

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES

Dedicated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Public Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1893.

NUMBER 35.

Mulhall estimates that the civilized Nations pay annually \$13,700,000,000 for food.

The silver producing States number a population but little more than one per cent. the total of the United States.

A new order of things has lately come about in Siam, and the young men are getting a great and unusual share in the government of the country. From the King downward there is scarcely a single minister who is above the age of forty, and many are much younger.

There is a certain amount of scientific interest in knowing that it is not the high temperature that makes the people uncomfortable, but the humidity with which the air is charged. But unfortunately the scientific fact does not lessen the suffering. One is just as hot after finding it out as when he was in total ignorance on the point.

Not the least interesting portion of the newspapers of New York, to the San Francisco Argonaut, is that which describes the efforts of the benevolent to better the condition of the women and children of the poor. In New York, before there were any such organizations, the mortality among the children of the working-class was greatly reduced.

The New York News thinks it is worthy of more than passing notice when the speed record of the bicycle reaches the astonishing pace of over 428 miles in twenty-four hours. This performance, achieved in London, surpasses the distance covered in the first six days go-as-you-please pedestrian race in New York City. The simple two-wheel contrivance has thus enabled man to travel as far in a day as his legs alone would take him in a week.

Doctor Edward Everett Hale has not much patience with the idea that a clergyman must work six days over a sermon. He says: "A sermon consists of about 9000 words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast and write about six pages—that is, 650 words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis 1500 words. I am intensely interested in the subject, and this takes only a quarter of an hour. In the afternoon I look it over and add 500 or 600 words, and the sermon is done. In all, I haven't put my hand for over two hours to paper."

Statistics concerning the failures of farmers in the first six months of 1893 throw bright lights on the present depression of agriculture in England. From last January 1 to last July 1 the number of failures among farmers has been forty per cent. larger than in the corresponding months of last year. In England and Wales more than 16,000 persons engaged in agriculture are living in sheds, barns, tents, vans and in the open fields. Thousands of unemployed agricultural laborers are hovering on the outskirts of London. In the same volume of statistics 52,484 persons are reported to be living now on coasting merchant vessels and inland barges.

According to the St. Louis Republic "one into a receiver's hands" is a sign so conspicuously displayed as to make it no longer a novelty around the World's Fair Grounds. The balloon company, the great Spectatorium, the Columbian hotels, the Casino within the grounds, and a hundred or more greater or less enterprises come under the above list. So far as outside business has been concerned the Fair is a failure and the many thousands of dollars which it was thought the people would be compelled to spend for subsistence and lodgings, as well as the extortions which it was intended should be practiced, have failed to materialize. The people who attend the World's Fair are not a spending crowd; they do not come here to spend their money, and if any of them have put off buying articles of clothing, dry goods or the like until they reached Chicago, they find that the prices on all goods have been advanced to meet the times, and they do not buy. This is right: if money is to be spent for articles it should be spent with the dealer at home, especially when such articles can be bought as cheap; and I venture the assertion that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they can be purchased cheaper. The Chicago merchants subscribed liberally to the Fair, and they want to get their money back and they will do it, too, if people are foolish enough to deal with them.

Patronize home trade and home merchants and you will save money. Price things before you go there, then compare them, and you will learn this is true.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Mostly Concerning Our Southern Country.

Dispenser Jackson Cutledge was expelled from the Marion Street Methodist church of Columbia, S. C., on Sunday last in a meeting of the congregation, because the laws of the church forbade the manufacture or sale by church members of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

Assistant Secretary Curtis at Washington has instructed special Treasury agents to construe as liberally as possible the laws as to the packing of cotton on passenger steamers. These instructions have been sent out as a result of a recent hearing on the subject by a delegator representing Mississippi river interests.

O. F. Lane, of Longview, Tex., arrested in Springfield, O., on a charge of robbing his father of \$12,000, committed suicide in jail Wednesday morning.

Work on the proposed cotton mill at Batesburg, S. C., began August 14. It will be erected as soon as possible and will be equipped with the latest improvements in textile machinery.

Two recent sales of land in North Carolina were tracts located near B. Southwell, on the Port Royal & Augusta Railway. They were of 1000 and 600 acres, respectively, and were purchased by the railway company mentioned.

H. L. Odiorne is running the Empire Cotton Mill at Florence, S. C., and is also president of the newly organized Florence Cotton Mill Co. This latter company has been formed to take the place of the old one which was unable to carry on its business.

W. R. Whitson, of Asheville, N. C., is engineering a big plan to build a large knitting mill there. The water power of the Swannanoa river will be used.

The North Carolina Railway has hitherto been exempt from taxation, as much of its stock is owned by the State.

The board of directors at a recent meeting passed a resolution surrendering the exemption. Hereafter the North Carolina will be taxed just as any other line.

The Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., will double their capacity when their new building is completed, the erection of which has just been commenced.

Sunday, Aug. 27th, was the second anniversary of the railroad wreck at Boston bridge, near Statesville, N. C., in which 22 persons lost their lives, and the Landmark says that Col. Benjamin Cameron has presented to Trinity Episcopal church, of that place, a handsome memorial window as a thank offering for his deliverance from death, in memory of those who died, and in gratitude to the Stateville people.

A memorial marble to Jefferson Davis is to be placed in the rotunda of the Georgia Capitol at Atlanta, on the spot where the body rested before being conveyed to Richmond for final burial. The badge of the United Confederate Veterans, a triangle and a bar, will be taken as the motive of the memorial, which is to have a height of about four feet. The badge will be represented on the four sides of the marble, and on the bars suitable inscriptions will be made.

John Wingler, postmaster at Wakefield, Ind., took a peculiar method of resigning his office Friday. He boxed up what government property he had and shipped it to Washington. He is a Democrat and has been postmaster for ten years or more. Growing tired of his job, he several times sent in his resignation, but it was never acted upon. Wingler says that his last method was the only one that would relieve him from the cares of office.

To Help Farmers Move Their Crops NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans clearing house association met and took action on the proposition to issue clearing house certificates for small sums to take the place of currency. The recent action of the banks left the planters, who have no money to have their crops moved, in the lurch. A plan to overcome this state of affairs was rendered advisable. After discussion the following plan was adopted: Issue certificates of deposit to persons having money on deposit, payable to themselves or bearer in sums of \$5, \$10, \$20 or more; making the certificates payable through the clearing house.

The members were unanimous in their belief that this plan would give the required relief, not only to planters but to business men as well. The certificates will be just as good as money, and can be as widely circulated.

Texas' Big Drop in Cotton. GALVESTON, TEX.—Reports on the cotton crop from 425 points in the State make it evident that it will fall 20 per cent. below that of last year. The long drought has injured both the early and late cotton.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST.

Appeal to Bond Bread to the Starving in New York.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y.—The delegates and speakers to the Farmers' Alliance and People's Party State Convention have issued the following appeal:

FARMERS OF THE WEST: A cry of hunger and starvation comes up from the heart of the great metropolis—New York. It comes from the throat of tens of thousands of American citizens, who are without bread. It ascends to Heaven amidst the noise of the call board on the Stock Exchange and the jingling of the gold on the money counters of Wall Street.

It is intensified by the tears and moans of starving mothers and famishing children; men are becoming desperate from stalks abroad, unheeded by those who have grown fat on the pillage of labor and the ravaging of industry.

The lobb' approaching the council chambers of the republic is filled with the paid agents of the monied oligarchy, ready to debauch the people's representatives and weld the chaos of financial slavery still more securely on the neck of labor. The money sharks are unrelenting, the Government indifferent, and the people desperate.

By the pangs of hunger lawabiding, honest men are being transformed into reckless wolves, and this is the condition desired by the enemies of the people. They starve them first in order to furnish an excuse to kill them afterward. This must not be. The starving poor of New York must not become the prey of designing enemies.

Farmers, you must feed them. We of your hands is unrequited and your perseverance unwarded. But they men and women are your brothers and sisters. Their cause is your cause. Their starvation and your poverty are the joint production of our common enemy.

Send speedily of your corn and wheat, your potatoes and bread stuffs, that disorder and bloodshed may be averted. Let the President of each alliance call his alliance and act without delay. Ask your railroads to furnish transportation free, as you give your substance. Organize relief committees at once, and communicate with Mr. David Rosseau, 310 Mott avenue, New York city, who has been selected by us as the consignee of relief supplies, and who will arrange for their prompt and effective distribution.

J. B. WEAVER, IOWA, I. E. DEAN, NEW YORK, MARY E. LEARS, KANSAS, WILLIAM J. KERR, COLORADO, MRS. MARION TODD, MICHIGAN, L. C. PADDOCK, CALIFORNIA.

Finance and People's Party State Convention.

Yellow Fever in Brunswick, Ga. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The source of the new case of yellow fever cannot be traced at present. The patient has been moved into the house lately occupied by Dr. Branham, which is kept strictly isolated, and has been disinfected by Surgeons Hutton and Carter.

TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION AT BRUNSWICK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The marine hospital bureau has made arrangements for the establishment of a probation camp fifty-five miles from Brunswick, Ga., on the road to Waycross. The site of each camp, which will be under the committee of Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton, is high and dry, with good water. Two hundred tents were shipped for that point from St. Louis. This step was taken in case the yellow fever develops in Brunswick.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The board of health of Charleston has determined to send one medical sanitary expert to each of the three railroad junctions leading to Charleston.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

SAVANNAH, GA.—One new case of yellow fever at Brunswick was officially reported Wednesday, that of the infant of Mrs. Cox. There are no other suspicious cases. The desertion of the town by the employing classes, the closing of stores, factories, etc., works extreme hardship upon the poorer classes. Families are left destitute. Starvation, as terrible a fever, stares them in the face. An appeal to the country through the Georgia Senators has been wired to Washington.

Mr. Harris, the second victim, is resting easy and is conscious.

The following is the message sent to Washington, addressed to Senators Gordon and Colquitt, Speaker Crisp, Hon. H. G. Turner and all of the members of the Georgia delegation in Washington:

"The situation is distressing. We are shut off from the entire outside world. Starvation stares the poor people in the face. The refugees with their families have left the city without means. About 4,000 people are left in the city unable to procure supplies. There is immediate need of provisions and money. Time is an important element. We appeal in behalf of a stricken people for immediate aid and confidently rely upon the heart of the great American people and the government to respond."

[Signed] THOS. W. LAMB, Mayor, C. P. Goodyear, Jacob E. Dart, Rev. Edward F. Cook, Rev. J. H. Thompson, Rev. Father Hennessy, relief committee.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Peter Harris, the second victim of yellow fever at Brunswick, died at 12 o'clock Thursday. In his case death occurred in the regulation sixty hours.

Gov. McKinney, of Virginia, has decided to enter for the senatorship to succeed Gen. Eppa Hunton.

AGAINST DISPENSARY LAW.

Judge Simonton says the Twenty-ninth Clause is unconstitutional.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The decision of Judge Simonton in the United States Circuit Court, in the habeas corpus case of Langford was affirmed. Langford is the agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Prosperity. He was arrested and held, under the twenty-fifth section of the State Dispensary Liquor Law, for delivering to a consignee a keg of whiskey shipped from an outside State. The section forbids any common carrier to transport or any agent to deliver packages of liquor which have not the official certificate of the State Dispensary. The railroad company set up that this section was contrary to the Inter-State Commerce Law. Judge Simonton sustains this view.

A Reverend Robber Captured.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Rev. Dr. Howard, who was arrested in Chicago, August 4th on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and immediately afterwards captured from an officer is again in custody. He was dispatched from Jackson, Tenn., says Dr. Howard returned to Jackson on the Illinois Central Railroad and was arrested at the residence of Mrs. Huggins, another in-law. He appeared before the United States Commissioner R. I. Child and asked for bail, fixed at \$100,000. His assistants is excessive. The bank he can readily give the money.

He talked freely of his arrest and escape in Chicago. He says he has proposed to come voluntarily and after starting he feared arrest and therefore sought the present opportunity to return. He says he is confident of acquittal before the court which convenes in October.

Diphtheria After Kissing a Bride.

JAMESTOWN, N. C.—On Wednesday evening, in the town of Kintons, a few miles south of the marriage of Miss Aiken to Mr. Mansell took place. The bride was a popular young woman, and many guests were at her wedding. She had a sore throat, but thought little of it, made complaint of it, and after three years in those countries studying the people and their history. As the result of her literary labor she has published a series of valuable travels and historical works. The governments of all the countries the Baroness visited vied with one another in showering attentions on her, and she was received as their guest. Every means in their power was placed within her reach to enable her to pursue her historical researches. The Government of Venezuela raised an appropriation of \$15,000 from Congress for her continuing expenses. The writer is an honorary member of the principal literary societies in Spain as well as in South America. She was also appointed a member of the International Congress of Americanists held in Madrid in 1892. The Baroness is a native of Granada. She was educated in Paris, and on leaving the convent married an Englishman, Baron Wilson, who died a few years after their marriage.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shot the White Caps. DELPHI, IND.—Job Holmes of Monticello has been considered an undesirable neighbor by some, and a few nights ago an attack was made on his house with stones by White Caps. On Thursday night the enemy again appeared, and Holmes answered the attack with both barrels of his gun. Hugh Davis received a charge in his face and neck. One of his eyes was destroyed, and he was terribly injured. A number of others were more or less injured.

Clearing House Certificates. COLUMBIA, S. C.—The banks of the city met and completed the formation of a clearing house association. Clearing house certificates will be issued on a basis of two thirds of the value of the securities deposited with the clearing house association. At present certificates to the amount of 20 per cent. of the amount of the banking capital will be issued. This will relieve the situation here and aid in moving the cotton crop. The certificates were issued Saturday.

Printers Strike in Richmond. RICHMOND, VA.—The compositor of the newspaper offices of the Dispatch and Times refused to go to work Monday night. The trouble grows out of a disagreement over the scale of prices on type-setting machines and shorter hour between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the typographical union.

The Times is now using type-setting machines and the Dispatch expects to have seven in operation in a few days.

An Outlaw Killed. GAINESVILLE, GA.—Early Friday morning officers surrounded the house containing Coley Dowdell, the outlaw who is wanted for a number of crimes in Alabama, and when the man refused to surrender and attempted to shoot he was himself shot down. His right name was Martin.

LADIES' COLUMN.

ON ZEPHYRUS-LIKE HATS.

Sword grass makes up into smart bows for the adorning of piant, zephyr-like summer hats, and being so good an imitation of the natural variety, is in excellent taste. One rarely or never sees now the straw plait made in such very poor imitation of ribbon. It did not merit popularity, and quickly lost the little favor which as a novelty it temporarily enjoyed. Few really stylish milliners now-a-days use artificial flowers which do not correspond to those in season. Clover, therefore, replaces lino and roses, heliotrope, honey-suckle, and pink and white sweet pea blossoms are substituted for jonquils, tulips, violets, and other spring blossoms.—New York Post.

A BOON TO ELDERLY LADIES.

Elderly ladies who prefer black to colors will hail the return of the duchesse gown. It is such a bright, handsome fabric, and adjusts itself so well to the figure, and is none too fine for every day service. Indeed, as the old settlers say, you can wear it to mill or to market. It is just the thing to wear in this electrical age, and if you happen to sip a cup of tea or coffee over the front breakfasts, you never show a crease. Formerly when this goods was used it had a stiff effect, but probably that was on account of a lack of trimming. But we gild the rose and paint the lily in our day, and wide lace bretelles will add beauty to a handsome satin gown. One reason why this fabric is again popular is that the coming outside garment will be a jacket, and satin is the only material that will slip easily into the jacket sleeves.—Detroit Free Press.

A WOMAN TRAVELER.

A Spanish writer, the Baroness Wilson, is now in this city on her return from her second tour through South America, Mexico, Central America and the United States. The Baroness is a writer, and spent three years in those countries studying the people and their history. As the result of her literary labor she has published a series of valuable travels and historical works. The governments of all the countries the Baroness visited vied with one another in showering attentions on her, and she was received as their guest. Every means in their power was placed within her reach to enable her to pursue her historical researches. The Government of Venezuela raised an appropriation of \$15,000 from Congress for her continuing expenses. The writer is an honorary member of the principal literary societies in Spain as well as in South America. She was also appointed a member of the International Congress of Americanists held in Madrid in 1892. The Baroness is a native of Granada. She was educated in Paris, and on leaving the convent married an Englishman, Baron Wilson, who died a few years after their marriage.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FASHION NOTES.

Black and white, in all combinations, are very stylish.

Leather binding is now used instead of velvet for the bottom of dress skirts.

The three-skirt dress in summer fabrics is very stylish on tall, slim figures.

The fashionable parasol is a billow mass of colored chiffon.

Accordion platings are revived in lace bows for hats, and in lace skirts.

Jackets are taking the place of capes, and the Spanish jacket is especially popular.

Turkish toweling in pure white is considered the most correct thing for the covering of chairs and couches in the summer sitting room.

A Parisian novelty in the jacket line is of pale heliotrope cloth lined in gold and violet shot srah and elegantly embroidered in black and gold.

Round yokes of galloon, with wide, round corselet belts, also of galloon, are worn with dresses of contrasting colors with other thin woolen materials.

Diamond ornaments for the corsage representing bows and strands of ribbon are worn on the shoulder, the ribbons following the curve of the low bodice.

Large coaching parasols of eern silk are lined with a bright contrasting color according with the costume, the eern harmonizing with all shades.

Linen duck suits belong to the style of dress called "smart," "chic," "fashioning," etc., and sell well in ready-made blazer and Eton jacket designs.

A pretty idea for a bride's gown is a gown of soft white silk with pale green sash and shoulder cape of white lace; large white leghorn hat trimmed with yellow tea roses and green foliage.

CURIOS FACTS.

The first almanac was printed in Hungary in 1470.

Paper money was first issued by the notorious John Law.

On the railways in France, passengers are sold cooked snails in packages.

In the picturesque speech of the far West Washington is nicknamed "the corner State."

It is believed that crocodiles lived to be hundreds of years old. The Egyptians embalmed them.

A rattlesnake in the "Zoo" at Atlanta, Ga., has not eaten anything, it is said, since last August.

There is one Chinese, one Portuguese and one Cherokee newspaper printed in the United States.

Tobacco and warehouse receipts issued after it was stored were both used in Colonial Virginia as money.

Sections of a cable laid twenty-one years were dug up at Key West, Fla., the other day. The copper wire was uninjured.

A lady at Dalton, Ga., owns a gold breastpin of great antiquity, and within a circle of diamonds of the brightest luster is a lock of George Washington's hair.

The Arabs have a superstition that the stork has a human heart. When one of these birds builds its nest on a housetop they believe the happiness of that household is insured for that year.

A Boston gentleman recently killed a blacksnake about four and a half feet long, from the stomach of which he took another snake about fifteen inches in length that had been swallowed by the larger reptile.

It is said that when a Chinese has lost everything else he will even stake his finger joints. If he loses he chops a joint off with a hatchet, dips the stump in oil and resumes play. If he loses again he chops off another joint, and so on till all are gone.

That the Egyptians carried the art of distilling perfumes to a high degree of perfection is attested by some of their ointment preserved in an alabaster vase, in the museum at Alnwick, England, which still retains a powerful aromatic odor, though believed to be between 2000 and 3000 years old.

Dick Quick, a seafaring man, has shown that there is something in a name despite what Shakespeare wrote on the subject. Quick entered a seminary at Ruckport, Me., without even knowing how to read or write, and now, at the end of two terms, he is one of the prize pupils of the school.

Hung at the Girdle. In the Middle Ages at the girdle were hung the thousand-and-one odds and ends needed and utilized in every day affairs. The scrivener had his inkhorn and pen attached to it, the scholar his book or books, the monk his crucifix and rosary, the innkeeper his tallies and everybody his knife. So many and so various were the articles attached to it that the flippant began to poke fun.

In an old play there is mention of a merchant who had hanging at his girdle a pouch, a spectacle case, a "pau-niard," a pen and inkhorn and "a handkerchief, with many other trinkets besides, which a merry companion seeing, said it was like a haberdasher's shop of small wares." In another early play a lady says to her maid: "Give me my girdle, and see that all the furniture be at it; look that ciziers, pinners, the penknife, the knife to close letters with, the bodkin, the earpick, and the scale be in the case."

Girdles were in some respects like the chateaines not long ago so much the rage among ladies; but they differed therefrom in being more useful, more comprehensive in regard both to sex and to articles worn, and, when completely furnished, more costly. It is partly for this last reason that we find girdles bequeathed as precious heirlooms and as valuable presents to keep the giver's memory green after death. They were not infrequently of great intrinsic value.

One of King John's girdles was wrought with gold and adorned with gems; and that of the widow of Sir Thomas Hungerford, bequeathed in 1504 to the mother church of Worcester, was of green color, harnessed with silver and richly jeweled.—Chambers's Journal.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

9TH DAY.—The Senate was presided over in the absence of the Vice-President, by Mr. Harris, President of the Senate pro tempore. Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill providing for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, accompanied by a declaration in support of the minority of the Finance Committee, presented a substitute for the bill.—The Senate thereupon proceeded to executive business, first allowing Mr. Butler to offer an amendment to the Bank bill repealing the ten per cent. tax on the notes of State banks, then at 12:35, took the 10TH DAY.—Mr. Peffer offered a substitute for the bill to increase National bank circulation, which was referred to the Finance Committee, for the reduction of the salaries of all Government officers and employees above \$1000 per year. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, then introduced a bill, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him discontinuing the free class of silver bullion. The debate was continued by Mr. Dubois in opposition to the bill and by Mr. Palmer, who argued in support of the bill.

11TH DAY.—Mr. Peffer introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee, for the reduction of the salaries of all Government officers and employees above \$1000 per year. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, then introduced a bill, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him discontinuing the free class of silver bullion. The debate was continued by Mr. Dubois in opposition to the bill and by Mr. Palmer, who argued in support of the bill.

12TH DAY.—Mr. Peffer gave notice of a substitute to Mr. Vest's bill for silver currency, the ratio of 20 to 1.—The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

13TH DAY.—The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the National Bank of the United States, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

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23RD DAY.—The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the National Bank of the United States, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

24TH DAY.—The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the National Bank of the United States, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

25TH DAY.—The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the National Bank of the United States, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

26TH DAY.—The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the National Bank of the United States, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

27TH DAY.—The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock. Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the National Bank of the United States, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of National banks in refusing to pay