

The farmers in a Louisiana parish met and with great unanimity resolved "that each and every member of the order hereby obligates himself to use the most rigid economy until we get out of debt, and thereby be financially independent of any man or set of men."

In the shifting movement of this restless country some people yet have been content to abide by the ancestral roof tree, nesses the Chicago Herald. Dr. George Adam died at Canaan, Conn., a few days ago at the age of eighty-one years in the same house in which he was born and in which he had lived all his life.

The Berlin Vegetarian Society has had a hard time lately disciplining some of its members for breach of the laws. One of them was found to be a dealer in poultry, who even went so far as to personally slaughter the birds. Another one was found to be connected with a newspaper which advocates the use of horseflesh by the poor, and a third for using fish-glue in his stamp collections.

A California paper boasts that a single school district in San Bernardino County of the State is seven times as large as the State of Rhode Island, and has more coyotes than the whole of New England. "But we would wagor," comments the Boston Cultivator, "that the school children in Rhode Island are better taught than the coyotes in that district, or the coyotes of New England than the school children of that district."

The polyglot character of the Austrian army was abundantly shown the other day when the ancient custom of solemnly swearing in the recruits in the presence of the troops was revived, after having been discontinued since 1863. In Vienna alone the formula of oath to the colors had to be administered and read out in nine languages, to wit: German, Hungarian, Croatian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Roumanian, Servian and Turkish, while the religious part of the ceremony was conducted by Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Greek orthodox priests, Protestant pastors, Hebrew rabbis and Mahometan ulama.

In answer to a recent inquiry made of the Secretary of the Interior by the Commissioner of Education in regard to a division of the fund to agricultural colleges in the South, the Secretary has decided that the division of the fund as already or hereafter to be made by the various State legislatures shall be approved by the department, unless it is apparent that such suggested division is grossly inequitable and that in cases where the State legislatures have not yet proposed an equitable apportionment that the basis of division now in force shall remain till the legislative intent regarding the matter is made known. In the case of South Carolina the act of Congress of July 26th, 1892, applies not only to the sum due the State at the time; but to all sums becoming due under the act of August 30th, 1890.

"The rapid increase of crime in this country is largely due," maintains the Atlanta Constitution, "to the delay and uncertainty of criminal justice. In 1889 in the United States 3568 murders were committed. In 1890 they reached 4290, and 5908 in 1891, while for 1892 the total is 6700; an increase of nearly ninety per cent. in four years. But although we had more than 20,000 murders in four years there were only 331 legal executions. Judge Lynch, however, took a hand in the matter and disposed of 558 criminals. This lynching record puts our lawbreakers and judges upon notice that the people demand speedy justice, and when they have reason to believe that they will be disappointed they will sometimes dispose of the business in their own way. With murders increasing at the rate of ninety per cent. since 1889, it is evident that something must be done to check the rising tide of crime or general demoralization will be the result. The certainty of punishment without unnecessary delay is the best remedy. N'y a criminal who is reckless enough to court death at the hands of a mob shudders when he contemplates the prospect of dying on the gallows in a jail yard in the presence of only a few officials. These quiet, orderly, private executions have a better effect than public hangings or lynchings. They inspire awe as well as terror. Justice surely and speedily administered in the courts will stop lynching and reduce the number of murders. If a murderer can be convicted in England and legally executed within thirty days after the commission of his crime, why cannot we be equally prompt in our methods?"

AN IDEAL MOTHER.

The First Lady in the Land and Her "Jewels."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Cleveland is an ideal mother. It is true that the "Roses of France" have faded from her cheeks since her lovely form and face first dawned on the city's astonished vision, but in their place come a matronly shape, a mother's tender dignity and a wife's high resolve. No woman looks at her, especially if she is privileged to see her with her babies, without warming to intense loyalty. Ruth was not to my thinking, a beautiful child, but one of unusual attractions and exceedingly winning. When I saw her in the spring, just after she had begun to go alone, I had a bunch of violets in my hands. She wanted them, and I gave them to her. She took them to her room, laid them out upon it, looked at them a while then laid them daintily into the tin fold and brought them back. I never saw her so vexing a child so concentrate her attention. The last thing I heard of her she was "doin' down into the tichen to see the tittens," in which expedition she emulated Young America, North and South. Esther, the later born, is an exquisitely lovely child, or was when she was 2 months old. I have not seen her lately. The President will have it that she is not as pretty as Ruth, but nobody agrees with him. "First come, first served," we cry. The wife of one of our Republican Senators was so charmed with the child that her husband grew quite impatient of her reiterated. One day he encountered the wicker carriage and raised the curtain. A few moments after he entered his wife's chamber by the hearty exclamation, "By jove! you were right about that baby!" Mrs. Cleveland is sometimes equal to her occasions. She wanted the photographs of her children and she got them without informing a scribe. No children were ever more sacredly guarded from the public eye than hers.

Death of a Niace of President Polk.

HELENA, ARK.—Mrs. Naomi Hayes Moore, widow of the late Maj. W. E. Moore, died here. Two years ago the only daughter of Mrs. Moore was killed in the disastrous wreck at Statesville, N. C. Mrs. Moore sustained a shock from which she never entirely recovered. She erected a home for orphan girls in this city to the memory of her daughter, and it is called the Ophelia Polk Moore Home. Mrs. Moore was a Miss Hayes, was born at Columbia, Tenn., and was a niece of the late President J. K. Polk. She was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church and a proponent of all charitable institutions, dispensing her wealth in these interests. She was the president of the Phillips County Memorial Association, and no one was more active in securing the monuments to Confederate dead in this city than Mrs. Moore. She died universally regretted.

The Supremacy of the White Race.

The Virginia House of Delegates is discussing the calling of a constitutional convention. Delegate Patterson advocates a Constitution similar to the Mississippi Constitution. Said he, "I want Virginia to follow the lead of Mississippi. I want a Constitution passed which will allow no man in the State of Virginia to vote unless he can read the Virginia Constitution or understand it when read." He said that the State could be redistricted so as to give one representative to every thirty thousand votes and assure the supremacy of the white race in Virginia.

American Wheelmen Draw the Color Line.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The League of American Wheelmen adopted by a vote of 127 to 54 an amendment to the constitution inserting the word "white," thus drawing the color line. The two-thirds rule obtained and the amendment had six votes to spare. W. W. Watts who proposed the amendment gave his reasons for it the belief that if adopted an increase in membership of over 5,000 would follow from the South within the year. Denver was chosen by a vote of 93 to 70 as the place for holding the next meeting.

The New York Successfully Docked.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The steamship New York of the American line was successfully taken into the dry dock of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company at this place. This is the first time that a steamer of that size has ever been docked in this country, and no other dock could accommodate a vessel of her dimensions.

Colored Work at Harvard.

Harvard has several colored students to the scholastic achievements of whose race attention is freshly called by the \$5,000 scholarship instituted by the late Mrs. Harriet Hayden. The best known among them is W. H. Lewis, of Virginia, a clever law student, whose foot ball work has given him a reputation beyond the campus.

A Law-Breaking Texas Governor.

AUSTIN, TEX.—The warrant in Nacogoches county against Gov. Hogg for violating the game law has not reached the hands of the sheriff and the Governor says if he violated the law he will put in a plea of guilty and pay the fine.

To Pay the Penalty.

A. M. Brittain, who wrecked the First National Bank of Vernon, Tex., by the embezzlement of \$65,000, had been jailed in Dallas. The trial of the bank wrecking cashier, T. J. Wood, is in progress at Dallas.

THE BARRETT CONSPIRACY.

Action of the United States Grand Jury at Greenville.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The grand jury in the United States court here has found twenty-one indictments against Charles R. Barrett and others for using the mails for defrauding the United States Government by the illegal use of stamps. Barrett is a prominent lawyer and politician of Spartanburg, S. C. A majority of the accused were postmasters and several of them are said to have been appointed at postoffices created for them by Barrett's influence. Inspector Peor, of the postoffice department, has been at work on the cases since last July. By this conspiracy scores of merchants and manufacturers in Northern, Western and Southern cities were defrauded and the Government was made to pay large amounts of commissions on fraudulent sales of postage stamps. The cases will be tried at Charleston, and the Government will put up over a hundred witnesses, including business men from nearly all the large cities this side of Chicago.

A Pound and a Half a Day.

We called the attention of South Carolina farmers two weeks ago to the record of one or two of their number in York county who had succeeded in raising "meat" at the rate of a pound a day, as they had just killed hogs 9 months old that weighed, net, 270 pounds each.

Oceone has beaten York. Our correspondent at Seneca reports that Mr. John C. Belden, of the lower side of the county, "killed not long ago two pigs 7 months old, one of which netted 287 pounds and the other 406 pounds. The latter, it is seen, represented a growth of one and a half pounds per day, or 50 per cent. more than its rivals of York.

Whether the upper side of Oceone county could do better than the lower side we do not know, but the lower side has done enough to prove that any farmer in South Carolina who does not raise his own hogs, and make his own hams and sausages and lard, etc., and have plenty to sell besides, is a poor farmer and has no valid excuse for his failure.

The Oceone pigs were "raised and fattened on sweet potatoes and buttermilk alone," and were fed on corn during the last two or three weeks of their career. Sweet potatoes and buttermilk can be produced by the earload on an even one-horse farm in this State. The man who owns or runs a fifty or hundred or thousand-acre farm anywhere between our blue mountains and our blue sea, and hauls his meat from the nearest town to his smoke house, deserves about as much credit for his management as if he hauled water from the nearest creek to keep his spring going.—Charleston News and Courier.

CHAINGANGS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A New Ruling on the Law by South Carolina's Supreme Court.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Chaingangs are unconstitutional in this State. So says the supreme court in a decision. The case comes from Charleston, where a prisoner was put on the chaingang for thirty days. An appeal was taken on the ground that the punishment was not legal except upon conviction by a jury of twelve and that a sentence to work in the chaingang is void in law. The supreme court holds that a jury under twelve is constitutional, but that the sentence to work on the chaingang is null and void on the ground that this additional imposition to "fine or imprisonment" exceeds the limit prescribed by the constitution. Justice Pope concurs concerning jury trial and dissents as to chaingang work, holding that the word imprisonment should include employment during imprisonment.

Gen. Lee Wants to Remain in "Ole Virginny."

A personal friend of ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee says that a few days ago President Cleveland, through Secretary of State Gresham, tendered the ex-Governor the position of Minister to Stockholm, Sweden, and that he was promptly declined with thanks for the proffered honor, Gen. Lee having no desire to enter the diplomatic service, at least by the acceptance of anything now at the disposal of the President, and, in fact, General Lee will not accept anything that would take him out of his country.

Suicide of Savage D. Trenholm at Flat Rock.

ASHLEYVILLE, N. C.—News comes from Flat Rock that Savage D. Trenholm committed suicide by cutting his throat. Trenholm was a native of South Carolina and about 49 years old, a nephew of Geo. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury, and cousin of W. L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency during Cleveland's first term. His family, a wife and four children, live here.

To Select a County Site.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Tillman appointed, in conformity with the recent legislative act, a board to select a site for a county seat for a county seat of the county of Berkeley, as now constituted after the hard fight made against it in the Legislature. S. W. Scruggs, of Greenville, was appointed as an outside member of the board.

Convicts as Hog Hiders.

California's prison commissioners have decided to go into the stock-raising business and use the convicts of the penitentiary as herders. Hogs will be the particular kind of stock, which attention will be given.—Chicago Times.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS

As. R. Davidson has been confirmed by the Senate to be postmaster at Newberry, S. C.

Chas. W. Carpenter, of the lively stable firm of Carpenter & Brice, of Chester, S. C., was kicked by a mule Wednesday and died Thursday of the injury.

J. H. Fouist, the Salisbury, N. C., bank embezzler has been sentenced 2 years in the State prison. That is minimum sentence allowed.

Postmaster Shafer, of Raleigh, N. C., is a devoted student of astronomy. He has built an observatory in the rear of his residence and on this has mounted a very fine telescope, perhaps the best in the State.

The North Carolina University trustees has established a summer normal school for both men and women, and also special courses of summer instruction of high grade in various University branches, to begin July 2nd and continue four weeks.

The Raleigh Christian Advocate and the Western North Carolina Advocate of Asheville, the two Methodist papers of North Carolina, have been merged into one, which will be published at Greensboro.

The Spartanburg, S. C., Herald claims that Spartanburg county leads all the counties in the Southern States in the manufacture of cotton. Spartanburg has 22 mills and operates 5,365 looms and 234,234 spindles.

Major W. S. Stanton, U. S. A., Wilmington, N. C., will receive sealed proposals until March 10 for dredging on the inland waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river, N. C.

The invention of Superintendent E. M. Roberts, of the South Carolina Railway, for saving fuel in making steam for locomotive-power and is attracting much attention from railroad engineers and locomotive builders. It has been tested successfully on several Northern roads.

The city hall at Richmond, Va., recently completed, is one of the finest municipal buildings in this country, and would be a credit to a city five times the size of the one whose citizens built it. It cost in all \$1,370,000. The granite in alone would make a wall 13,000 feet long, two and a-half feet thick and six feet high.

Parties from the North are negotiating to purchase 20,000 acres of land in North and Halifax counties, North Carolina for development and investment.

Erastus Wiman, the great financier of N. Y. city has failed. He was the builder of the Staten Island rapid transit railroad, and prominent advocate of the annexation of Canada to the United States. Mr. Wiman was found arrested on charges of forgery and fraud amounting to two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. He is committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

Spartanburg, S. C., is to have another mammoth cotton factory. The company has already been organized. Dr. C. E. Fleming will be the president. The factory will be built at Penny Shoals, on the Middle Tiger river, 12 miles from the city. The new mill will be one of the largest in the State, operating 40,000 spindles. The amount of capital invested will be about \$600,000. All of the money subscribed will come out of the pockets of the home people.

A POSTAL CLERK GONE WRONG.

Carl J. Jatti Arrested for Abducting a Girl From Washington.

Carl J. Jatti, a railway clerk, aged 35, living in Charleston, S. C., and running between Charleston and Washington, D. C., was arrested in New York City on a telegram from Chief of Police Moore, of Washington, charged with abducting Maud Gilbert, a girl of 15, living in Washington. Jatti is alleged to have taken the girl away from the latter city on Monday, February 12, and brought her to New York City, where the couple put up at the Coleman House for a few days, later going to a furnished room at 145 West 15th St., where they were arrested. They passed under the name of C. H. Ford and wife. Jatti was held in \$5,000 for examination on Friday and the girl was turned over to the Gerry Society.

Carolina Fisheries.

Georgetown, S. C., fisheries will not regret to hear that the reports from the fisheries on the North Carolina sounds are that the catch is small and the demand heavy. They, therefore, keeps well up. As the season becomes more advanced the fishermen expect to have their usual catch. The working force at all the steam fisheries on an Albemarle Sound are engaged for the season and on the ground getting things in order preparatory to putting in the seines. The shippers at Norfolk are doing very little as yet except in the way of furnishing local dealers with supplies from the South.—News & Courier.

The Trouble About Bivalves.

Maryland oystermen are grieving Governor O'Rell trouble by poaching on the Virginia oyster grounds. He has threatened to bring Virginia oyster navy into action, but if he could just get close enough to the trespassers to deliver to them an address he made when he was inaugurated, he would drive them forever from the State and bid of them without burning any gunpowder or the shedding of a drop of blood.

Sacred Ground.

Congress has appropriated thirty thousand dollars with which to purchase and improve the Wakefield plantation on the Potomac River in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Here stands the brick foundation of an ancient four-room house, and on this spot, in the year 1732, and on a day which was then the 11th of February, George Washington was born.

Washington himself abandoned this plantation for Mount Vernon, and seems in his life to have had no regard for it, though here he spent his early days, and here his father, grandfather and great-grandfather lived.

If the cherry tree which was the subject of the familiar legend about the boy Washington and his hatchet, ever stood anywhere, it stood here.

The old Washington family burial-ground is sadly neglected, and the whole plantation is said to be unattractive, but if the consent of the State of Virginia is definitely obtained for the national government can not acquire land in Virginia without the consent of the Legislature of the State,—the whole plantation of five thousand acres will become a national park, and beautified by landscape architects in harmony with its natural characteristics, and in sympathy with its early history.

This purchase is a noteworthy step in the movement of which we have heretofore given some account, to make public property of beautiful and historic sites, wherever they may be.

New Jersey has obtained in the same way the beautiful estate at Morristown, which was once Washington's headquarters, and Pennsylvania has acquired Valley Forge, made memorable as the scene of his sufferings and humiliations.

It is pleasant to see the places with the memory of the Father of his Country treated as sacred ground, and there are many other spots beautiful or famous for other reasons which should be guarded by public action from desecration.

DAVID HAD TWO WIVES.

He Was a Mysterious Codger Who Forgotten Who He Was for Some Time.

ATLANTA, GA.—Word comes from North Carolina that David Drown is a bigamist. Drown is the man who lay at the Grady Hospital here for three weeks, unable to tell his name. He had been picked up one night unconscious, having been sand-bagged and robbed. He was a great mystery. When he recovered consciousness he could not remember his name or where he was from. He offered \$150 reward to anyone who would identify him. On Monday last he sprang up and ran through the hospital wards shouting "curks, curks." He had remembered his name which he said was Drown. He had lived in Winston, N. C. Detective Cason left here with him to take him to Winston and place him among friends if he has any there.

Columbia's Town Crier.

(From the Globe-Democrat.)

"The strongest voice I ever heard," said Col. Marshall of Charleston, at the Lecture, "is that of the town crier of Columbia, S. C. Columbia is the only town in the United States that still keeps up the custom of having a town crier, and probably the largest in area that any one man's voice was expected to reach the uttermost boundaries of. The crier stands upon a high tower and calls the hours. '10 o'clock and all is well; 11 o'clock and all is well; 12 o'clock, fire—fire.' The voice of the man now occupying that position can be heard anywhere within the city, and it is remarkable how quick he sees and reports a fire or general disturbance. I was there once when at midnight he cried a child was lost, and within five minutes it seemed as though half of the population was on the streets, ready to join in the search. It was finally found under a bed, where it had rolled and gone to sleep. When the crier died the office will probably be abolished; they certainly cannot find another with such a voice."

Arrest and Escape of a Green Goods Man.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A man named Richards, alias Rogers, who has been publishing an advertisement intended to be understood as an offer of counterfeit money at low prices, was arrested at Green's depot, Rogers, or Richards, is believed to be a member of the notorious Missouri gang which has operated in every part of the country, and two members of which were sent to the penitentiary for long terms from Huntsville, Ala., last year. The prisoner escaped just as he was being coked up and disappeared in the darkness.

Honoring Gen. Anderson.

A monument to Gen. Robert H. Anderson was unveiled on Washington's Birthday in Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah. It consists of a large granite base, surmounted by a copper bust of Gen. Anderson of heroic size, the inscription on the base giving his name, date of his birth and death, and the principal events of his life. He took a prominent part in the war as a brigadier general and after its close was chief of police in Savannah for twenty-two years, serving as such until his death in 1858.

A Decrease Probably in the Tobacco Acreage.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Last year's crop of tobacco is unbold, the scarcity of money being the cause, and the prospects of an increased acreage in tobacco the coming season are small. While the large raisers will set out about the same amount, there will be a marked falling off among the smaller growers, and a decrease from 10 to 20 per cent. is not at all improbable in the acreage.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Essay in the United States Investor.

More population entitles a community to no recognition for superiority. A simple illustration is a South Sea island motley group of huts and their inhabitants. London is the world's largest city, numerically, yet Londoners would not conduct a visitor to their East End as typical of the great metropolis. We look for the largest percentage of advantages, progressiveness, wealth, culture and moral worth, whether we rate a large or small centre of population.

The subject of our sketch, Charlotte, North Carolina, lies in the Piedmont belt, inland from the Atlantic two hundred miles, and is seventeen hours by rail from New York City. Several topographic conspiracies to bring out highly interesting information concerning it.

This city is the busy centre of six railroads, with others projected and building, thus making it an enviable wholesale distributing point. Large wholesale drug, clothing, furniture, dry goods, grocery and hardware houses, and large manufacturing plants send forth armies of commercial travellers. The following is an unchallenged quotation: "The volume of internal trade is greater than that of any other city of the State."

Commercial achievements are largely due to push, pluck and perseverance, and the merchants who have placed Charlotte in commercial supremacy in two States—the Carolinas—richly deserve all the success and the fortunes they have won.

The topographical advantages of this town of towns are many. The site chosen by the original settlers, on the watershed of the Catawbas and Yadkin rivers, affords perfect natural drainage, and this perfect drainage is conducive to perfect health. Being eight hundred feet above sea level, and at the foothills of western North Carolina, and justly called the Switzerland of America, with the immortal King's mountain in view, she is fanned and blessed with sweet, cool mountain breezes that make her summer days one long dream to the cotton-field darkey.

The climate is noted for its salubrity, the thermometer rarely falling as low as 20 degrees above zero in winter, or rising higher than 90 degrees in summer. A flurry of snow is seen but once or twice during the winter. The mortality statistics show a health record unsurpassed. All seasons afford peculiar advantages to the health seeker, the manufacturer and his employes.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the world has other spots favored with a more exquisite climate, and we look, therefore, to other attractions, to hold the seeker of health and home. The old plantation hospitality is here; the old sincere and hearty handshakes are here, and here pleasant people of the highest literary and social attainments, are to be found, who welcome among their "old families" accomplished people of like genial natures.

Education leads to culture, and for this the place in question does not lack facilities, having the best of public graded schools, conducted on the most modern methods, boys' high schools and other private schools, a successful female seminary, a school of music, and a commercial college, and a few miles distant is the Presbyterian University of the Carolinas, Davidson College, whose name perpetuates the memory of one of their Revolutionary heroes who fell near the spot.

We find in Charlotte a large Young Men's Christian Association, quartered in a modern, three-story, brown-stone building, a city library, social and literary clubs, and perhaps above all, many musical societies from which the large crowds of music devotees draw their inspiration. In fact, Charlotte is an intensely music-loving town.

The original settlers planned well. Charlotte town grew into hamlet, and when Great Britain began to oppress our American colonies, this Scotch Irish Presbyterian settlement, with zeal and fervor, forestalled the Continental Congress by formulating and promulgating the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775, in the old court house at Charlotte, which historic site is now Independence Square. Just there the citizens began the fight against the invasion of Lord Cornwallis, until, in desperation, he left the settlement, naming it the "Hornets' Nest." Real hornets' nests occupy conspicuous places in many Charlotte homes. It may be mentioned that this city has 14,000 inhabitants, yet with that number it has been termed "the city of beautiful avenues and lovely homes," which name a glance will justify, for, passing along beneath the spreading oak, maple, elm, magnolia and other trees, one is charmed with the beautiful residences set in sweet frames of verdure and floral loveliness.

On the Sabbath, so carefully is the day observed by the people, that even the crowd on the city hall tower seems to wear a pious look. We are not surprised, then, to find three dozen churches; some of those recently completed are grandly beautiful.

Among its hotels two take rank with the finest in the South. Then there are a United States public building costing \$150,000, three national banks and one private bank (with the largest banking capital of any city in North Carolina), a city hall to be proud of, and metropolitan business blocks. There is also a United States mint, now used as an assay office, where the annual assay of gold reaches the sum of \$326,000. Much of this is taken from the mines about Charlotte.

INDUSTRIES.

We enumerate some of the principal industries of our city show to show their diversified character: Four cotton mills, gingham mill, two cottonseed oil mills, fertilizer works, large furniture factory, two iron works and

machine shops, spoke, handle and rim factory, publishing house, two clothing manufactories, four planing and wood working mills, granite works, mattress factory, etc. The larger part of these have been established during the past decade, and indications point to a still more rapid advancement, thus making foreign investments safe and highly profitable.

Charlottians enjoy two daily newspapers, morning and evening, electric lights, city mail delivery, electric street car lines, gas works, water works, perfect sewerage and well maintained police and fire departments. Many of these have been recently acquired. Charlotte is in the midst of the cotton, grain, tobacco and gold producing districts, and the surrounding agricultural country abounds in food products. Fuel is also cheap and the supply ample.

Inexhaustible deposits of the finest Bessemer iron ore are being unearthed 25 miles southwest of the city. Many car loads of the ore are shipped daily and find a ready market. Capitalists are organizing to build furnaces.

Farming lands may be bought at prices ranging from one-half to one-fourth that similar lands are valued at in the over-crowded North. The young agriculturist will find here long seasons, cheap and abundant labor and good markets. In addition to every fruit and nut known to grow farther north, figs, pomegranates, persimmons, Satsuma oranges, pecans, almonds, etc., are hardy and grow abundantly. All of these make rural life a delight instead of what is so often a burden.

Large fruit culturists are being attracted to this section, who foresee as successful a fruit region as the most favored spots of California. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Charlotte can be said to be an ideal dwelling place, a solid, paying place for investment, a tempting location for new industries, and justly called the "Queen City of the Old North State."

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Whiskey Distillers Are Closing Their Places On Account of the Law.

RALPHIGH, N. C.—The revenue collectors are receiving notices by the score of the closing of registered distilleries, owing to the three-gallon law. In one county (Yadkin) all save six out of forty registered distilleries have closed.

The State geologist says that the coal now being mined in Moore county is by far the best ever discovered in the State. He says he has not yet found a coal seam which is as hard and pure as the one in Moore county. The geologist reports on the water powers of North Carolina, with a special view to their utilization in the transmission of power by electricity. He says that all the kaolin deposits in the State are to be analyzed and tested during this year. Interest in gold mining in this State is greater than in thirty-five years.

Mr. Blaine's Estate Not Worth Half a Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It turns out that Mr. Blaine's wealth, as is usually the case, was very much over-estimated. He was generally supposed to be worth over more than \$1,000,000, and in campaign times was accused of several millions. But his estate will not amount to much more than \$400,000, mostly in real estate.

A Big Order for Southern Marble.

The large order for Tennessee marble to be used in a \$500,000 memorial building at Banford, Conn., will require about 40,000 cubic feet of the Concord Quarry Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., will furnish the marble and the East Tennessee State Marble Co., will finish and polish the rough material.

The Cause of Education Goes On.

Clemson College, S. C., opened last Monday morning with 475 students. There were over 1,100 applicants and only 600 can be received as that is all the building will accommodate. Preparation is being made at the girls' school at Rock Hill to accommodate 1,000 girls.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

42d Day.—A resolution was adopted calling on the President for the Dole letter. The Senate spent the remainder of the day in executive session, discussing the Peckham nomination.

43d Day.—Minister Willis's reply to Mr. Dole's speech on the Hawaiian annexation was sent in.—Mr. Daniel spoke against Hawaiian annexation.—President Cleveland nominated Senator White, of Louisiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he was promptly confirmed.

44th Day.—Mr. Daniel finished his speech in opposition to Hawaiian annexation.

45th Day.—A long and animated discussion which lasted all day was started by Mr. Voorhees rising to contradict a newspaper story as to the Democratic members of the Finance Committee calling upon the President Cleveland at the White House and receiving instructions from him as to some points in the tariff bill. Mr. Voorhees declared, with earnestness, that there was not the faintest particle or shadow of truth in the statement.

46th Day.—Washington's Farwell Address was read by Mr. Martin, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House.

53d Day.—The day was devoted to an unsuccessful effort to secure a quorum to vote for ending debate on the Bland bill.

54th Day.—The debate on the Bland seigniorage bill was continued.

55th Day.—The House spent the day in routine work and trying to get a quorum on Bland's seigniorage bill.—Minister Willis's answer to the reply of President Dole's Hawaii was sent in.

56th Day.—The day was spent in a fruitless effort to secure a quorum to vote on the Bland bill.