

Capt. Dawson, of the News and Courier, delivered the oration at the eighth Annual Reunion of the Association of the Maryland Line. The interest in the occasion was enhanced by the participation in the programme of the Army and the Navy of the Confederate States of Maryland and other Confederate Societies.

The subject recalls to mind the industry, enterprise and ingenuity of our Southern women in improvising and preparing edible dishes and potable beverages from such materials and substances as could be got during the war—as coffee from rye, cracked wheat, chestnuts, &c., &c., and especially their inventiveness in preparing "oring &c., of the textiles entering into fabrics for clothing &c.

The war was sustained and vigorously prosecuted the first two or three years because the women gave their enthusiastic and earnest support, but as soon as they lost hope and withdrew that support, the end speedily came in the submission of the Southern armies.

Mr. S. H. Ahern, of St. Paul, Minnesota, writes an open letter to Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, in which he tries to show that the recent earthquake was a judgment of God upon South Carolina, because the State Government refused to pay E. B. Wesley a certain amount of money advanced by him during the radical regime, to release from pledge Blue Ridge rail road bonds guaranteed by the State.

The 49th Congress expires to-morrow. The indications are now that an extra Session will have to be called to complete the unfinished work of the Session. The appropriation bills are not all passed and the Republicans are retarding action on these unfinished bills so as to force an extra Session.

Mr. S. J. Ahern, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is the Meanest man in America. He is not only mean, but he is a contemptible hypocrite, and one of the class of those who "for a pretence make long prayers." His open letter to Mayor Courtenay, which is published to-day is the true measure of the man.

It is reported that Governor Hill has purchased a block of stock in the New York Sun.

It's a mighty mean man who wrote "Pull down the blind." He would probably be in favor of beating the cripples.

Sick-headache, wind on the stomach, biliousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pellets, 25 cts. a vial.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Bragg on the Pension Question.

Bragg of Wisconsin said that the time had arrived when the pension question should receive more than casual consideration. It was time for the members of the House to get out from the roseate bubble, in which they lived in Washington, prepared for them by claim agents, and look after the interests of the real soldiers and the business interests of the country.

Henderson of Iowa—"For one, I pronounce that false." [Applause on the Republican side.] Bragg—"I say that this is the substratum upon which all the action is based. If these men whom they call paupers were to call upon them individually for aid they would say to them, 'You good-for-nothing scoundrels, you are as competent to work as we are.'"

Henderson of Iowa (contemptuously)—"You stand by the President?" Bragg—"No staff commissary can ever excite me. I am speaking for what I consider the soldiers' interest. The largest Grand Army post in my State yesterday voted not to ask any member of Congress to go against the President. It is only the class of gentlemen who hang around the Grand Army posts, who crowd themselves in to get \$5 a week and to live upon their comrades, who are making this grand hue and cry."

Steel of Indiana—"How about the Mexican pension bill?" Bragg—"I have said that I wished the President had vetoed it. It is intimated that the bill was passed because it benefits the Confederates. I ask any one of you, bigoted as you may be, if you did not get some of the pork? You all voted for the bill and now you have discovered that it is a monstrosity."

Morrison of Illinois—"In my term of service I have voted for every pension bill presented. In this time the pension list has grown from \$20,000,000 to \$85,000,000 a year. Concurring in the general purpose of the pending bill so far as its purpose was to relieve those who have suffered from services rendered to the country, I voted for this bill. I am satisfied that it does not contain what its friends claim for it, and that it is fairly subject to the objections urged against it in the veto. Besides, the veto is so far above the high water mark of ordinary executive independence and official manhood that I feel like sharing and taking my little part of the responsibility."

the army, had lapsed into their old condition. No true, brave soldier need ever go to the poor house. The men who went there were native there. They had no self-respect, no character; they lay down and open their mouths for a test to suck.

Repeated cries of "Name them!" "Name your name!" "You can't do it!" and much noise and confusion!" "The Republican Congressmen all of them," was Bragg's reply, which was greeted with mingled applause, laughter and jeers.

"We have fared as well in our districts as the gentleman has in his," exclaimed Henderson of Iowa. And this allusion to Bragg's failure in the nomination was greeted with loud and continued laughter on the Republican side.

Bragg repeated that the press was opposed to the bill. The great Republican paper of his State stood by the President; the great Republican papers of Ohio sustained the President; the great Republican paper of Pennsylvania stood side by side with the President; the papers of New York, almost without distinction of party, stood by the President.

"Yes," cried Boutelle, "and he stands alone in Maine [Applause on the Republican side.] I speak for Maine." [Cheers on the Democratic side and cries of "Sorry for Maine."] Bragg, continuing: "That great soldier, Palmer of Illinois, stood by the President; Governor Cox of Ohio stood by the President. Old Dan Sickles of the Third Army Corps said that the veto was a most glorious deed. The brave men of all parties stood by the President. It was only little minds, that went buzzing about like insects around the lines, that opposed him."

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The foundation of the Republic is the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are driven into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of the education which should be secured to all by proper legislation.

5. Soldiers and sailors. The purpose of depreciated money paid them during the war should be made equal to the gold paid to the bondholder.

6. Income tax. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation.

7. United States Senate. We demand a constitutional amendment electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

8. Chinese. State and national laws should be passed as shall effectually exclude from America mongolian slaves and Asiatic competition.

9. Armed Men. Employment of bodies of armed men by private corporations should be prohibited.

10. Equality. Right to vote is inherited inherent in citizenship, irrespective of sex.

because it pensioned too many or too few, but because by no reasonable construction could a man tell what it did mean. If the gentleman from Indiana (Matson) were Secretary of the Interior, this bill would mean one thing; if the Senator from Colorado (Teller) were Secretary of the Interior, this bill would mean something else. So with one man at the head of the department, one set of men would be granted a pension who would be granted a pension if another man were at the head. This is not the kind of legislation that ought to be enacted.

February 27.—The river and harbor bill has been snatched from the jaws of death and safety landed in a committee of conference through the gallant leadership of Chairman Willis. As predicted, Chapman, Anderson and company tried to defeat the will of more than two-thirds of the House, but their efforts were fruitless. Mr. Willis says it was necessary that the bill should go to a committee of conference, as there and several minor alterations to be made. The conferees have already considered it, and it will be reported back to both houses practically as it came from the Senate.

A new labor party composed of Greenbackism, Henry Georgeism and Knights of Labor, has been formed with the following platform of principles:

1. Land. Every human being possessing a natural inalienable right to sufficient land for self-support, and we desire to secure to every industrious citizen a home as the highest result of free institutions. To this end we demand a graduated land tax on all large estates, especially those held for speculative or tenant purposes, the reclamation of all unoccupied land grants, the immediate opening of Oklahoma to homestead settlement, the purchase of all unoccupied Indian lands, and the settlement of the various tribes upon lands in severalty; also laws preventing corporations from acquiring real estate beyond the requirements of business, and alien ownership of land.

2. Transportation. Means of communication and transportation should be owned and controlled by people as is the United States postal system, and equitable rates everywhere established.

3. Money. We favor the establishment of a national monetary system in the interest of the producer instead of the speculator and usurer, by which a circulating medium in necessary quantities and full legal-tender shall be issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon ample security at a low rate of interest to relieve them from the exortions of usury and enabling them to control the money supplied. Postal saving banks should be established, and while we have free coinage of gold we should have free coinage of silver. We demand prompt payment of the national debt, and condemn the further issue of interest-bearing bonds, either by the national Government or by States, Territories, counties or municipalities.

4. Labor. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes; letting of convict labor to contractors should be prohibited; contracts be abolished in public works; hours of labor in industrial establishments should be reduced commensurate with the increase of production in labor saving machinery; employees protected from bodily injury; equal pay being given for equal work for both sexes and labor; agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and incorporated by law.

5. Soldiers and sailors. The purpose of depreciated money paid them during the war should be made equal to the gold paid to the bondholder.

6. Income tax. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation.

7. United States Senate. We demand a constitutional amendment electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

8. Chinese. State and national laws should be passed as shall effectually exclude from America mongolian slaves and Asiatic competition.

9. Armed Men. Employment of bodies of armed men by private corporations should be prohibited.

10. Equality. Right to vote is inherited inherent in citizenship, irrespective of sex.

The witnesses in the United States Court, now in session at Greenville, have petitioned Judge Simonton to see them paid or let them go home. The appropriation is exhausted.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE.

Nice Appears to be the Centre of Disturbance.

ROME, February 23.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nice at 6 this morning, houses rocked walls cracked, and in some cases frail tenement were thrown to the ground. The people rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city have become thoroughly frightened and are leaving the place.

Many persons were injured by the falling debris. Much alarm is felt there by a recurrence of the shocks. The Prince of Wales who was at Nice a few days ago witnessing the festivities which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. Shocks were also felt at Monte Carlo and Monaco, which places they were so severe that rocks were detached from the cliffs and precipitated into the sea. The disturbance extended as far as Genoa.

Many Casualties in Nice.

LONDON, February 23.—A dispatch from Nice, dated noon to-day, says that many casualties were caused by the earthquake there this morning. The people are panic-stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railroad station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers. Two houses, one in St. Etienne street and one in St. Philippe street, and the Maison Bourke, were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings.

There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shocks were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the province of Genoa, Italy.

Two Shocks at Toulon—Three at Avignon.

LONDON, February 23.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquakes in the South of Europe this morning states that two violent shocks were felt at Toulon. The first shock was of ten seconds duration, and the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute. The second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the seashore for safety. Nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 o'clock. The first shock was very severe and awakened everybody in the place. Several shocks were felt at Genoa at 7 o'clock.

Eleven Persons Killed at Savona.

LONDON, February 23.—At the time of the earthquakes at Nice this morning the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball-room costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror.

Shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed at that place. A Number of Italian Towns Devastated.

ROME, February 23.—Earthquakes this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera. At Noli, on the Gulf of Genoa and not far from Savona, several houses fell and fifteen persons were killed. Six persons were killed and thirty were injured at Oneglia, also on the Gulf of Genoa. At Diano Marino, near Oneglia, scores of people were killed and hundreds were injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed.

Second and Severe Shocks in Italy.

ROME, February 23.—Second and severer shocks of earthquake have occurred in Genoa, Pavia, Suga, Cuneo, Albissola, Port, Manrico, Oneglia and Noli. At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to property.

Three Hundred Dead at Cervo.

ROME, February 23.—Further details from Riviera increase the disaster at Cervo near Diano-Marina. Three hundred persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railroad traffic is suspended beyond Savona. Prisoners in the Government jail at Tinalbergo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards.

No Damage at Cannes.

LONDON, February 23.—An official dispatch from Cannes says that no injury was done to life or property there, but that a great panic prevailed.

Thousands Killed by the Earthquake in Southern Europe on Wednesday.

LONDON, February 24.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquakes in Southern Europe state that although there have been no further shocks at Nice, the panic has not subsided. Fugitives are fleeing in every direction. People are afraid to re-enter their houses and hotels, and last evening the heights back of the city were crowded with refugees. Two thousand English, American and Russian visitors were camped out during the

BLASPHEMY IN THE PULPIT.

Peculiar Talk from a Primitive Baptist Minister.

Elder Brown is a Primitive Baptist preacher, who now figures as the pastor of East Commons Church. At his first oddity of preaching was regarded as being of the "Sam Jones order," and was considerably enjoyed. Three weeks ago, however, he stepped rather beyond the line, when he declared that he went to school with Jesus Christ and played marbles with Him. The majority of the members were shocked with this profanity, and resolved to request the reverend gentleman to tone down or step out. This ultimatum was delivered to him on Sunday night, and it set him in high dudgeon. He called upon his friends to stand by him and see to it that the Lord's anointed was not maltreated. Nearly one half the congregation, principally women, flocked around the preacher, and declared their confidence in him.

Last night the congregation gathered in the church for the purpose of disposing of the matter. The preacher and his friends were there also, and for an hour the wrangles could be heard several squares off. It was not until one policeman took his stand in the centre aisles and another took his seat in the pulpit that the Rev. Mr. Brown could get a hearing. He defied them to get rid of him, and declared that, at his command, the earth would open up and swallow them. This evidently had a great effect, for no one would go near the person of the preacher. It was not until daylight that the worshippers retired, only to be back there to-night again to find the policeman still keeping his vigil in the pulpit.

Inspection by the Adjutant General.

The following order has been issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General: SPECIAL ORDER No. 4. The following inspections will be held by the Adjutant and Inspector General: Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, at Beaufort, March 15; First Regiment Cavalry—Troops G, H, I and K, at Nixville, March 16; Troops A, B, D and E, at Hampton, C. H., March 17; Troops L, at Hardeeville, March 19; Marion's Men of Winyah, at Georgetown, March 22; Waccamaw Mounted Riflemen, at Waverly Mills, March 23, (or such places as may best suit the two latter troops) Horry Hussars, at Port Harrelson, or other point, March 25.

Six Boys Killed.

EASTON, PA., February 26.—Seven boys, ages ranging from twelve to fifteen, who had been hunting muskrats, were walking home on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day. They saw a coal train approach and stepped to the other to avoid it, when a fast passenger train ran into them at the moment when the coal train was opposite them. The boys were all struck by the passenger train, some being knocked against the coal train and some on the opposite side of the road. Six were horribly crushed and instantly killed. One escaped unhurt, having been struck by the body of his brother and knocked off the track.

Twenty Miles of Lava.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—The steamer Australia which arrived here yesterday morning from Honolulu, brings full particulars of the great lava flows from Mauna Loa. The sight is described as magnificent beyond description. The column of fire was first observed from the summit of the crater on the night of January 16. The fire died down before midnight, but great volcanic disturbances continued up to the night of the 18th, when fire and lava again burst forth from the mountain side. The length of the flow is estimated at twenty miles. This distance the lava accomplished in two days, spreading as it descended, reaching the sea on the evening of January 20.

The stream of lava continued to flow without interruption until the 20th, when a river of fire burst forth, following the line of lava flow. When the fires flames out the heavy earthquakes ceased, although slight tremors were felt at intervals thereafter.

A Wholesome Vagrant Law.

CHICAGO, February 23.—A special from Augusta, Ky., says: The trial of Henry Dodson, charged with being vagrant, came off yesterday before Judge George L. Bradford and a jury. The jury after hearing all the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty, and ordered him to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction for a period of seven-to-five days. Judge Bradford has fixed March 5 as the days of sale. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred in this county for a great many years, and much interest was manifested. The proof showed Dodson to be a worthless, insolent, vagrant, who lived in a state of filth and misery. He ill-treated his family in every way imaginable.

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

Table with 2 columns: Amount and Commission Rate. Includes rates for various amounts from \$5 to \$100 and a note about Money Orders.