CRUISING ON THE CONGAREE.

THE STEAMBOAT EXCURSION GIVEN BY THE COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.

The Start from Granby—A River Voyage of Forty-Three Miles, Showing Unrivaled Facilities for Water Transportation—The Natives Undergo a Surprise—A Golden Future Within Columbia's Grasp—Back to the Queen City of the South.

(From the Columbia Daily Record.)

CONGAREE, S. C., Jan. 25.—I venture the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that two-thirds of the citizens of Columbia and three-fourths of the population of South Carolina have no adequate conception of the navigerous possibilities of the Congaree River. Too many have long considered it in no light but that of a muddy, rock-bottomed stream, incapable of being put to practical use.

The writer has hitherto belonged to the great army of ignorants, who have been unaware of the grand opportunities for the city of Columbia and the Palmetto State, wrapped up and lying dormant in the uliginous waters that lave the limits of the Queen City of the South, and awaiting only the Titan-sparks of ENTERPRISE and ENERGY to transmute them into vivifying elements of progress. The events of yesterday have lifted the scales from my eyes and I see that not half of that river's grand forces have ever been known.

These preliminary remarks have been suggested by a trip down the Congaree, given by the Columbia Board of Trade to a number of guests, of whom the writer had the honor of being one.

WHY AND WHEREFORE.

For some time the Columbia Board of Trade have devoted their attention to the Congaree River as a source of water power and as the most potent adjunct in the future greatness of this city. They have regarded it as *par excellence* the means whereby Columbia is to take her place among the cities of the South. They have done more. They have acted upon their belief and, as will hereafter be shown, have been instrumental in a work that will live after them.

On several occasions the South Carolina Steamboat Company have tendered the Board of Trade the use of their steamer for the purpose of seeing and comprehending the possibilities of Congaree River navigation. Here was the opportunity to show to Columbia, and through her to the world, her great treasure of hitherto unused water-power. Accordingly an excursion was arranged for yesterday, and the Board issued invitations to a number of gentlemen to accompany them and have their eyes opened.

LEAVING THE CITY.

We left the City Hall at 9.30, comfortably ensconced in carriages and busses. Just before leaving rain began to fall, inducing several gentlemen to remain behind and the excursionists to fear that a bad day had been selected. Not so, however, for the rain-god soon wiped his sudatory brow and before Old Granby was reached the elemental flood gates had been closed.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.

The excursionists included the following gentlemen:

From the Board of Trade, C. J. Iredell, President; R. M. Anderson, Secretary; F. W. Wing and Jasper Miller, of the Executive Committee and the following members; Geo. K. Wright, T. E. Branigan, Philip Motz, D. H. Crawford, N. W. Trump, George L. Baker, M. A. Markley, J. H. Mancke, J. C. Stanley, T. C. Robertson, D. L. Boozer, W. H. Gibbes, Jr., P. C. Lorick, R. N. Richbourg, and William Robinson.

Guests: Governor J. P. Richardson, Ex-President S. A. Pearce of the Board of Trade who came from his home in Georgia for this special purpose, Col. L. P. Miller of Georgetown; Col. T. J. Lipscomb, Representative B. L. Abney, Frederick Condit, W. J. Keenan, Dr. Bird Miller, E. M. Brayton, Allen Jones, A. A. Vos, Joseph Bates and John S. Bates of Wateree River, C. M. Olsen, A. T. McCants, N. G. Gonzales of the *News and Courier*, J. Wilson Gibbes of THE EVENING RECORD.

At 10 o'clock the party reached Granby, three miles from State House, where they found the boat awaiting them. On board were Capt. W. H. Bixby, of the United States Engineer Corps, having charge of the river and harbor improvements in South Carolina, Assistant Engineer Reid Whitford, and Capt. W. Gannon, United States Inspector of Hulls for Charleston District, who was there for the purpose of inspecting the steamer and issuing a permit for the excursion.

Preparatory to the start the excursionists enjoyed themselves in viewing the situation and examining the boat.

THE "JOHN M. COLE"

is a high pressure, side-wheel steamer, with a length of 125 feet, a width of 45 feet, has about five feet depth of hold, and draws four feet when deep loaded. Her steel hull was made in sections at Wilmington, Delaware, and put together with the upper wood-work in Charleston in 1886. She has a tonnage capacity of 217, and can carry 600 bales of cotton. Yesterday she was loaded with rosin. She is commanded by Capt. E. C. David, Master, and belongs to the South Carolina Steamboat Company.

This boat runs in connection with a similar steamer belonging to the same company, the carrying capacity of which is about 1,000 bales of cotton. This latter steamer makes regular weekly trips from Charleston to the Congaree bridge of South Carolina Railway Company, where she receives freight by transfer from the John M. Cole, to and from all points on the Congaree and Santee Rivers to and from Charleston and Columbia.

Down the Congaree.

At forty minutes past ten the whistle blew, the boat was cast from its moorings, and away the steamer sped down the Congaree, making eight knots an hour.

For several miles the course of the river was a straight southeast and revealed a beauty that was undreamed of in the excursionists' philosophy. The expanse of water in looking down the forest-girded vista, the clear channel devoid of rocks, through which the boat was bowling along, and the occasional shriek of the whistle conjured up new feelings in the hearts of the party who were

EXPERIENCING A REVELATION.

The scene on the voyage was indeed a surprise, and many were the glad expressions that fell from the lips of those who were beginning to realize the power lying unused at their feet.

The course of the Congaree is slightly sinuous, but the general direction is good, not interfering in the slightest degree with navigation. At Granby the river is about 600 feet wide, and averages 450 feet along the line. It has also an average depth of four feet at dead low water.

THE LANDINGS.

The following are the landings on both sides of the river, with their respective distances from Granby to its junction with the Wateree and Santee:

On the Richland side: Childs's plantation, 44 miles; Seegers' Big Lake plantation, 40¾; Frank's Landing, 38; Lykes' Landing, 33; Weston's Landing 30¾; Mitchell's, 7¾; Buck Head Landing (Bates') 3½.

On the Lexington side: Chickasaw, 42 miles; Springer's, 41; Starling's, 20¾; High Hill, 19¾; Hunt's Creek, 35¾; Kaigler's, 35; Bell Hall, 31; Bull's Hill, 8; Peterkin's Mill, 5. The South Carolina Railway bridge is 43 miles from Columbia and 4½ miles from the river junction.

NAVAL STORES STATIONS.

Between Columbia and the South Carolina Railway bridge there are three stations for naval stores: First, Chickasaw Landing, now owned and used by Capt. C. M Olsen. It is known also as Olsen's Bluff, contains about 350 acres, and carries on a very large business. Second, Kaigler's Third, Bell Hall. These stations are on the Lexington side. Considerable guano will hereafter be shipped from Charleston to these points, instead of sending it by rail.

There are also the following creeks emptying into the river: Congaree, Gill Creek, Hunt's Creek, Clay Gut, Mill Creek, Big Fever Creek (which divides Lexington and Orangeburg counties), Old River, Cedar Creek, Pocket Hole Creek, Devil's Elbow and Buck Head Creek.

THE FIRST BOAT ON THE CONGAREE.

In 1822 a boat named the "Charleston" undertook the trip from Charleston to Columbia. On board was a young lady, who was going to school in the former city and who was on her way to spend the holidays on the Santee. She is now an old lady, Mrs. Atkinson, and is living in Georgetown.

This was the first boat that ever plyed between the two cities. In 1845 river travel was stopped and no boat has run on the Congaree since, until navigation was made possible last year.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

In 1886 through the instrumentality of our Congressmen, and earnestly and effectively assisted by the Columbia Board of Trade, Congress made an appropriation of $7,500 for work on the Congaree. In February, 1887, the work was commenced by Assistant Engineer Whitford, under the supervision of Captain Bixby. Mr. Whitford was very diligent and assiduous and in five months succeeded in clearing a channel seventy feet wide and four feet deep, by the removal of artificial obstructions. Obstructions had been accumulating in the river for forty-two years and the celerity and cheapness with which they were removed is remarkable. With the money appropriated there was also built a first-class self-propelling steam-hoister which was used in the work and which belongs to the government. This was accomplished by the strictest economy and the indefatigable personal attention of Mr. Whitford.

SOME GRAND POSSIBILITIES.

With the improvements already made the John M. Cole is enabled to make two trips a week. The nineteenth of June will be the last day of grace given to the South Carolina Railway Company to place a draw in their bridge. When this is done the South Carolina Steamboat Company will place upon the Congaree a steamer with a carrying capacity of 1,500 bales of cotton or the same number of barrels of rosin. The boat will make regular trips and every inducement will be offered to shippers for quick and cheap transportation. The cost per bale will be about one-third of the present railroad rate.

Heretofore the people on the Lexington bank have been compelled to haul their produce by wagon, to some railroad station. The territory along the route is exceedingly rich and is productive of magnificent timber. Here we find cypress, pine, oak, ash, sweet gum, maple and almost every variety of wood known to the Atlantic States. The opening up of the Congaree will furnish cheap and easy transportation facilities and induce the erection of mills, turpentine distilleries and stations for the production of naval stores all along the line.

MORE AID FROM CONGRESS.

The next step in this work is to secure Government aid for its continuation. Secretary Anderson, of the Board of Trade, is sending in weekly petitions to Congress, signed by citizens of every class, to induce further appropriations. Having already shown what benefits have been derived from a small appropriation and five months' work, it is easy to see that additional aid, sufficient for the complete development of the river, would be an incalculable blessing to our people.

ADVANTAGE TO DRAINAGE.

When the proper governmental improvements have been made Capt. Bixby says the river will not be so liable to overflow. These overflows have already caused considerable damage and last year an immense amount of property was destroyed thereby. It will also improve "the culture, value and health of the adjacent towns and encourage the settlement of previously unoccupied territories. In no other way can so small an expenditure of public money produce such valuable results in the development of the country at large."

SOME OTHER RESULTS.

When Congress grants another appropriation and all the obstructions in the river have been removed, we will have open navigation to Georgetown and Charleston, and when the Canal is completed and the two miles below Gervais street, we will have open navigation from the mountains to the seaboard for steamers of ordinary capacity, and the whistle of steamboats will be heard on every side. This is an object to be attained in the near future, if Congress grants the aid asked for. The benefits accruing to Columbia will be communicated to a dozen adjacent counties.

RESUMING THE ROUTE.

The party amused themselves on the voyage by taking in the scenery and discussing objects of interest. At 2.30 the guests were called to dinner, and an elegant one it was. Mr. Tom Branigan had a corps of waiters on hand and served one of the finest dinners that I have ever assisted in demolishing. There were turkey, wild duck, chicken salad, tongue, oysters, coffee, cranberry sauce, potato salad, cold slaw, celery, pickles, wines and cigars. The bracing air had put the diners in splendid gastronomic condition, which was heightened by the elegance of the feast, and soon the "serried ranks" of victuals evidenced a furious onslaught.

At 3.15 the boat arrived at the bridge and the excursionists started off in parties of two and three on tours of inspection. Dr. T. C. Robertson and Mr. David Crawford were the Nimrods of the party, but as they failed to find the "little boy" who sells the game to bird shooters they returned empty-handed.

RETURNING HOME.

After supper had been served, the excursionists indulged in a little stump speaking until the arrival of the train which was to take them back to the city. At 9.10 we boarded the train and arrived at 10 o'clock in the City on the Congaree.

Two Sensations in Clarendon.

MANNING, Jan. 27.—There were two sensations here today. Charles Shorter and Benjamin Sports quarreled on their way from town last night and a fight ensued, in which Sports gave Shorter a dangerous wound in the abdomen with a knife that will probably prove fatal.

The last accounts are that Shorter's life is despaired of, his bowels being exposed by the gaping wound, and no doctor having been found up to this time to sew up the cut. Both of the men are said to have been under the influence of whisky. No warrant has been sworn out against Sports, nor has any effort been made to arrest him.

Mr. Mike Hammell, who has been living in Manning from almost the time of its incorporation, and is highly respected as a quiet, unobtrusive, honest citizen, committed suicide today by taking nearly an ounce of laudanum. He was conscious for some time after drinking the drug, and every effort was made to save his life, but to no avail. He had been drinking for two weeks, and his mind is believed to have been unbalanced when he drank the deadly poison. He leaves a wife and three children.

Over 100 Years Old.

Our neighboring county of Chesterfield can probably boast of the oldest citizen in this section of the State. His name is John Outlaw, and he was born in 1773. Though he served in the war of 1812, he has never received a pension from the National Government. Mr. Outlaw has quite a number of children, and the number of his grand children is legend. He has a son living in this county, on Mr. J. J. Horton's plantation.—*Lancaster Review.*

The mail train from north of the Connecticut River railroad, due at Holyoke, Mass., Thursday at 6 P. M., became stalled in a cut two miles north of that city. A gang of men went to work to dig it out. The snow was blowing about so thick that nothing could be seen a few feet distant, and the 7.30 train from Greenfield dashed into the gang, killing three men and injuring another fatally.

Attorney General Garland contradicts the report that he will be a candidate for election to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Berry of Arkansas, whose term will expire in 1889.

Governor Luce, of Michigan, says that there are many important measures that he would like to undertake, but he hasn't time because, owing to his small salary, he has to do other things. It is said that he has to groom his own horse. His salary is $1,000.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Sweet monades, my darling,
We love each other now,
But in the evolution
Will you forget your vow?
O will you love me, dearest
(The monad's pleadings ran),
When you've become a woman,
And I've become a man?

He who does not look before lags behind.

Don't expect too much from those around you.

He that speaks doth sow, but he that holds his peace doth reap.

A helping hand at the right moment would save many from ruin.

Where there is no want of will there will be no want of opportunity.

More people are drowned in the intoxicating cup than in the sea.

One talent carefully employed is better than a hundred merely possessed.

Dispense with the check rein, and get more work from your horse without torture.

He who does no good gets none. He who cares not for others will soon find that others will not care for him.

A woman confesses to the marrying of eight husbands. Few women possess her power to fasten eight men.

Landlady—Jane, pass Mr. Dumley the salt for his egg. Dumley—Thanks, not any salt. The egg is none too fresh as it is.

"How odd it is," said Pat, as he trudged along on foot, "that a man niver *meets* a team going the same way he is."

A good, healthy business year, in spite of the Presidential election, seems to be the general conviction among conservative judges.

Sweet potatoes, like the white, were found growing here when Columbus came, and they were among the presents he carried to Queen Isabella.

New Orleans women cultivate camelias at such good profit that more than one woman is said to have "gone to Europe on her camelia bush."

"Ah, yes," said a cabinet-maker to a crockery dealer, to whom he was introduced,—"ah, yes, you sell tea-sets, and I sell settees."

"Dan, what wud yez call a man who stole a gallon av whisky and drank it, and got the jim-jams?" "Begorra, I think I'd call him a snake thief."

Jones—Strange thing, Mirandy; every time you draw a breath somebody dies. Mrs. Jones—Well, I ain't going to stop breathing on that account.

"Did it rain?" he exclaimed, in the course of a thrilling recital of border life. "Say, it rained so hard that afternoon that the water stood three feet on a slant roof,"

Beggar—Plase, sor, can't ye help a poor man with a large family out of work? Schoolmaster—No; why don't you set your family at work?

Those who would render their charities useful should judiciously diffuse them. He who would have a good crop must sow with his hand, and not pour out of the sack into one heap.

When a hotel clerk becomes an angel, if his wings are proportionately as wide as his earthly smile, he'll topple over the battlements of heaven unless his feet are adequately ballasted.

"You needn't order me around, sir," said the washerman. "I'm not the hired girl. It's Bridget's place to look after the milk. I'm the laundry lady." "That doesn't scare me, said the man. "I'm the P. W. G. R. K. of the U. O. G. G., and Most Eminent Past G. W. of the Ancient Order of M. X. Q. Z., and I want somebody to take this milk." "Yes, sir," said the washerwoman, meekly, as she went to find a crock.

"I see that a post-mortem examination is often made in murder cases. What does a post-mortem examination mean?" asked a young wife of her better-half. "A post-mortem examination, my dear, is intended to allow the victim to state verbally his own testimony against his assailant, and is taken down in writing." "Thanks, darling; and you won't look down on me, will you, because I haven't your education?" He said he wouldn't.

"For ten years past," said the new boarder, "my habits have been regular as clockwork. I rose on the stroke of six; half an hour later I sat down to breakfast; at seven I was at work, dined at twelve; ate supper at six, and in bed at nine thirty; ate only hearty food, and hadn't a sick day in all that time." "Dear me," said the deacon, in sympathetic tones; "and what were you in for?" And in the awful silence that followed you could hear the hash grate its teeth.

Southern News Notes.

A mine of paint clay has been found near McNair Station, Miss.

Pittsburg, Lincoln county, Tenn., has subscribed $25,000 for a bank.

Prohibition will rule in all but about a dozen towns in Arkansas this year.

The Jefferson county, Ark., grand jury has found nearly four hundred true bills this term.

Clarksville, Ark., will follow the example of Little Rock and forbid the sale of cigarettes to boys.

Mrs. Polly Butler, living near Cleburne, Ark., is eighty years old and has eighty-two grand children.

Only $60,000 has been secured of the $100,000 subscription at Pensacola, Fla., to secure the Pensacola and Memphis road.

Two human skulls were recently unearthed at Clarksdale, Miss., by men digging a ditch. Their presence there is a mystery.

A Northern girl now living near Trenton, Tenn., takes her gun and goes afield and kills more game than any of the young men.

At a ball near Hot Springs, Ark., recently a young lady, her mother, grandmother and great grand-mother danced in the same set.

Seventeen negro farmers of Attala county, Miss., each year give a prize to the one of their number who raisest the largest hog. The prize for the year was recently taken by Elam Meek. His hog was 23 months old and weighed 615 pounds.

A Horror of the Mines.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, January 25.—An explosion occurred yesterday in Wellington colliery while over two hundred miners were at work. It was at first supposed that no lives were lost, as the miners were rapidly hoisted out, but it is now believed that ninety or more were killed or suffocated. The bodies of twenty white miners were taken from the mine last night, and there are about seventy more men still in the mine, and there is no reason for believing that any of them are alive, and no hopes of saving them are entertained. Three-fourths of the men still in the mine are Chinamen. There is no scarcity of volunteers, and officials and employees of the Vancouver Coal Company are rendering every assistance required. How the explosion took place is a mystery.

Badly Scalded.

On Thursday last, Otis, the little five-year-old son of Mr. T. W. McMurray, who lives near Jacksonham, was severely scalded by getting into some water which had been heated for scalding hogs. He was taken out at once, but both of his legs were so badly scalded from the knees down that the skin all peeled off. The little fellow suffers greatly, but is doing as well as could be expected.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Accidentally Shot.

Mr. J. R. Price was accidentally shot, at Draffin's mill, in the lower section of this county, on the 17th instant, by Mr. Wm. Shute. The two were talking of trading pistols when the pistol Mr. Shute had was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the fleshy part of Mr. Price's right leg.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Three million women in the United States are working for wages. The man who cannot marry rich may at least secure a wife whose wages will make his home happy.

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Quarters.

A terrible snow storm has been raging along the west shore of Lake Champlain.

The scarcity of coal in San Francisco amounts almost to a fuel famine.

Louise Michel is making every endeavor to obtain the release of her would-be assassin.

The New York Sugar Trust has given evidence of its power when it ordered Moller, Sierck & Co. to close their refinery.

Latest advices say that thirty-five miners perished in Tuesday's disaster at Wellington colliery, British Colombia.

At Susquehanna, Pa., yesterday fire destroyed two hotels, five residences and a business block. Loss $30,000.

The Republican Convention of Louisiana has nominated a full State ticket headed by H. C. Warmouth for Governor.

The great John L. Sullivan has formally challenged Smith, the champion of England, to meet him in the prize ring.

A milk famine is threatened in New York as milk trains over many of the roads are buried in snow drifts.

Archbishop Corrigan has resigned as trustee of the Catholic University to be established in Washington.

In the Kentucky State Senate strong resolutions protesting against the passage of the Blair bill by Congress were adopted by a vote of 21 to 8.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States 268, and for Canada 49; total, 317, against 314 last week.

The Consul-General of Spain in New York officially and emphatically denies the truth of the rumors about the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba.

The *United Ireland* has opened a fund in aid of news vendors prosecuted prosecuted under the Crimes Act, heading the list with a subscription of £100.

Three hundred lumbermen from the Northwest were entertained in Atlanta last night. They were on their way home from New Orleans.

In London it is stated that warrants have been secretly obtained in England for the arrest of six Irish members of Parliament and magistrates who are now in hiding.

Leprosy is said to be affecting many Scandinavian immigrants in Northern Minnesota and Dakota. It is brought from the old country.

A fire in the picker-room of Langley Factory Tuesday night destroyed about $2,000 worth of cotton, but the machinery was uninjured. Everything insured.

The schooner J. Kennedy has arrived at New York, from Calais. The Captain reports fifty vessels in the ice on Nantucket shoals, and he thinks they must have gone ashore yesterday morning.

At a meeting of the trustees of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O., it was decided to refuse admission to women after the close of the present year. A ladies' annex is talked of.

The coming orange crop of Southern California is expected to be much greater than last year. One estimate is 2,200 to 2,500 carloads, against 1,600 carloads the past season.

A bill has been passed by the Mississippi House providing for pensioning disabled Confederate soldiers who are unable to work, and for colored servants of the same who are similarly situated.

The celebrated trotting stallion Happy Medium, valued at $40,000 is dead. He was foaled in 1863. Thirty-nine of his get have records of 2.30 or lower. He was owned by Gen. W. T Withers.

It is proposed in Nebraska to recognize the heroic conduct of school teachers in the recent blizzard, by making public contributions to them. The movement meets with general favor.

Thoebe is already in the field as a candidate against Speaker Carlisle for election to the next Congress. The workingmen will nominate him, and he expects to form an alliance with the Republicans.

John Wilson, a wealthy bachelor of Montgomery county, Ala., who died on Wednesday, left his entire fortune of $75,000 to the Orphans' Home and the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind children in the city of Montgomery.

The French Government, contrary to its custom, has consented to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer of Archibald McNeill, the English reporter, whose body was found on the beach at Boulogne a few weeks ago.

It is said that wealthy men in the liquor business in Philadelphia have formed a syndicate, with $1,000,000 backing, to furnish bondsmen to enable the saloon-keepers to comply with the new high license law of Pennsylvania.

Tuesday's snow storm was one of the worst known in Halifax for years. Railway travel is again demoralized. The harbors of North Sydney, Digby, Yarmouth and Annapolis are frozen over solid for the first time in years.

On Monday afternoon two passenger cars on the Salem branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad went over an embankment and turned over three times. Sixteen passengers were injured, four of them fatally.

Pinchback has advised the colored members of the Republican Convention of Louisiana to leave the whole matter of the State ticket in the hands of the white Republicans and avoid the cry that they were trying to Africanize the State.

The people of Beardesley, Minn., a small town 150 miles west of St. Paul, are getting desperate. On Tuesday a number of farmers drove into that place after fuel, and there being none, tore down the railroad company's snow fences and hauled away several loads.

Mr. Grassie Bulkley, who eloped with Bessie Hillyer in last December, and about whose elopement there was much gossip at the time, has now separated from his wife. Each is now living with their respective parents. Divorce proceedings will probably follow and prove sensational.

Ex-Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, is receiving marked attention from the citizens of Richmond, Va. On Monday he was handsomely entertained at a dinner at the residence of Mr. Mann S. Valentine. Among those present were Hon. Wm. Wirt and several other prominent citizens.

The latest development in the affairs of the defunct Central Bank of Toronto is the departure of D. Mitchel McDonald, one of the directors, for the United States, with his family. It is said that he has a ranch in California which requires his attention. Cashier Allen has also absconded to the United States.

The Grant monument committee has adopted a draft of a circular to be sent to all architects and sculptors who may desire to compete for the honor of designing the memorial to Gen. Grant. The estimated cost is placed at $500,000 instead of $300,000, the original figure.

The Mexican Presidential campaign may be considered well under way, Gen. Diaz being the leading candidate. The candidacy of Gen. Escobedo has apparently received no support. The election will take place next June. The term is four years, and begins on December 1.

The Pioneer Aid and Support Association has decided to fix weekly payments to the families of the executed Anarchists at $8 to each of the widows, and $2 for each child where there are two children, and $1 for the third child as in case of Mrs. Fischer. It appears that the families are better off now, financially, than they ever were.

At a meeting of the Methodist preachers of Baltimore yesterday resolutions offered at a previous meeting, censuring President Cleveland for sending a copy of the Constitution of the United States to Pope Leo, came up after the regular business had been disposed of. There was much discussion, but the resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 19 for to 10 against

Another blizzard has broken loose northwest of St. Paul. A Neche, Dak., special says that the mercury went down to 60 degrees below, and the wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour there Monday night. It is still blowing and trains are ten hours late. A heavy fall of snow has set in, and the wind is blowing a gale. The snow is drifting badly. The storm has not yet reached St. Paul, but trains are badly delayed.

WAR IN THE SPRING.

A Russian Officer on How the Struggle Will Begin—Germany, Austria and Italy to be Arrayed Against France and Russia.

LONDON, January 23.—It is beyond doubt that the powerful war party in Russia has several times in the last two months nearly succeeded in committing the Czar to overt acts of hostility. The latter has been persuaded that Bismarck wishes war, and is endeavoring to precipitate it, and the anti-German manifestations in Lithuania and other provinces are an indication that the Russian Government is earnest in its desire to banish the language and other reminders of the detested Teuton from Russian soil. As a natural consequence many theoretical warriors have favored the world with their views as to the campaign which they regard as inevitable between Germany, Austria and Italy on the one hand, and Russia and France on the other.

One of the most distinguished Russian Generals has enlightened the public through the correspondent of the Paris *Soleil* with precise details concerning the coming struggle. He takes it for granted that Bismarck wishes war, for several reasons. The alliance with Italy may not last long. In a couple of years a change of ministry at Rome may withdraw her support, and he wishes to make use of the Italian troops while he can command their aid. Nor can Austria entirely be depended upon. The Hungarians particularly detest Prince Bismarck and distrust Germany, and several speeches in the Diet have lately shown the animus of the inhabitants of that powerful portion of the Austrian Empire.

An article in the treaty of the triple alliance engages each of the contracting powers to mobilize a portion of its forces yearly. The Austrian Government having failed to keep its agreement in this respect, a pressure was brought upon it from Berlin, and as a further incentive the alarming articles in the German and Austrian journals as to the threatening Russian movements on the Galician frontier appeared, setting all Europe in a turmoil.

The conflict will begin, continues the General, in this wise: In the spring Italy will be summoned to mobilize an army corps on the northern frontier. France will respond by an analogous military measure. Germany will order France to disperse her troops, and then war will begin. Sixteen of the eighteen German army corps will enter France from Lorraine, while a cloud of Italians will debouch by the St. Gothard upon the basin of the Rhone. At the end of the first week France will be victor upon the Rhine or thrown back into the middle of Champagne. She can certainly hold out for a month, and at the end of that time Russian armies will be threatening Berlin or Vienna.

This is the programme furnished by the Russian war expert, who concludes by saying that Russia is a powerful machine, and as such, slow to be put in motion, but once started she will crush every obstacle in her path.

HERO AND MARTYR.

A Bank Cashier Killed by Robbers and Avenged by Lynchers.

LIMESTONE, I. T., January 23.—Four masked men, all heavily armed, who subsequently proved to be citizens and cattle ranchers of the neighborhood, entered the Citizens' Bank Saturday, and, presenting a pistol at the head of the cashier, W. T. Reynolds, demanded that he should turn over the cash on hand. While pretending to comply, Reynolds slammed the door of the safe and turned the lock. He was at once laid out by a bullet from the pistol of one of the desperadoes, which struck him above the heart, killing him instantly. The bank was then ransacked; and all the money in the cash drawer, some $2,300, was taken. An attempt was made to open the safe, but in this the robbers were foiled.

As the sound of pistol shots was heard several people came running toward the bank to ascertain the cause of the trouble. They were fired upon by three of the men who were on guard, and retreated to get arms. In a few minutes the town was aroused, and twenty or thirty armed men hurried toward the bank. The robbers were mounting their horses, and a hot fire was started, in which one of the robbers, Thomas Evans, was killed outright, being shot several times in the head and body. He was identified as a ranchman living near town.

In the fight four citizens were wounded, but not fatally, two receiving shots through the arms and two others being slightly wounded in the legs. The three surviving robbers then rode away with the booty captured. A posse of pursuers was soon upon the trail, riding rapidly in the direction of Atoka. After about an hour's hard pursuit the robbers were surrounded, captured and taken back to Limestone, where Judge Lynch was called on to hold court. The leader was found guilty of the murder of Reynolds and was forthwith strung up. The other two were placed in charge of a strong guard and started for Fort Washita, where they will be turned over to the United States authorities. The stolen money was recovered.

Columbia Fair Association.

The Executive Committee of the Columbia Fair Association met yesterday afternoon in the office of Col. Geo. K. Wright. There were present: President Wright, Vice President Jasper Miller, Secretary and Treasurer E. W. Seibels. Messrs. David Jones, E. J. Brennen and W. D. Starling.

As stated in these columns the meeting was for the purpose of formulating suggestions for the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society which will meet in this city on Wednesday, in reference to the fair of 1888. It was decided to make the following recommendations:

That the books of entry be closed the Saturday night previous to the opening of the Fair, and no entries after that time be admitted, so that all entries shall be in place early Monday and that Monday be made the real opening day.

That the Agricultural Society arrange to feed and care for all stock exhibited during the week, to encourage even a larger number of entries of stock and relieve exhibitors from the trouble and expense of feeding and looking after the same. It is suggested in case stock exhibited be sold the owner be required to pay the expense of the feeding and care of such as is thus sold.

That no exhibits be allowed to be removed from their place until Saturday noon, in order that the Fair may continue full five days and a half and be as complete the forenoon of the last day as at any time.

That larger premiums be offered in the machinery department, so that a greater number of entries be secured than heretofore.

The committee will attend the meeting of the Society and present these suggestions. In addition to this the committee have in mind the furnishing of extensive attractions for the delectation of visitors on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights and they will raise a large sum of money for that purpose.

The Columbia Fair Association is full of significance and bears within it the determination of our citizens to make each succeeding fair the superior of its predecessor. *Columbia Daily Record, Jan. 28.*

The statement has been made that the damage suits resulting from the Chatsworth disaster of last August on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, save four minor cases, have been satisfactorily adjusted. There were 225 cases in all, and they cost the company a little over $300,000.

H. J. Furber, Jr., is a young man not yet 20, who is preparing to found a great university in Chicago after that of Heidelberg. He will devote $1,000,000 as an inducement for other citizens to join in the movement. He is a graduate of the late Chicago University, and is now in Berlin studying philosophy under German masters.

One concern at Waterville, Me., made 18,000,000 square yards of cotton goods last year, and a Maine newspaper figures that the cloth would make a tent that would could cover 370 acres, and hold all the people of Maine. New Hampshire and Massachusetts comfortably seated, with a ring of more than 168 acres in the centre. In that ring the 84,000 horses of Maine could be exhibited all together.

ANOTHER BLACK EXODUS.

A Million Colored People to Emigrate to South America.

(From the New York Star.)

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 22.—Three years ago several well-known colored men, men of means, met to consult as to the best method of relieving their people from the worse than servitude that prevails in the extreme Southern States, especially in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. After carefully studying the plan of government of the various countries open to them, they arrived at the conclusion that South America was the land that would give them shelter and a home. The public was not called upon for contributions, but these men sent out educated agents, whose reports are now coming in. The Guianas, Brazil and the Argentine Confederation were examined as to climate, lands, laws and privileges.

While these agents were out, their principals quietly effected a secret organization, whose head is in Topeka, for the purpose of spreading the news by means of trustworthy agents throughout the Southern States. The men thus organizing represent nearly $2,000,000, their own money and property. Before the end of 1888 is reached an exodus from the Southern States will have commenced that will carry off more than a million of laborers from the cotton, sugar and rice fields, where they are now at work, while the tobacco fields will yield their full quota.

While there will be two colonies or outfitting points established in Honduras and Costa Rica, the main efforts of this new organization will be directed to moving the colored people to South America. There will be settlements established in the Guiana Highlands, directly north of the equator, and in the Brazilian Highlands, on the southern tributaries of the Amazon, to which will be directed those people coming from Florida and Southern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Farther south immigration depots will be established in the Argentine Confederation for people from Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Northern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and Texas.

Important concessions will be made by the Brazilian and Argentine governments in the way of lands and immunity from taxation, and aid in transportation, which will place the new haven within the reach of all who can secure money enough to carry them through the first season. Their rights and privileges as citizens are guaranteed, and, owing to the mixed blood already existing in some of those countries, their color will not debar them from political and social preferment.

A New Species of Dead-Beat.

A new species of the "dead-beat" has made his appearance in Washington, and having worn out the town and departed to escape the police will probably try to work his game elsewhere. He is a venerable-looking man of 60 or more, with a fine face, good manners, and well dressed. He speaks with a southern accent, and claims to be from Tennessee, where he says he has several plantations. When he arrived in town he took quarters at one of the first-class hotels, and remained there nearly three weeks until the proprietor asked him to settle his bill or leave. He postponed payment until he received some remittances from home which were unaccountably delayed, and even telegraphed for money at the expense of the hotel. He was willing to give a draft on his "factors," but the proprietor would not accept it. Nearly every day he received telegrams, which it was suspected he sent to himself from distant parts of the town. From the hotel he went to a fashionable boarding-house, where he made himself popular at once and his fellow-boarders are unwilling to believe he is a "beat," although he owes a good deal of borrowed money and circulated some bogus checks.

He came to Washington intending to reside here permanently and desired to purchase a fine country place. At nearly all the real-estate agencies the old gentleman is well known, and few of the dealers in suburban property escaped his clutches. Some of them cashed drafts and checks for him, at least one introduced him at the club, where he was hospitably entertained, and in return he tried to get up a party to visit him in Tennessee and try the shooting. But his principal "racket" was to take drives into the country at the expense of the real-estate agents to look at desirable country seats. There is not a farm for sale within ten miles of Washington that he did not inspect in company with some one who paid for the carriage, the cigars, and generally a luncheon on their return. It some cases he made offers which were accepted, but he would invariably conjure up a condition that could not be complied with.

He had a way of hiring hacks when he went anywhere and forgetting to pay for them. After taking a ride he would want to be landed at one of the hotels or departments, or some other building that had two entrances, and while the hackman was waiting at one he would slip out at the other. Nearly every driver in town has reason to remember him, and some have cards he gave them with bogus addresses, at which they were instructed to call for their pay. If he was cornered he would write the number of some house at random on a card, with the name he assumed for the moment, and tell the hackman to be sure and call at 5 o'clock, as he was to dine out at 6.—*Washington Cor. Chicago News.*

The Utility of Hobbies.

With a hobby the poorest clerk or the wealthiest millionaire is supplied with a defense against depression and worry which is priceless. Take the case of a bookkeeper who is confined to his desk for eight or ten hours a day. If he can cultivate a taste for botany or geology it will give him an opportunity for regular excursions into the country, while he can analyze and arrange his specimens during his leisure hours in the evening. If he has a talent for mechanics, woodcarving, carpentry, pottery, or any of the hundred pursuits into which enter deftness of hand and quickness of eye are open to him. The hours which would hang heavily on his hands were he without any hobby seem all too short for the pleasant work that he comes to with a feeling of relief. He has a resource against business worry that will add ten years to his life and that will stand in good stead should misfortune or loss of loved ones come upon him. It is the same with the rich man, save that he has opportunities to develop his pastimes entirely beyond the reach of the poor clerk. Practically, however, the two must stand on the same footing. They must cultivate a taste for simple and wholesome pleasures which do not depend on money for their gratification.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the joint celebration of the literary societies of the University of Virginia on the 26th of June. Senator Voorhees delivered the oration before the same societies in 1858 and it was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered at the University.

One of the oddities of American public life is the presentation to a retiring official. It is the proper thing to put a watch on a man who is going out of office. Sometimes they put a chain on him instead.

The heart of a man is bigger than the heart of a woman. Nature never makes any mistake. She knew that man required a larger receptacle for the enshrinement of his numerous loves.

"I wish I was a bar-room," said a loving woman to her husband. "Why?" he inquired, with some degree of surprise. "O because you would come in eighteen or twenty time a day to see me."

The greatest misfortune of all is not to be able to bear misfortune.

The Mississippi Senate failed to pass the constitutional amendment bill over the Governor's veto, the vote standing 16 to 19, not the necessary two-thirds.

It is estimated that in the past ten years North Carolina has expended $3,000,000 for commercial fertilizers, while the value of the crops has been only $15,000,000.

C. B. Hitchcock, an old citizen, and his wife were murdered at Santa Anna, Cal., on Monday night by two Germans named Aushlag and Dyker, and the murders were hanged by vigilants on Thursday night.

The Prohibitionists of Atlanta are preparing for another fight two years hence. While waiting for the next election they will devote their resources to educating public sentiment up to the standard of prohibition. They propose to establish a weekly newspaper that will be devoted entirely to the cause of prohibition.

The officials of Pike county, Ky., have applied to the Governor for troops to defend the people against the Hatfield gang. Troops were refused, but the people were given permission to arm themselves. The sheriff of Pike county has invaded West Virginia to capture the outlaws, but the West Virginia sheriff is out with a posse to drive him back to Kentucky.

Fred Schultz, an old German, who lived alone about a mile from Alexandria, Va