

# THE WEEKLY UNION

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

VOL. XXV.--NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

NUMBER 16.

A Toronto (Canada) minister says one cause of the present depression is the rush from the farm to the city.

Houston, so the Post announces, is now the largest city in Texas, its new directory giving it a population of 61,530.

Lord Rosebery, the new British Premier, once introduced a bill to substitute an elective Senate for the House of Lords. He is said to be heartily in favor of removing the veto power of the Lords.

Sheriff Rowan Tucker, of Fort Worth, Texas, thinks that the substitution of the State had a notable effect in diminishing the number of homicides.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, recently told his congregation to quit giving away their money to indiscriminate charity, but to give it to him instead, as he knew how to do the most good with it.

John Burns, the Labor member of the House of Commons, has delighted London with a pun purely English. Correcting another member he referred to the House of Lords, "Not as the gilded chamber, sir, but as the guilty chamber."

The use of carrier-pigeons has increased to such a degree that the French Government has decided to impose severe penalties upon all persons found keeping them without a license, and to prohibit the importation of foreign born pigeons, even when merely destined for pipe purposes, the object being to prevent any possible carrying of news with regard to French military matters, should there be necessity.

It appears that the Pall Mall Gazette, W. W. Astor's paper, got a big scoop on Mr. Gladstone's resignation, having announced it exclusively several weeks ago. Mr. Gladstone was keeping his intention secret, but some one in his confidence betrayed him, and went to the papers offering to sell the information. He went to several before the Pall Mall Gazette, but none of them were credulous enough, or mean enough, to pay him for his treachery but Astor.

The United States Government is seeking by precept and example to induce towns with names ending in the forms burgh, borough, boro, and burg, to adopt this last form. Burg is the usual pronunciation in the United States of the form burgh, and most Americans refuse to sound the final "h," even of Edinburgh. These several suffixes, and, as well, bury, brough, and burrow, are related to the Anglo-Saxon verb borgan and the German borgen, to hide or to shelter. The several suffixes are also related to several Anglo-Saxon forms meaning an earthwork, and from this came the application of such suffixes to indicate a fortified town.

Everybody is interested in a love affair, admits the New York Sun, but that of Miss Martin Morris and Mr. Jack Simonson, of Oberlin, Kan., is a new step in the evolution of law. Morris vs. Simonson rises to the dignity of a precedent that will doubtless be bound in calf and go down generations as "108 Kansas," or under some kindred classification. Miss Morris and Mr. Simonson were engaged, when Mr. Simonson moved to Oberlin. There he met Miss Florence Gillett, a school teacher, and sought to marry her. Meanwhile his letters to Miss Morris grew colder and finally ceased. Mr. Simonson then sought to have conveyed to Miss Morris through his sister that he no longer loved her, and was going to marry Miss Gillett. Miss Morris immediately packed her trunk and, going to Oberlin, proceeded to get out an injunction restraining Mr. Simonson from marrying Miss Gillett. This bold step on Miss Morris's part has half paralyzed the bar of the State. Nobody ever heard of such a thing before. Miss Morris's lawyers vainly tried to get her to bring a breach of promise suit. That they could handle, there being numberless precedents. Miss Morris would not be persuaded. What she wanted was not damages, but her young man. Not having read Belzac, she says that if Mr. Simonson can be restrained from marrying Miss Gillett for a reasonable time, she can win him back again. The lawyers of all sorts regard the case as a legal nut, and seem to incline to the opinion that the action is grounded in the common law, and that Miss Morris will get another try.

## DA GAMA ESCAPES.

He Leaves the Portuguese Vessel and Takes Refuge in the Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres, via Galveston.—The insurgent admiral Da Gama, made his escape from the Portuguese war ship at 12:15 p. m., and arrived at the Buenos Ayres quarantine station in the evening. The Portuguese sailors made no resistance to his leaving the war ship. The Mindella and her companion ship, the Alfonso Albuquerque, sailed for Montevideo at 10 o'clock in the morning. Admiral Da Gama, with a number of his officers, was confined on board the Mindella awaiting the arrival of the steamer Angola, which sailed from Lisbon April 4 to convey him and his followers to Portugal, the remainder of his staff being similarly held on board the Alfonso Albuquerque. Sunday afternoon a tug towing a tugboat loaded with provisions for the Portuguese war ships, steamed alongside the Mindella and the lighter was made fast to the war ship.

Da Gama and 32 of his officers went on board the tug, out the lines and steamed away. No resistance was offered by the crew of the tug, which facts suggest an arranged plan for the escape of the insurgent admiral and his men. This theory is very much strengthened by the attitude of the owners of the tug. They deny any complicity whatever in the escape of the men, and positively refuse to furnish any details, but they admit that they expect compensation from Da Gama or some one in his behalf.

The destination of the fugitive admiral is not known, but there is an unconfirmed rumor that he has been seen in this city. This is not unlikely as Da Gama has friends here, many of them of wealth and influence, and he would have no difficulty in finding an asylum.

The people of the Argentine Republic generally are rejoicing over the escape of Da Gama and the reports of Mello's success at Rio Grande do Sul. These reports are not altogether trustworthy, but if General Gomercindo's land forces are really co-operating with Admiral Mello in an attack upon Rio Grande do Sul, it is clear that the province of Parana has been abandoned to Pexoto.

## RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

Pressure on Congress for More Stringent Legislation on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent lawlessness in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where Hungarians abound, the most of them being recent immigrants, has given new spirit to the purpose to insist that Congress shall prescribe more stringent regulations. This subject slumbers unaccountably, although the pressure is great on Congress to act speedily and vigorously. The demand is from no particular section, but from nearly quarters alike.

A complete change of opinion as to immigration has taken place throughout the country as the result of the experience of the past few years. From the workshops, farms, and mines, demands for more restrictive laws as to immigration are flowing in, without an objection being heard from any quarter. Indeed, it is an interesting fact that the sentiment in favor of greater restriction is strong among recent immigrants. They see that the welfare of no class is more at stake than their own. Every fresh arrival of immigrants hardens the lot of those who have come before.

In political contests near at hand, the immigration question is going to figure as never before. Organizations for more restrictive laws and for the better enforcement of present laws are growing up everywhere. If some of them act unwisely, it does not change for fact. The non-action of Congress only tends to increase activity throughout the country.

## Hoke Smith Learning to Dance.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hoke Smith is learning to waltz. The head of the Interior Department has determined to shine in society and finds that he cannot do so without knowing how to dance. At several fashionable functions this winter he has felt out of place because of his ignorance of the art of dancing, and it is determined that another winter will see him an expert ballroom guide.

Secretary Smith does not wish to go to a regular dancing academy, that would be too prominent and attract too much notice, especially as down in Georgia he always said that dancing was the silliest of amusements. So he takes dancing lessons down in the Interior Department building among the patents. His instructor is his private secretary, Claude Bennett by name, a slender and poetic youth, who used to be the Washington correspondent of Secretary Smith's newspaper.

These dancing lessons take place at night, late at night, when the building is quiet and only the watchmen are around. As all the watchmen are Georgia men, owing their appointment to the Cabinet officer from that State, they make no report of the scene of frivolity that goes on in the room of the Secretary. A curious part of the affair is that Private Secretary Bennett himself only learned to dance this winter, so that his instruction to his chief is not as expert as it might be. Mr. Smith is said to be proving himself a very apt pupil.

## Went to His Old Home.

Bloomington, Ill.—Rev. Henry Twissall, former pastor of the Unitarian church of this city, and who has recently been a pastor at Jersey City, N. J., has been appointed to the supervision and charge of the Union of Liberal Churches of the State of North Carolina. He has moved with his family to Asheville, N. C., which is his birth place.

## MADELINE MAY GO ON THE STAGE

Bitterworth Says She is a Consummate Actress and a Most Remarkable Woman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Miss Pollard is an actress equal to Clara Morris or Sarah Bernhardt," said Ben Bitterworth. "She can simulate any passion or emotion, and it is my opinion that this is but the prelude to her going on the stage. I cannot but think that was one of her reasons for bringing the suit and that it was brought in the political and social capital for the theatrical and dramatic effect it would have upon the public mind."

"There was no excuse on earth for bringing this suit. It was worse than foul, pestilence-breeding contagion. Far better it had been in yellow fever had been spread broadcast over the land and had entered every home, in whose pollution is felt at every fire-side."

"There is no condoning of Mr. Breckinridge. He has done wrong. She has done wrong. And especially she has done wrong in bringing this suit. I do not think this case will destroy Breckinridge's usefulness. He will stand for re-election."

"Miss Pollard is the most remarkable witness I ever saw or ever heard of over road of. She has her case thoroughly in hand. Every detail of it. Never saw anything like the fact and art of this woman. If there is a time when she has not a ready answer she will make a plea for sympathy to gain time, and all the time her mind is active to coin some nice phrase or apt one in which to reply."

"She has nothing to gain if she wins her suit, where she could have had everything her own way had she so willed. She could have gone anywhere or done anything, and a word from her would have been law with Breckinridge. She could have had what she wanted."

"If Breckinridge loses he will move for a new trial; failing in that he will appeal."

## MURDEROUS MOONSHINERS.

Two of Them Fight, One is Nearly Killed, the Other Escapes.

MURPHY, N. C.—News has just reached here of a terrible fight that occurred a few days ago between two moonshiners on the head of Hanging Dog, a settlement six miles north of here, in the interminable fastnesses of the big mountains.

Several weeks ago the revenue officers cut up a still of one Wash Gaddis, since which time he has been acting in the capacity of distiller for Clayton. A crowd was at Wash Gaddis's still, drinking, singing and cutting up generally, when Gaddis and Clayton got into a dispute about the division of some whiskey. The lie was passed, whereupon Clayton hit Gaddis on the skull just above the right eye, crushing it in, and then cut him in the back in two places, the gashes being from four to six inches long. Gaddis is in a precarious condition and not expected to live. Clayton is hiding in the mountains and has not yet been arrested.

## How Many Leaves on Tobacco?

German tobacco growers have been trying to settle the question that has never been settled in this country, that is: How many leaves should be left on the tobacco plant? In one series of trials plants having six leaves gave a larger leaf surface than those with a greater or less number. The thickness of the leaf was increased as the number of leaves decreased from six to one. One lot of tobacco plants was topped and suckered, another simply topped, and a third lot neither topped nor suckered. The size of the leaf was greatest when topping and suckering were practiced, about 25 per cent less when the plants were simply topped, and least when neither was done. Trials were made to ascertain the effect on the size and quality of the leaves of topping to ten, twelve and fourteen leaves per plant. Not only were the total yields with fourteen leaves the largest, but these plants also gave the largest yield of high grade tobacco. The leaves were larger and thicker when fourteen leaves remained than when twelve were left. In Connecticut there is considerable diversity of opinion and practice in regard to tobacco growing.

## \$3,000 Worth of Fine Jersey Cattle Killed.

Mr. Charles M. Pratt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has had \$3,000 worth of the finest Jerseys on Long Island killed because he believed they had tuberculosis. He did this in spite of veterinarians who assured him the cattle were all right. He did it because the cattle all responded to the Koch test for tuberculosis, administered by the Vermont veterinarian, Frank A. Rich, and more are likely to be killed. The value of the test is generally recognized in the Northeastern States. It has never been employed, so far as reported, in any Southern State.

## Congressman Warner for Trustee of Cornell.

Representative alumni of Cornell University from various parts of the country have united in nominating the Hon. John De Witt Warner of the class of 1872, member of Congress from New York, as a candidate for Alumni Trustee. Mr. Warner's services when previously a member of the Board of Trustees were regarded by his colleagues as of great value.

## Dreadful Work of Fire.

The Glamorgan Pipe and Iron Works, of Lynchburg, Va., were totally destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss will be between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Insurance unknown. This company employed about 300 workmen and had enough orders ahead to run them six months.

## PINNY NEMS

The Crofts Factory has been Chafed.

Orangeburg, S. C., is to have a telephone exchange.

Taylorville, N. C., is organizing a building and loan association.

Cleveland county, N. C., is well off. It has \$4,654.38 in its treasury.

The Bank of Georgetown, S. C., has declared a 6 per cent dividend to stockholders.

Dr. Werner, of South Carolina, consul at Cologne, petitions through Senator Butler for \$600 additional for clerk hire.

George W. Peak is reported to have purchased 150 acres of land near Asheville, N. C., for the establishment of a Loan, Construction and Improvement Co., for \$50,000.

A recent transfer of real estate in Norfolk, Va., consisted of a tract of land on Granby street for \$85,000. It is stated that Watt, Renner & Clay, dry goods dealers will occupy it.

Jerry Simpson has been critically ill for more than a week. He has a kidney trouble akin to Bright's disease. His physicians think, however, that he will recover. He was better at last accounts.

The New York Mail and Express says that Huns and Poles are to be imported to the cotton-growing States in the South with a view to have them eventually take the place of the negro field hands.

—The mills in Randolph county, N. C., are all going on full time and they say the prospects are good for business this summer. The Randleman Hosiery Mills are running on full time and turning out from 90 to 100 dozen pairs hose per day, 108 needle goods, fast black and mixed. They are anticipating an enlargement of their plant soon.

State Phosphate Inspector A. W. Jones arrived in Columbia, S. C., on the 4th inst. He reports that the phosphate companies are all now getting rapidly back to work, and that in a very short time the phosphate fields will be worked as heretofore. He says the South Carolina industry will very soon assume its former station in the commercial world.

James Boylan, of Raleigh, has a colt which is only 48 hours old, for which he was yesterday offered \$1,350.

The South Carolina Supreme Court has met but made no decision regarding the constitutionality of the dispensary law, as anticipated.

A memorial window to "Stonewall" Jackson is to be placed in the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Va., of which he was a member.

Seven counties in Georgia were given the names of distinguished South Carolinians. They are: Brooks, in 1858, after Preston S. Brooks; Calhoun, in 1854, after John C. Calhoun; Jasper, in 1812, after Sergt. William Jasper; Laurens, in 1807, after Col. John Laurens; Lowndes, in 1815, after Wm. Lowndes; McDuffie, in 1871, after George McDuffie; Marion, in 1827, after Gen. Francis Marion Pickens; in 1853, after Gen. Andrew Pickens; Sumter, in 1839, after Gen. Thomas Sumter.

## LEW WALLACE AND SHILOH.

The General Corrects Some Alleged Mistakes of History About the Battle.

At the reunion of the Blue and Gray on the battlefield of Shiloh, Gen. Lew Wallace corrected some alleged mistakes of history. He said:

"I was held responsible for years for the calamity which overtook the Federal troops the first day of the fight, and before I received my orders. It was said that I was a laggard and marched only six miles that day; that I was going away from and not toward the fight. I came here not to make a speech, but to correct history. In going over the line of my march on April 6, in company with the surveyor of your county, I find by actual chain measurement that, instead of six miles, my division had marched eighteen miles and a little over. I find that, instead of marching away, every step was toward the sound of the guns. Every man who has been in an army knows that a regiment does not average a day's march for infantry. I marched eighteen miles that day, and did it under the most unfavorable circumstances, through Owl Creek bottom, with the mud up to the axles of the gun carriages. I have been going over and marking the line of fight on the second day. I began the fight in the morning, and ended it three-fourths of a mile beyond the point occupied by Sherman in the beginning."

## Destructive Hail Storm in Texas.

The Times-Democrat special from San Antonio, Texas, says: "A dispatch was received here from Gillespie County stating that that section was visited by one of the severest hail storms ever known there. Many cattle were killed by the stones, which were six inches in circumference. The great chunks of ice went through roofs of houses and ruined the prospect for fruit crops."

## A Dog of Destiny.

Phoenix, Arizona.—A bobtailed dog which is destined to make a place for himself in story. Recently he broke up a fight between two teams. He acts as a mourner at all funerals held in the city. But now one more has been added to his accomplishments. On several occasions recently he has stopped runaway horses by seizing the lines in his teeth and holding on till the animal stopped.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## WANTS TO PROVIDE MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Gale Has a Financial Proposition Which Would Put Him on "Easy Street."

(Washington Post.)

James M. Gale, of Yorkville, Ill., has sent to the members of Congress a text for new monetary system and banking for the United States of America.

A note heading the bill, says that it is hoped that the President and members of both houses of Congress will study its provisions carefully, and give their sanction to a law that will embrace its features; also the tariff law that will do justice to all parts of the country.

In the bill the author does not overlook his own interests, and the bill, it is passed, will, as one member expressed it, put Mr. Gale on "Easy street" for life.

Under the control of the government, under making gold, silver, nickel and copper money metals, and provides for a new paper interchangeable for coin. The capital of the proposed bank is to be, but otherwise ordered, \$300,000,000, \$600,000,000 of paper and \$300,000,000 of coin, half gold and half silver. The capital of the banks may be any sum from \$15,000 to \$1,000,000, until all places needing a bank service shall have one. National banks are given the privilege of surrendering their charters and beginning business under the new system. Two commissions are established to assist in the location of the banks. The first is to consist of the Senators and members of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congress. The second is to consist of the Vice President, the Comptroller of the Currency, the cabinet officers, the Supreme Court judges and Mrs. Cleveland. Their business is to look after the judicial interests of the country.

Mrs. Cleveland is to be president, vice-president and secretary of this commission, and for this extra service the board of bank managers is to set apart 5 cents on the dollar out of the first authorized issue of the new paper money, which is to be divided into 500 equal parts; the pay of the persons comprising the commission is to be one part, except Mrs. Cleveland who is to receive two shares. Two shares are also to be paid to the children of Mrs. Cleveland, to be loaned by her for their benefit until they are of age.

In this section of the bill the author provides for himself in payment for his suggestion, as follows:

"And it is further provided that James M. Gale, the originator and proposer of this system, shall receive as his reward and shall have paid to him quarterly, one mill on the dollar for all money issued by the government from the passage of this act. He shall have reserved for him the first bank charter issued under this act for a bank in his town (Yorkville, Ill.) and shall have deeded to him the Small Islands, that is the remnant of an island in the Fox river that separates the cities of Yorkville and Bristol, one of which is the most central and only appropriate location for the bank and postoffice for the two cities."

He is to receive \$200,000 for improving the island and building a bank and postoffice. If any of the appropriation remains after the completion of the office it is to be donated to Mr. Gale.

Mr. Gale has not appeared in Washington to look after the interests of his bill.

## A BRAVE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Brigadier General Kershaw Dies at His Home in Camden, S. C.

COLUMBIA.—General J. B. Kershaw died at Camden after a lingering illness. He was one of the best beloved citizens of South Carolina. He was a member of the Mexican and Spanish wars. In the latter he rose to the rank of brigadier general. For years since the war he was judge of the Circuit Court. At the time of his death he was postmaster at Camden. The Governor and other State officers will attend his funeral.

## Monazite in North Carolina.

The mining, or rather washing, of monazite is becoming quite an industry in western North Carolina. So far it is confined to the counties of Burke, McDowell, Rutherford and Cleveland. The mineral is found in the form of sand in the gold-bearing gravel beds throughout that entire section, the output being limited only to the demand. One party having offered to contract to supply 100 tons on short notice. Hereafter a majority of the monazite used in this country has been imported, but the discovery of the North Carolina deposits will not only prove a great source of revenue to the above section, but must at least supply the United States. The methods employed in saving it are simply by the use of "Long Toms," or by ground sluicing, as in washing gold. The specific gravity of the sand being greater than silica, it accumulates in the boxes or sluices and is shoveled out, dried and sacked for shipment.

## Long Lived Masons.

While there are only three men now living who were elected Governors of North Carolina (Vance, Jarvis and Carr) yet of all the grand masters of the Grand Lodge of Masons elected since 1863 only one has died, that one being H. F. Grainger. It is really extremely curious.

## Senator Vance's Legs Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gradually the really serious condition of Senator Vance's health is becoming known. He is paralyzed in his legs, in addition to the liver enlargement already mentioned.

## HE IS DEAD.

SENATOR ZEB VANCE GONE.

He Has Passed Over the River and is at Rest Under the Shade of the Trees.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, died at his residence, 1627 Massachusetts avenue at 10:45 o'clock Saturday night. The Senator had not been in good health for the past year and in the early part of the session of Congress was compelled to abandon his senatorial duties and take a trip to Florida in the hope of recuperating. His trip proved beneficial and on his return to Washington he was able for a while to partially resume his official duties.

His improvement, however, did not continue long, and for the last few weeks he has been confined to his home. He was practically an invalid, but has lately been able to receive a few intimate friends and superintend the looking after of the interests of his constituents.

During the past week he has been reported as doing well as could be expected and the serious change for the worse was wholly unexpected. Shortly before 11 o'clock he had an attack of apoplexy and became unconscious, regaining consciousness only a few minutes before his death. His wife, Thomas J. Allison, Harry Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vance, Judge W. A. Hoke and Rev. Dr. Pitzer and Mrs. W. W. Johnson and Rufin were at his bedside when he died.

The great Senator's last end was peaceful as an infant's. The terrible pain seemed to have ceased. When unconsciousness supervened he passed into a sweet sleep which ushered his spirit in a few hours into the eternal sleep.

He died in the bosom of his family, all of his nearest and dearest being at the time around him, expecting momentarily the event.

Zebulon B. Vance was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830; was educated in Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina; studied law, was admitted to the bar in January, 1853, and was elected attorney for Buncombe county the same year; was a member of the State House of Commons in 1854; was a Representative from North Carolina in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses; entered the Confederate army as captain in May, 1861; was made colonel in August, 1861; was elected Governor of North Carolina in August, 1862, and re-elected in August, 1864; was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, and resigned in January, 1872; was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1872 but was defeated by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans; was elected Governor of North Carolina for the third time in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in place of A. S. Morrison, Democrat; took his seat March 18, 1879; and was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1897.

## THE FUNERAL.

Monday at noon the Senate met, and Senator Ransom announced the death of his colleague Senator Zebulon Vance, after which it adjourned until 4 p. m., when the funeral services were held, the body lying in state in the marble room of the Senate.

The House also adjourned and attended the funeral services in a body.

Gov. Carr telegraphed to Mrs. Vance requesting her to have the remains lie in state in Raleigh. Accordingly the train, with a special car for the family, placed at her service by the Seaboard Air Line, left the Sixth street depot Monday night at 10:43 and reached Raleigh Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The body laid in state at the capital until 4 or 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Vast numbers of people viewed the remains. Colored people were as anxious to see the remains of Senator Vance as any one else.

## Forced to Live on Barnacles.

Not many people are ever compelled to subsist solely on a diet of barnacles, and when they are it is generally after they have been shipwrecked on some desert island, instead of in the midst of a wealthy Christian community. And yet that is what a man has been doing for several weeks. He has often been seen climbing over the half-rotten piles in the vicinity of the Mail dock at low tide and scraping off the mollusks, but nobody paid any attention to him until the other day he sat on a stringer and began to make a meal out of his gift from the sea.

"Do you like those things?" asked a bystander, "and don't you know they are poison?" "They haven't poisoned me," answered the man, "and I don't eat them because I like them, but because I have nothing else and don't know when I will have." His story was only another chapter of the terrible experiences of the unemployed during the winter. He was an unmarried man, and had wandered around the streets of San Francisco without food until he nearly dropped from exhaustion before he thought of eating the barnacles.

That was over three weeks ago, and in the meantime he has eaten nothing else. He was perfectly willing to talk about himself as he greedily devoured the tiny, raw bivalves. "Pretty tough food, ain't they?" asked the man who was watching him. "You bet they are," he replied, throwing a handful of shells into the bay, "but I would rather eat them all the rest of my life than beg."—San Francisco Call.

London has about one hundred and seventy-eight rainy days in a year.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROAD SOLD.

Wheeler H. Peckham, for a Syndicate, Bid it in for \$1,000,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In pursuance of the decree of the United States Court made last December, the South Carolina Railroad was sold at public auction at 11 o'clock Friday. A large number of prominent financiers attended the sale. But little excitement attended the bidding. The road was sold to Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, who represented a syndicate of first mortgage bondholders, for \$1,000,000. This amounts to the first mortgage bondholders taking the road for their bonds and paying \$1,000,000 with which to discharge prior liens and outstanding indebtedness. The price paid virtually amounts to something less than \$7,000,000.

The Louisville & Nashville system, which owes about \$300,000 worth of

sent at the sale by J. B. Probst, but he took no part in the bidding. There are rumors to the effect that there is an understanding between the first mortgage bondholders and the Louisville & Nashville people by which the latter may ultimately control the property.

Mr. Peckham deposited a check for \$100,000 with Receiver Chamberlain and the remainder of the purchase money will be paid within 20 days.

Hosiery Mill at Valdese, With John Meier in Charge.

(Morganton, N. C., Herald.)

John Meier, a Swiss gentleman, who has been for the past two years superintendent of the Oats Hosiery Mills in Charlotte, has given up his position and is coming to Valdese to establish a hosiery mill of his own. The colony has turned over to Mr. Meier the large two-story frame building designed for a barn, and this will be at once remodeled and re-arranged for the hosiery mill. Mr. Meier has already contracted for his machinery, and Dr. Prochet, on behalf of the colonists, has closed a contract with him by the terms of which in consideration of the cession of certain lands, Mr. Meier agrees to employ only Waldenses in his mill for at least five years. The work of remodeling the building has begun. Mr. Meier will come to Valdese in about two weeks to make his home. He will become a member of the colony, his faith and language being identical with the Waldenses, whose valleys join those of his native land.

## Carefully Without Care.

Apropos of the prevailing inability of trainmen on our elevated and other railroads to call out the names of stations with distinctness, a gentleman who has lived for several years in Wales says that there is at least one station in that country which the railway guards are bound to pronounce carefully. It is Caerphilly.—New York Tribune.

## Great Burning in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An electric light wire caused the loss of \$1,200,000 in flames. The American Glucose Works, the largest of the kind in the country, public fish market and Holmes' lumber yard were all consumed. Six men were burned to death.

## The Kaiser in Vienna.

VIENNA.—Emperor William, of Germany, arrived here and was met at the station by Emperor Francis Joseph and his brilliant staff.

## Death of David Dudley Field.

NEW YORK.—David Dudley Field died suddenly at 3:30 Friday morning of pneumonia.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

73rd DAY.—The Senate discussed the Bering Sea award and England's attitude thereon. 74th DAY.—The Senate took up the new income feature of the tariff bill.—Mr. Walsh was sworn in as Senator from Georgia. 75th DAY.—Mr. Lodge spoke on the tariff bill.—Wadcott's resolution to coin Mexican silver dollars was passed.—Mr. Cockrell reported the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill. The principal amendments provide appropriations for the United States courts \$500 is appropriated for Mrs. Sarah B. Colquitt, widow of Senator Colquitt, being one year's salary.

76th DAY.—Mr. Hale delivered a long speech in opposition to the Wilson-Voorhees tariff bill.

77th DAY.—The day was consumed by Mr. Peffer, who continued his speech on the Wilson bill.

78th DAY.—After some routine morning business the Senate resumed the consideration of the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Hill proposed to count pairs to make a quorum. The matter went over.—When the tariff bill was taken up, Mr. Peffer continued his speech on the subject the fourth installment. He was followed by Mr. Mitchell.

### The House.

95th DAY.—Absentees from the part of Democrats and Republican filibustering resulted in the waste of another day. Mr. Springer moved to discharge the warrant issued two weeks ago for the arrest of absentees. The Republicans, led by Mr. Reed, declined to vote, and, as the Democrats failed to muster a quorum, after a few roll calls the House