

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic

Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. XXIV.--NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1893.

NUMBER 37

The Atlanta Constitution thinks peppermint must be a profitable crop. It is stated that a Michigan farmer made \$41,000 out of it this year.

Pocahontas did not save the life of John Smith. It has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most able-bodied prevaricator of his century.

The progress of invention and discovery and applied sciences is constantly adding new words to our language. The words and phrases under the letter "A" in Worcester's dictionary are 6933, in Webster's 8358, in the Century 15,621 and in the Standard, now in process of publication, 19,736.

There are some misleading geographical names of Spanish origin in the name in the Far West and South West is a true historical indication, but in the East it usually stands for the enthusiasm of the Mexican War period, when supporters of the war commemorated the victories of the Federal arms by naming towns in honor of the battle fields.

The growth of the Christian Endeavor Societies, according to Secretary Baer's report, has been remarkable. New York still leads with 2895 societies; Pennsylvania is a good second, with 2628; Illinois third, with 1822; Ohio fourth, with 1765; and Iowa fifth, with 1186. Massachusetts and Indiana are not far behind. In Canada we find 1882 societies. The growth in the South has been encouraging. England has over 600 societies; Australia, 525; India, 71; Turkey, 41 societies; New Zealand, 24; Japan, 84; Madagascar, 32; Scotland, 3; Mexico, our neighbor, 22; West Indies, 19; Africa, 15; China, 14; Ireland, 10; France, 9; Sandwich Islands, 6; Bermuda, 3; Brazil, 2; Persia, 1; and Chile, Colombia, Norway and Spain, each 1. In all, nearly a thousand societies in foreign lands, making a grand total enrollment for the world of 2241 local societies, with a membership of 1,577,040.

Five States—Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois—have no interest-bearing debt, and those who are six or seven other States whose bonded debts are mere bagatelles. Among the number are New Jersey, Nebraska, Kentucky and California. To a foreigner, or anyone else not familiar with the facts, remarks the Chicago Herald, this would convey the impression that the Americans bear an extremely light burden of debt. Such an idea would be somewhat modified, however, by the knowledge that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe pays interest on \$500,000,000 or more, the annual interest charge exceeding \$25,000,000—almost as much as the entire interest charge of the Federal Government. The Southern States have a bonded indebtedness of \$144,000,000 in round numbers. The total bonded indebtedness of all the States in 1890 was \$224,000,000, on which the annual interest charge was \$10,000,000. The total bonded debt of the States is about one-third of the National interest-bearing debt.

Experiments that are now being made with the palmetto in Florida point to the growth of a new and profitable industry from the prolific scrub growth of the Florida forests and fields. It has been proved that the leaf of the saw palmetto can be ground into a pulp which makes an excellent article of hollow-ware for domestic and other uses, and the present experiments are expected to prove the adaptability of this material to the making of all kinds of paper. For some time past the peculiar cabbage-like substance in the top of the cabbage palmetto has been used with the tender tops as well, as a fibre in the manufacture of parchment. It is now proposed to obtain cheap paper fibre from the ordinary scrub plant. Some of this pulp has been successfully worked up by a manufacturing concern in Boston into pails, tubs, basins and other hollow-ware. The supply of saw palmetto is practically inexhaustible in Florida. Millions of acres are covered with it, and when cut down to the ground it grows up again two or three times a year. The Florida Times-Union, commenting on its projected use, says that for a plant that grows without cultivation, and in such inexhaustible quantities, the saw palmetto bids fair to have "more money in it than most of the cultivated crops of Florida," and adds: "A fibre made from the leaf can be used profitably by upholsterers wherever curled hair, moss, or 'excelsior' is used; the root can be turned into brushes of almost endless forms and innumerable uses; and the popular and other wood pulp of commerce are now likely to find a dangerous rival in palmetto pulp."

HE IS IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Even Gov. Tillman's Constables Cannot Seize Goods Without Process of Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—On August 1st G. B. Swann, one of Gov. Tillman's dispensary constables, seized a barrel of whisky in the custody of the South Carolina Railway in this city. When the seizure was made Swann showed no authority from either the consignee or consignor of the goods, nor did he produce any warrant by virtue of which the seizure was made. When questions as to his authority were asked, he produced his commission as a constable of the State. Swann was taken before Judge Simonton in the United States Circuit Court, on a petition to show why he should not be attached for contempt. He admitted at the hearing that his course was of his own volition, and that he seized the goods without the formality of a warrant. In his decision just filed Judge Simonton holds that Swann was guilty of an outrageous violation of the law and declares that no search and seizure of property can be made without due process of law. He adjudges Swann guilty of contempt of court and orders that he be imprisoned in Charleston county jail until he returns the seized goods to the custody of the receiver of the railroad and when the goods have been so returned that he suffer for a further imprisonment in the jail for three months and until he pays the cost of the proceedings.

The South's South! The N. Y. Sun prints a 4 column article with the following headlines: "THE END OF THE LAND, THE FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE DOMAINS OF THE NATION, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE OUTLET. WHETHER SHALL THE FARMER OF THE FUTURE TURN HIS FACE?"

The article winds up by saying that "as grouped in the table, the Southern States include Arkansas, Texas, and all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Not until after 1874 did the planters and laborers of the South begin to feel themselves fully on their own feet, but from about that time Southern fields were rapidly restored to production and material additions were made to the cultivated area, notably west of the Mississippi.

"Between 1870 and 1889 the Southern States east of the Mississippi added but 2,700,000 acres to the area under cultivation, although they made additions of 3,200,000 acres to the cotton fields, the grain-bearing area having been reduced 500,000 acres in order to add to that employed in growing cotton. During the same period the cereal area of Arkansas and Texas increased 1,400,000, and that under cotton 2,400,000 acres; the additions to the cultivated area of the two States aggregating 3,700,000 acres, and exceeding those of all the other Southern States by 1,000,000 acres.

"Only in the trans-Mississippi portion of this group is there probability of any considerable increase in the number of farms; and, taken as a whole, the South will do remarkably well if its fields expand as rapidly as the world's requirements for American cotton are augmented."

"Moreover, great is the future of the American farmer, and vast will be the measure of his reward!"

Cannot Be Built. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Gresham has received an opinion from Attorney General Olney, in which he holds that under the law the work of building a government wharf at Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of Washington, cannot be begun without further legislation. Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the construction of a wharf there, but inserted in the act conditions as to lumber to be used, plans, etc. Gen. Casey, chief of engineers of the War Department, reported that the wharf could not be constructed under the conditions imposed for the amount of money named in the appropriation. Under these circumstances, the Attorney General and his opinion has just been forwarded to the State Department under whose control the work commemorating Washington's birthplace was to be executed.

Local Option in Roanoke, Va. ROANOKE, VA.—The local optionists won in the election by 142 majority, in a total vote of 3,509, thereby carrying the city against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The election was the most exciting ever held here, the contest having been vigorously carried on for the past two months. The ministers were all on the side of the local optionists and prominent lawyers and business men opposed the movement. It is estimated that the city will be deprived of upwards of \$20,000 direct revenue by the election.

BROKE THE MONTE CARLO BANK. A Young Scotch Woman Said to Have Won \$300,000 in an Hour. VIENNA, AUSTRIA. Trieste newspapers of Saturday last assert that a Miss Leal, a young Scotch woman, who has recently been playing at the Monte Carlo gaming tables, had remarkable luck for several days, which culminated in the breaking of the bank. She is said to have won £60,000 in an hour.

Heavy Frost in the Mohawk Valley FONDRA, N. Y.—There was a heavy frost in the Mohawk Valley Saturday night.

TILLMAN TALKS LURIDLY.

The Farmers Will Not Be Pauperized—Prophecies of What Will Follow Wall Street Domination.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Tillman gave to a reporter a most sensational interview concerning the tendency of financial legislation in Congress. After threatening, if the money panic gets worse, that he will call the Legislature in extra session to enact a stay law, he says: "My judgment is that the repeal of the Sherman law, if done at the demand of Wall street, cannot and is not going to restore confidence and produce anything like prosperity. So far, the South has suffered but little. In the Northwest, where I have been, they are in throes of financial dissolution almost."

After talking at some length, the Governor in conclusion said: "They object to greenbacks; they object to silver as a 'dishonest' dollar; they demand gold to become the standard of the country, although it means fifty-cent wheat and six-cent cotton, and the loss of the titles of their homes by millions of American farmers. I told the ring in this State in 1883 it was damning up the water when the demand for reform was refused in the State convention. I now make the prediction that a similar crisis is approaching in national affairs and the floodgates of the people's wrath will be swept from the face of the earth in the next presidential election. The farmers will not be pauperized to satisfy the greed of the Wall street Shylocks, without exercising the ballot to redress their wrongs. There is a driftwood in Congress, and men who have betrayed the people in the fight against silver, will yet learn that the people are not such fools as they think they are."

CHARLESTON SHAPES UP.

She is All Right Again and Helping Her Neighbors. CHARLESTON, S. C.—Charleston wishes to announce to the world that she is ready for business again. A sufficient number of wharves have been repaired to accommodate all ships in port, and all railroads are running trains on regular schedules. Telegraphic communication has been restored to all parts of the country, the electric lighting and telephonic service are working without a break and the streets have been cleared of all the wreckage of the storm. The city health officers say that the community is remarkable free from sickness and the streets and exchanges have assumed their usual appearances.

Labor day was spent here in hard work. A committee was appointed for relieving the storm sufferers of the sea islands and are pushing the work with splendid results. Dispatches from Beauport announce the arrival of the first train load of provisions and say how gratifying the hungry were for Charleston's generosity. The committee have another train load of provisions ready for shipment and a car-load of clothing and bedding was contributed by the people of Charleston.

There will be other carloads in a day or two for shipment. Subscriptions of money, provisions and clothing aggregate about \$5,000 and the canvassing is still going on. Mayor Pickner received an offer of a car load of clothing from the mayor of Kansas City. Other offers of distant places and from points in this State have been received and all been accepted, and yet what has come and what is on the way is only a drop in the bucket. There are from 5,000 to 10,000 people without anything to eat or wear. The destitute is absolute and stories from the sea islands are most pitiful.

COTTON WILL MOVE. Money by September 15th. MEMPHIS, TENN.—All the banks have received notice from their New York connections that they could have all the money needed to move the cotton crop by September 15th, when the movement will begin in earnest and if the receipts are favorable several million dollars will be distributed in this section this month.

A Columbia Mill Sold. COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Congaree Cotton Mill, of this city, was sold to Mr. Arrott, of Philadelphia, who owns a majority of the bonds, and bought in the property in the interest of the bondholders.

NO PREMIUM ON CASH. The Latest Trace of Acute Strangency in the Market Disappeared. NEW YORK, N. Y.—The last trace of acute strangency in the money market has disappeared, there being no premium on cash. The banks are now paying out cash freely.

Augusta Extends Aid. AUGUSTA, GA.—The city council of Augusta contributed \$500 to purchase provisions for the sufferers along the coast and on the sea islands of the Carolinas, devastated by the recent storm.

A Prohibition-Republican Des Moines. DES MOINES, IOWA.—The Republicans of Des Moines elected Governor L.

THE FIBRE INDUSTRY.

New Possibilities of the Southern Plant.

The Exhibit at the Chicago Fair. The growth of this country is credit to the Government Building Fair, and does great credit to the Agricultural Department of the U. S. What States is a number of partially by which the fibre industry is said that the fibre industry and the cotton plant demonstrate that enough is shown to sible in just as satisfactory a condition as in any other country, and the same processes some reason they do not made us of. For work upon a commercial scale at present.

Florida is a growing state in a cultural sense. The sisal plant, which for so many years has been a source of wealth to Yucatan and is becoming of commercial importance to the Bahamas, grows in many portions of Florida, where its cultivation long ago passed the experimental stage. The literature of the subject as it relates to the culture of the plant in our own country is quite extensive, enough having been published even as far back as the fifteenth century to show the adaptability of both soil and climate of Florida and other Southern States to its culture. In sisal, mulla and some other endogenous plants the exhibits and the investigations which have been made indicate that these are likely to become materials of Southern manufacture and commerce somewhat closely allied with the cotton textile industry at an early day.

In nearly all the articles the question seems to be simply one of careful, exact and systematic attention to the requirements which it has been found are necessary for perfect production. A careless, haphazard system of cultivation and manipulation will not succeed. Old time systems of producing the best flax prevail in Belgium; the routine is simple but exact. The same is the case with hemp in Italy. The East Indies are found to produce jute and ramie so cheaply from their cheap labor that there seems little to warrant more expensive methods in America.

This question of fibre developing into a profitable industry is of vast importance to the South, where flax, hemp, ramie, jute and sisal can be grown at a profit to the agriculturist as well as the manufacturer. The agricultural exhibits at the Chicago Fair, and the wheat and cotton, suggests that the American people, and especially those of the South, carefully study the possibilities as shown in the several agricultural exhibits, that, if possible, there be a greater diversity of product and employment. At this time there is the utmost necessity for the consideration of exact methods and

Mostly Concerning Our Southern Country. At Rock Hill, S. C., Monday evening, Edgar, the thirteen year old son of W. H. Giles, an employe of the Standard Cotton Mill, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. He had had a difficulty with another boy and had been charged by a neighbor with mischievous destruction of property, and his father had threatened to whip him.

At Athens, Ga., Wednesday, a telephone lineman, A. Y. Owings, was shocked by a live wire and thrown 20 feet to the ground, sustaining injuries which afterwards proved fatal.

Hamilton Fish, who was Governor of New York, Senator from New York, and Secretary of State under President Grant, died Wednesday morning.

A special from Marion, S. C., says that D. R. Smith shot and killed W. A. Atkinson, near Pee Dee, Wednesday night. Both men were prominent citizens. The killing was over disputed lands.

The first shipment of sugar ever manufactured in Staunton, Va., was made last week. The shipment consisted of five barrels of sugar manufactured by the Staunton Sugar Works, and was sent over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to market.

Secretary Hoke Smith was in Atlanta last week, his business was stated, to unload his interest in the Atlanta Journal, because of the constant criticism he receives on account of the utterances of that paper, in which he owns a controlling interest.

Jane Cakobread has made her 261st appearance before a London magistrate for her single offence, intoxication and bad language.

For Governor of Virginia. RICHMOND, VA.—The Prohibition State Convention met at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. About sixty delegates were present, including one colored man.

BANK SCRIPT IS TAXABLE.

Collectors Instructed to Inquire Into Same and Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department to day issued a circular which is here given verbatim: OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1893. TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE AND REVENUE AGENTS: It has come to the knowledge of this office, through published news items, by correspondence, and otherwise, that banks are issuing certificates of deposit payable in the money or currency of the United States, and that these obligations of the banks, negotiable notes, carrying title in their circulation from hand to hand, are being used for circulation in lieu of money for the United States. Such issues are taxable, and will inquire as to the amount of such issues, and report thereon to the nearest Collector of Internal Revenue.

The number now in circulation is believed to be very heavy as they have taken the place during the financial stringency of currency or money. Whether the issues include clearing house certificates is a question the Treasury officials decline to discuss, intimating that the question is a legal one that may call for a judicial decision in the courts.

HE COULD PRAY AND FILE LOCKS.

A Preacher's Wife Gives Him Her Corset Steels in Jail and He Saws His Way Out. AUGUSTA, GA.—The Rev. John M. Berry, a noted revival preacher of the mountain region, who has been for some time in Gainesville jail, awaiting trial for robbing a contractor's store, was released. His fervor in the pulpit led his neighbors to trust him.

A few days ago Berry's wife visited him and gave him her corset steels, and out of these he made some very sharp and fine saws, with which he filed off the bolts of the locks.

He then filed the iron bars, and out he went with five other jail birds. The Sheriff, in speaking about his escaped prisoner, said: "He was the most religious man I ever saw. He prayed night and day, and I would have trusted him anywhere."

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

The ibis, the sacred bird of Egypt, is occasionally met with in the South, particularly in Florida. In St. Augustine and other coast towns the birds are frequently seen perched on the ridge of the roof of house or stable. They are easily tamed, and seem fond of human company.

The age of the late dragon tree of Orotava was variously estimated at from 6000 to 10,000 years. On the lowest estimate it surpassed not only Domesday oaks and Soma cypresses, but the Hedsor yew, with its 3200 years, and Alphonse Karr's baobabs of Senegal. Balfour gives the ages, as ascertained by De Candolle, of the cypress as 350 years, the oak 1500, the yew 2820 and the cedar 4000—probably the same as the yew.

Hardships of Life in the Polar Region. The whole region is one of severe cold, and the sea is frozen for the greater part of the year, land and water becoming almost indistinguishable, but for the incessant movement and drift of the sea ice, says McClure's Magazine. In summer the sea ice breaks up into floes which may drift away by the wind against the shores of continents or islands, leaving lanes of open water which a shift of wind may change and close in an hour.

Icebergs launched from the glaciers of the land also drift with the tide, current and wind through the morose or less open water. Possibly at some times the pack may open and a clear waterway run through to the pole, and old whalers tell of many a year, when they believed that a few days' steaming would carry them to the end of the world, if they could have seized the opportunity.

At other times routes traversed in safety time after time may be effectively closed for years, and all advance barred.

Food in the form of seals or walrus in the open water, reindeer, musk ox, polar bears or birds on the land, may often be procured, but these sources cannot be relied upon. Advance northward may be made by water in a ship, or by dog-sledge, or on foot, over the frozen snow or ice.

Each method has great drawbacks. Advance by sea is stopped when the young ice forms in autumn, and land advance is hampered by the long Arctic night which enforces months of inaction, more trying to health and spirits than the severest exertion.

Augusta Has Cotton Money. AUGUSTA, GA.—The Augusta banks have made all necessary arrangements to pay cotton drafts. There will be no trouble in marketing the crop. Cotton is coming in slowly. Receipts of new cotton to date are about one fifth those of last year.

CURIOS FACTS.

Paper-making ranks fifth among our industries.

The Roman supper was in three courses—soups, meats and fruits.

The King of Siam wears a golden hat which weighs twenty-seven pounds.

The use of cotton cloth was brought to Europe by the Saracens, A. D. 800.

A one-armed resident of Youncalla, Oregon, built, during the past month, a house twenty-four feet square without assistance.

The State of Massachusetts at one time previous to the Revolution closed the Pacific Ocean as its Western boundary.

The relative ratio of the number of men to women in the United States is 100 to 97.

In Heligoland Sabbath begins at 6 p. m. on Saturday, when the church bell is tolled, and ends on Sunday at the same hour. Formerly no vessel could leave port between those hours.

Vinegar will not split rocks, so Hannibal could not thus have made his way through the Alps. Nor will it dissolve pearls, so that the story of Cleopatra drinking pearls melted in vinegar must have been a fiction.

The inhabitants of Thibet are the dirtiest people on earth. Not only do they never wash, but when once full growth has been attained they never take their clothes off. When the garments they wear become old others are

M. W. Thomas, of Richmond, Va., waved his arm to his wife out of the open window of a moving railroad car one day recently and had it badly broken. It was hard to account for the accident, but his arm is supposed to have struck the mail-bag catcher.

The discovery of the process of tinting white paper was the result of sheer carelessness. The wife of an English paper-maker named East accidentally dropped the "blue bag" into a vat of pulp, where it lay long enough to give the entire mass a bluish tint before she could recover it.

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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

20th DAY.—At the request of Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) the House Silver Repeal bill was temporarily laid aside to permit Mr. Dolph (Or.) to address the Senate in advocacy of his bill appropriating \$500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Chinese Exclusion law. After a debate on the attitude of the United States toward the Chinese the Dolph bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Executive session.

21st DAY.—After the passage of the two House joint resolutions for the observance of the 100th anniversary of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol, an amendment to the Silver Repeal act was offered by Mr. Butler (S. C.) and referred to the Finance Committee, reported by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Gallinger spoke in favor of his bill supplemental to the pension act of June 15, 1892. It provides, among other things, that a pension shall be suspended if the pensioner is convicted of any crime after a full and fair trial.

22nd DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the conduct of Senators and seven Representatives—to constitute a select committee on finance for the purpose of examining into the financial and monetary condition of the Government and people of the United States.—Mr. Peffer (Kan.) finished the speech which he had begun on the previous day in support of his amendment for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the Silver Repeal bill.—Executive session.

23rd DAY.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Cullom and referred to the Finance Committee for consideration of the creation or maintenance of the sinking fund.—Mr. Voorhees moved for a joint select committee on finance to be taken up by the Senate and Mr. Morgan having suggested its reference to the Finance Committee, Mr. Morgan moved against the suggestion, stating that the purpose of the resolution was to supersede the Finance Committee in each House and substitute a joint select committee for them. When Mr. Morgan had closed Mr. Voorhees moved to take up the Silver Repeal bill. Messrs. Morgan, Harris and others objected, but the motion was carried by 37 yeas to 22 nays. The House continued the speech against the Silver Repeal bill.—Executive session.

24th DAY.—Mr. Wallhall and Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of the bill, the latter concluding his three days' speech, after which the Senate went into executive session.

25th DAY.—Mr. Wolcott's resolution, calling for information as to the bounty paid on maple sugar, was amended to cover all kinds of sugar, and agreed to.—Mr. Faulkner moved for a resolution to be taken up by the Senate for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law.—Mr. Turpie (Ind.) was in favor of the repeal of silver.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) said he would vote against the pending bill, and would resist its enactment into law as long as possible, unless it were coupled with some measure providing for an expansion of the volume of the country's money.—Executive session.

The House. 23rd DAY.—Debate on the rules of the House was continued without practical results.—The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill.

24th DAY.—Mr. Tallent (S. C.) asked leave to introduce a bill for the enlargement of the volume of currency. Mr. Brewster (Nev.) objected to the House agreeing to consideration of the new coin of silver, and agreed, by 118 yeas to 61 nays, to the amendment, striking from the rules the clause which required the members of the committee of the whole to vote for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law.—Mr. Jones (Ark.) said he would vote against the pending bill, and would resist its enactment into law as long as possible, unless it were coupled with some measure providing for an expansion of the volume of the country's money.—Executive session.

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