hole with a hoe in a cotton field, and pitching the babe in covered it over with dirt. Another woman, working nearby, suspecting the crime, forced the inhuman mother to reveal the spot where she had buried the babe. The dirt was pulled away and the child rescued alive.

The California board of trade has asked for three acres of space at the Columbian Exhibition.

Beans are quite plentiful; so also are Irish potatoes, being unusually early at this time of the season. Strawberries are not abundant, and retail at 12½ and 15 cents per qvart. Green peas are short. Blackberries and rapberries promise an abundant harvest this season.

The Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Co., proposes to erect at once, a round house, at Sumter.

E. W. Dobbs, secretary, writes, that the Farmers' Alliance expects to have the stock company organized, by June 1 to establish the cotton-seed oil mill, fertilizer factory and cotton ginnery at Sumter.

The Chesterfield County, Alliance Warehouse Co., has been incorporated by D. M. Barrantine, C. L. Evans and J. L. Sellers; capital stock $10,000.

Blacksburg is to have an electric-light plant.

The machinery for the Darlington canning factory has arrived and busy preparations are being made for a commencement of business.

GEORGIA.

VILLA RICA, May 13.—Yesterday a mad dog went into Mr John Henslee's field and the children saw him before he got near to them. They started in a run to where their mother was, and by this time Mrs. Henslee had discovered the vicious large animal, and she run between the children and the dog, when he attacked her. She caught him and held him fast until her husband came and killed him. She was not bit, but was bruised up a good deal, and had her dress torn. Mrs. Henslee is one of the bravest women in Georgia, and her courage put with her love for her children, is too much for a mad dog.

ALBANY.—The first watermelon was pulled in Pelham today, by J. J. Mize. Ventilated cars are now being received to commence shipping. Pelham is the largest melon-shipping point in the world. The railroad is now putting in a double capacity side track.

ATLANTA.—Rev. Sam Small has announced himself as a candidate from Fulton county, for election to the next Georgia House of Representatives, on a straight out Prohibition platform.

AUGUSTA, 13—Mrs. D. Farmermade a desperate effort this afternoon to kill Major E. G. Roane, at Washington, Georgia. Mrs. Farmer learned that Major R. was in town. She armed herself with a self-cocking pistol and went out in search of the Major. She found him at his livery stable, and without asking for an explanation she pulled her weapon upon him and commenced firing.

Two shots were discharged, but the Major was not hit. Before she could fire again friends interfered and disarmed Mrs. Farmer. She was then arrested, but afterward turned loose upon her promise to leave Georgia. Mrs. Farmer says she is only sorry that she did not kill Major Roane.

OTHER STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Mr. John A. Morris, speaking for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, after consultation with his lawyers to-day, offered the State Legislature, now in session at Baton Rouge, $1,000,000 a year for the extension of the charter of the company for twenty-five years. That makes $25,000,000 for the entire term, the annual bonus to be divided as follows: For the public schools, $350,000 a year; for the levees, $350,000; for the drainage of New Orleans, $100,000; for the charity hospitals at New Orleans and Shreveport, $100,000; for the insane asylum at Jackson, $75,000; for the deaf and dumb asylum at Baton Rouge, $25,000.

Two Mormon elders have been tramping through Washington and Holmes counties, distributing their religious tracts. They went by the names of Elders James and Maxwell, and hailed from Utah. They have proselyted to a considerable extent, especially among young unmarried women. They secured a party of eight women and left for the West last week. Abram King, living six miles from here, had two daughters in the party. King and his son, with his neighbors, the wife of one of whom was with the "converts," pursued the Mormons, and on capturing them tied them to a tree, stripped them, flogged them unmercifully, and let them loose and began firing on them. The Mormons ran into the swamp and have not been seen since, and it is believed that they perished. The young women were brought home, and every one of them were well switched, their parents making each one whip the other.

Cotton Seed Cake.

The fact that nitrogen in the South can be purchased in cotton seed cake at seven cents per pound, while throughout the North it is rated in other fertilizers at nineteen cents per pound, is worthy the attention of our readers. We do not wish to see cotton seed cake largely used as a manure. It is nutritious food of a high order, and should be used as food first, and afterwards as manure. When fed to sheep it is not only an excellent food, but ninety five per cent. of the nitrogen, and still more of the phosphoric acid and potash, is returned to the soil in the droppings of the sheep. There are many places in the Southern States where impoverished and run-down land could be very profitably renovated by pasturing with sheep. If the sheep are allowed one pound of cotton-seed cake each per day, it is astonishing how they will clean up the land destroy weeds, branches, etc., and the droppings of the sheep will so enrich the land that nutritious grasses soon cover the soil. Do not go into fancy breeds at first. Buy liberally, especially of cotton seed cake, and the increase of mutton and wool will far more than pay for the cake, and you get the land cleaned up and enriched and well stocked with grass for nothing.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

A Fund of $5000,000 Called for—Memphis Citizens Give Testimony.

WASHINGTON. Mr. Edmunds introduced in the Senate a bill to establish the University of the United States. The bill provides that there shall be established in the city of Washington a corporation to be known as "The University of the United States." It is to consist of and be governed by a board of regents composed of the President of the United States, the members of the President's cabinet, the Chief Justice of the United States, and twelve citizens, no two of them residents of the same State, who shall be appointed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

A Sum not exceeding $500,000 is to be appropriated by the bill to procure necessary grounds and to erect the necessary buildings for the University. The sum of $5,000,000 is set aside as a principal of a perpetual fund, the income of which is to be used for the maintenance of the University. One section of the bill provides that "no special sectarian belief or doctrine shall be taught, or prompted in said University, but this prohibition shall not be deemed to exclude the study and consideration of Christian theology. No person otherwise eligible shall be excluded from the benefits of the act on account of race, color, citizenship, or religious belief."

MISSISSIPPI LEVEE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce resumed the hearing upon plans for improving the Mississippi River channel. Henry Flad, a member of the Mississippi River Commission, opposed the Borgne outlet system and favored the narrowing of the channel to 3,000 or 3,500 feet and building revetments and levees.

Col. Ernst, a member of the commission, said he believed the expenditure by the commission for the building of levees was illegal.

H. B. Richardson, Chief Engineer of Louisiana, spoke in favor of levees and against the outlet system.

Capt. Miller, of Memphis, a pilot of fifty years' experience, said he thought the bed of the river was rising. Islands visible in 1878 had disappeared. There are more shoals in the river than ever before. In 1850 there were but two shoals. This was due, he said, to closing the outlets of the stream. Government money on the levees was wasted because they were unprotected points.

Col. Ernst was recalled and said that when the Government works now in progress between St. Louis and Cairo were completed, a clear channel depth of ten feet would be secured.

South Carolina's Crops.

From the reports of the correspondents of the Department of Agriculture in all parts of the State the following facts have been learned and the estimates as to the condition of the crops given therewith been made.

The acreage in wheat has been decreased about 7 per cent. below last year, and the condition is 30 per cent. less than at the same time last year, and has been materially injured by the Hessian fly.

The damage by the winter freezes was nominal. About 9 per cent. of the crop was drilled against 91 per cent. broadcasted.

The drilled wheat is generally reported in better condition. The crop was, as a rule, sown later than in 1888, the average date of seeding being December 1st.

As usual, the early sowing is reported in better condition than the later.

The acreage in oats is reported at about the same as last year and the condition is 16 per cent. below that of last year. The falling off is attributed largely to the ravages of the Hessian fly, and a small percentage has been injured by the late freezes. The acreage in rye and bareley has been slightly reduced and the condition is not so good as at the same time in 1889.

It is estimated that 2½ per cent., or 13,000 bales, of last year's crop is still in the hands of the growers.

Judging from the reports of the department's correspondents, the farmers of the State are in better condition than ever before. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the quantity of commercial fertilizers purchased, the decrease in farm supplies purchased is 25 per cent. of that last year.

There is a scarcity of labor reported from some sections, on account of the emigration of the negro farmhands to the turpentine farms of Georgia and Florida. One hundred and fifty-five correspondents report labor as "good," seven as "bad" and sixty five as "indifferent."

From November 1st, 1889, to April 1st, 1890, about 165,000 tons of commercial fertilizers were sold in the State, against 126,568 tons for the same period in 1880-'89—an increase of about 30 per cent. over last year, which would indicate a large increase of the cotton acreage for 1890.

The remarkably open winter has been very favorable to live stock of all kinds and they are reported as generally in fine condition. The deaths from winter exposure have been nominal and confined to but few localities. The percentage of loss from disease is exceptionally small.

About 5 per cent. of the hogs in the State have died from cholera.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Women Officials Resign.

The women who were recently elected officers of Edgerton, Kansas, have resigned, owing to the ridiculous acts and criticism to which their official acts have been subjected by certain of the male citizens. A special election for mayor and other offices thus left vacant will be necessary. It is believed that the women, whose administration has, on the whole, given satisfaction, will be elected.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

A Representative of the Alliance Argues in Favor of It.

A delegation representing the Farmers' Alliance appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning to advocate the passage of the bill to create sub-treasuries in different parts of the country for the reception of staple crops produced by the farmers.

The spokesman was C. W. Macune, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Alliance, and the editor of the *National Economist*, a paper devoted to the interests of the organization. Others present were Alonzo Wardell, South Dakota; Benjamin Terrell, Texas; National Lecturer; L. F. Livingston, president, Georgia State Union; R. M. Humphrey, General Secretary Alliance, and J. J. Rogers, of Colored Alliance. In addition to the Virginia State Alliance. In addition there were present a number of members of Congress, principally from our Southern States.

Mr. Macune began his address by describing the depressed state of agriculture, which he said, was the prime cause of trouble in other pursuits. If existing conditions continued, he warned the committee that labor would become desperate, and a great revolution would ensue. History showed that wealth had always lacked the intelligence to meet in time the necessities of labor, and on its part labor had never adopted the proper means to remedy the faults it complained of. The objects of the Farmers' Alliance was mental, social and financial improvement.

Republicans in the North, and Democrats in the South were working in the same direction, and the result had been to bring together, shoulder to shoulder, all classes of labor, black and white, that were engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Harmony of purpose characterized the efforts of the Alliance, and the prejudices of generations had been sunk in the pursuit of the commonwealth.

At the St. Louis convention, two million farmers had been represented, and they had proposed a remedy, set out in the right direction. If it was rudely framed and the idea indistinctly expressed, they relied upon the wisdom of the committee to give it the proper form; but they believed that they had found the remedy for their ills.

The farmers asked no favors and no class legislation. They were now suffering from the latter. They did not ask the enactment of any unconstitutional measure, but as a great debtor class, as men who had gone out in the west after the war and laid the soil under contribution, with borrowed money, they protested against a contraction of the currency at a time when their debts become due. They asked that the money they borrowed, they asked justice, pure and simple. The scheme, he thought, would not over stimulate production. The farmers were actually starving themselves in order to pay their debts. He had no doubt that the scheme favored would greatly favor the agriculturist, and cited instances of the establishment of similar ideas in the Argentine Republic and other countries.

Mr. Flower, a member of the committee, said that his objection to the scheme was that it would simply be a precedent for the extension of governmental aid to other industries. If the plan were adopted, he said, we would have to grant similar protection to the mining industry and other industries, and before a great while the government would have everything "in hock." He believed that the farmer would be better off if he regulated his own affairs. The States and the people, and not the general government, were the best judges of the amount of currency needed. The farmers, he believed, could obtain more benefits under the State bank system that once prevailed in New York than from any aid such as that provided for in the bill under discussion.

Interesting People.

It is thought that Carlisle will have a strong lead on the first ballot for the seat in the Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Beck.

The first woman to apply for admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, is Miss Flora W. Tibbits, of Ann Arbor.

The oldest living ex-Cabinet officer, both in age and date of service, is George Bancroft, who was Secretary of the Navy for a year and a half under President Polk's administration.

The only special invitation to the unveiling of the statue of Robert E. Lee on May 29, at Richmond, are to Lee's three predecessors in command of the Army of Northern Virginia, Generals G. W. Smith, Beauregard and J. E. Johnston; Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and the Lee family.

New York Tribune: Dr. Potter, president of Hobart College, as General Secretary of the Church University Board of Regents, will address the students of the University of the South at their commencement in August.

A Rifle Expert Shoots a Little Girl.

Mrs. Mary E. Cody was tried in the Borough Court, at Stanford, before Judge Curtis for the shooting of 11-year old Mary Kane. Mrs. Cody is an expert rifle shot, and travels with Washburn & Arlington's tent show. On Saturday afternoon when she attempted to shoot a half dollar, backward, with the aid of a looking glass, her hair became disarranged, and when she attempted to fix it the rifle was discharged and the bullet struck the little girl, who was sitting on the other side of the tent. The bullet entered the girl's left side, very close to the heart, and the child is in a precarious condition with the chances against her recovery. The Court discharged Mrs. Cody on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

Frank Jackson, of Sampsonville, Erie County, Penn., can place his arms against a wall and reach seven feet eleven inches. He has remarkably long arms. Jackson is six feet high. The best reach on record is seven feet.

PASSING EVENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY CONDENSED

Items of Interest Put In Shape For Public Reading.

Ten stores were burned at Auburn, Neb. Loss, $50,000.

The passage of the McKinley tariff bill will probably deprive the World's Fair at Chicago, of any interest to foreign manufacturers.

The world's visible supply of cotton is 2,300,400 bales.

In the Southern Baptist convention at Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday $16,000 was raised to add to the fund of the theological seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Myriads of worms resembling the army worm are making their appearance near Lancaster, Pa., and are ravaging the grass fields.

Morgan Butler, of New Hartford, N. Y., presented to that village yesterday a town hall building to be known as Butler Memorial Hall. It contains a Post Office. Justice's Court, public library, gymnasium, and a large assembly hall, all completely equipped.

Henry S. Ives, the Napoleon of finance, and George H. Stayner, who were recently released from jail, have gone back into business with the utmost expedition.

A dispatch to *The News and Courier* from Point Pleasant, N. J., states that a number of cases of condensed milk was washed ashore that near Cedar Creek Life Station. The cases are marked S. W. & Co., Charleston, S. C.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Parkersburg, W. Va., special, says that Frank Tolliver, the noted brother of the Kentucky Tollivers, was hit with a brick and killed by Frank Leffler Wednesday night during a quarrel. Leffler has been arrested at Athens, Ohio.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 16.—9:15 p. m. Carlisle was nominated for Senator this evening. The last ballot stood Carlisle, 72; Lendsay 43.

AN EXCITING ARREST.

One Man Taken, But the Others at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA. For some time past the government authorities have been on the lookout for certain parties hereabouts, who have been sending circulars through the mails offering counterfeit money for sale. These circulars instructed those who wished to purchase the "stuff" to address letters to Culpepper.

Postoffice Inspector [illegible] been in Culpeper, [illegible] of being [illegible] after [illegible] his eye on them, and when [illegible] tion was reached, telegraphed he[illegible] an officer to arrest the men when [illegible] train reached this city.

Lieutenant Smith was on hand w[illegible] the train arrived, but Inspector Jacob[illegible] pointed out to him the wrong man. Lieutenant Smith told the Inspector h[illegible] was mistaken and then went through th[illegible] train to look for the alleged counterfeiters. He found one of the men who turned out to be George Miller, a son of ex-detective Miller, of Washington, and at once seized him. Miller offered resistance but was soon brought under subjection by Lieutenant Smith. The other man, during the excitement, quietly got off the train and made his escape. Miller was searched, and on him were found some counterfeit circulars, a pistol, etc. He was taken to the station-house and afterwards before United States Commissioner Fowler, who after an examination held him in two thousand dollars bail for using the mails to defraud. Miller is jailed awaiting bondsmen.

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

Colored Theological Seminary—Ladies' College—Printing the Ritual in the Hymn Book.

In the General Conference, at St. Louis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, George W. Walker, president of Paine Institute, at Augusta, Ga., submitted a report. The Institute is for the benefit of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The session to close in June has been the most successful one since the school was established. Thirty-five young men are preparing for the ministry and there are 184 pupils all told in this school.

George W. F. Price, president of the Nashville College for young ladies, made a report. The college continues in the same line of prosperity as heretofore.

The committee on episcopacy reported that it had examined the members of the College of Bishops as to their work and character, and had approved of them all. The committee also recommended that a Bishop be assigned to reside on the Pacific coast.

The committee on Sunday schools recommended non-concurrence in the memorial asking that churches separately be allowed to name a day for Children's Day. The committee on commissions recommended non-concurrence in the memorial for ordination of deaconnesses.

A resolution was introduced asking that a plan be devised for reaching the poorer laboring class in large cities with religious instruction.

Several strong anti-liquor traffic resolution were introduced and referred. A resolution to change the basis of representation in the General Conference from 1 in 34 to 1 in 42 was offered.

Dr. Hunt, of the American Bible Society, made an address to the Conference. After a long discussion, it was decided to print parts of the ritual in the hymn books.

ST. JOSEPH, LA., May 17.—Serious race trouble is threatened here. The white residents have organized, and with Sheriff Young and a posse have gone to the plantation where the trouble is. A colored blacksmith shot and killed a negro named Clark. A large crowd of negroes made an attack upon the blacksmith, and Manager Trimble shot into the crowd, killing the leader.

PRESBYTERIANS

Meet in Asheville, N. C.—The History of the Body.

The Presbyterian general assembly has convened in Asheville, N. C.

It is made up of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders from seventy-one presbyteries, covering the southern states.

The opening sermon was delivered by the retiring moderator, Rev. H. G. Hill, of North Carolina.

So far as known there will be no exciting questions before the body, and it is hoped that much active, vigorous work will be done in behalf of the great enterprises which the church has in hand.

HISTORY OF THE BODY.

This body of Presbyterians dates its distinct organization to 1861. When the war began, the old-school Presbyterian church was co-extensive with the United States in territory. Many hoped that the church would safely ride the storm of war, but when the assembly of that year met in Philadelphia in May, there was a large majority of Northern men in the body. There was much demand for a "deliverance," and a resolution was passed setting forth in substance, that it was the duty of Presbyterians to uphold the United States government administered at Washington. The Southern members of the assembly and a considerable number of leading Northern members protested against that action, but it passed, and as Southern Presbyterians were then living under the confederate government, they were of necessity shut out from the assembly.

ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

In December of that year in Augusta, Ga., the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States was formed. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, then and now the pastor of the first Presbyterian church, of New Orleans. A large number of able ministers and elders, now dead, were members of that body.

After the war the name was changed to that of "The Presbyterian Church in the United States," the northern branch being "The Presbyterian church in the United States of America."

MR. LIVINGSTONE SPEAKS.

The National Lecturer of the Alliance On the Sub-Treasury Plan.

WASHINGTON.—Congressmen from agricultural districts, members of the Alliance, crowded the committee rooms at the Capitol to-day, the occasion being a hearing by the committee on agriculture upon the sub-treasury bill and other measures relating to the production and sale of wheat, corn, oats, corn, to[illegible]

Livingston said there [illegible] tension concerning the [illegible] Alliance. It was not se[illegible] the ruling political pa[illegible] sub-Treasury bill had nothing [illegible] with the tariff. The farmers ask[illegible] the sub-treasury bill be passed, [illegible] eight homes of farmers had been [illegible] Connecticut in one day week [illegible] lief was demanded, and the [illegible] knew how to get it.

He quoted President Lincoln [illegible] diction that corporations [illegible] throned, that the property [illegible] try would be concentrated, [illegible] republic itself would be ov[illegible] He thanked God that the last p[illegible] had not come true. If Congress [illegible] to endorse the sub-Treasury [illegible] said, it should remove the restrictions hedging in the national banking system. The sub-Treasury plan, gave the farmers a chance to escape the speculator by allowing him to deposit his crops in the sub-Treasuries at any time, and spared him selling at stated seasons. If the sub-Treasury bill were passed, there would not be a bucket shop left in the United States. There need be no fear that the bill would cause the farmers to form a trust.

Bringing His Pistol Into Play.

CEDAR KEYS, Fla.—Mayor Cottrell has succeeded in terrorizing this city, and has caused much lawlessness since Saturday last. On that day the lighthouse-keeper was shot at on the street, by Cottrell, but was not hit; the same afternoon Cottrell "held up" the agent of the F. C. & P. Railroad with a double barrelled shotgun, but the railroad man disarmed him.

The mayor next visited the United States Collector of Customs, and with his city marshal by his side, both with drawn pistols, insulted him foully, and threatened to put him in jail the moment he dared to leave his office.

Cottrell also threatened to horsewhip the Episcopal minister, and his wife, most estimable people. The clergyman went to Tallahassee to complain to Gov. Fleming, and on his return was escorted to his home by his parishoners.

Cottrell has committed a long list of lawless acts. He killed his brother-in-law over a drink of whiskey, shortly after the war. He had eight indictments to answer at the last term of the county court; but as matters were so arranged that the jury drawn was an illegal one, he got off. He was formerly a deputy collector, but the present collector discharged him. Collector Pinkerton left for Jacksonville on Sunday, and a telegram has been received from him saying that he will return with four deputy U. S. Marshals to capture Cottrell and his allies. A large number of prominent citizens have left town with their families.

Floyd's great Chicago bucket institution, a concern supposed to have sand, or rather wood enough in it to float in any sea, careened badly and suddenly went over. Buckets are not much use in turbulent waters, and those who trust themselves in these crafts should know by this time. When the operators get too unanimous, it becomes too much of a case of the tail wagging the dog, hardly considered a permanently successful undertaking, however confusing it may be for a time, to locate the responsibility.