

CHICAGO'S CHANCES.

For the World's Fair are growing Very Slim.

Charleston World.
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The stormy session of the house committee on the world's fair yesterday has caused a great deal of discussion and comment here to-day. It is a general remark that the fight over the question of location is by no means settled, and there is a general feeling now that the chances for holding the fair are growing less every day. The New York and St. Louis people express themselves frankly as by no means satisfied with the guarantee fund which Chicago has thus far presented.

It appears that the statement made by the Chicago committee, which was here to present the sites relative to the guarantee fund, was made simply before the sub-committee, and as two of the three members of the committee are from Illinois, it is natural that they should be more easily satisfied than those who originally favored some other city than Chicago. The indications to-day are that the committee will require more definite information in regard to the guarantee fund of \$10,000,000 than has yet been given, and that the work upon the bill will be postponed indefinitely.

The fact that the expenditures of this congress are going to be very large and that the surplus is rapidly vanishing, is having a depressing effect upon the question of the World's fair. A great many people are becoming convinced that the chances are decidedly against holding any World's fair either in '92 or '93.

The Connecticut Senator Shows Up the Blair Bill.

News and Courier.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Senate to-day immediately after the morning business the consideration of the urging deficiency bill was resumed. The remainder of the amendments placed on the bill by the appropriation committee were agreed to, and several others were added, appropriating small sums. The bill was then passed.

The Blair educational bill was taken up at 2 o'clock as unfinished business, and Senator Hawley addressed the Senate in opposition to it. Senator Hawley summed up the situation by saying:

THE BLAIR BILL NOT WANTED.

The twenty-two Northern States did not want the bill. They had no need of it. They had no need of it. They would be ashamed to say they wanted the money. In fact they would be giving more than they got perhaps, every one of them. Seven Southern States had two Senators each opposed to the bill distinctly and expecting to vote against it. That made twenty-nine States that did not need the bill, and it left twelve or thirteen more to be accounted of. Of sixteen Southern States seven had both Senators opposed to the bill, and the other nine were about equally divided. The majority of Senators from the States that were formerly slave States, and for which the bill was intended, were to-day opposed to the bill. The great body of the Northern people were willing to do anything in the matter that would be reasonable, but they would be ashamed to be called upon to force "spoon victrols" upon the South.

NO NEED FOR "NATIONAL"

As to the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the construction of school houses, Senator Hawley spoke of the old practice of house-raising bees in the rural parish of New England, and said that the school house where he went to school and where an intelligent Scotchman taught all the children, including young men who read fluently pages of Virgil, had not cost for its erection more than \$5, and was an excellent school house. It was "mighty easy," he said, to keep school down South. Socrates had not any school at all and he was the greatest teacher of Athens. The pleasantest way to keep school in the South was to keep it out of doors. All that was wanted was shelter from the rain.

CENTRALIZATION.
The bill was a verdict that the theory of State and Federal Governments,

as understood for one hundred years, was a failure. That was what the bill meant. It meant that the people under the old organization had been found incapable of performing the ordinary duties of civilization. There was no other reading for it. The local government, it said, had failed. But, yet he asked, what central legislative body could do better in managing affairs than the forty-two local Congresses could do right among their neighbors. Had Congress a surplus of wisdom? There was a surplus of revenue in the treasury which Congress did not know what to do with. So far as he had been able to read, a continuing surplus revenue was a misfortune to the State.

THE UNWISDOM OF CONGRESS.

It seemed that Congress lacked courage or wisdom to cease raising that surplus revenue, and while it remained it was a perpetual temptation. Congress did not govern so well that it should undertake to do everything. It did not know how to get along with steam railroads in the District of Columbia, which occupied the streets without permission and without compensation. There was not school houses enough in the city of Washington, where Congress had exclusive jurisdiction, so that a large number of children had to "ride and tie"—half to attend school in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. So that Congress showed that it could not run the common schools of the District of Columbia. He found, too, that Congress was not a success in the management of the Indians. He also found fault with it in the matter of coast defence, the navy, to the needs of which it was just waking up, and the overcrowding of the Supreme Court. In short he found everywhere proof that Congress was not absolutely wise.

The bill was bad enough and went far enough in the direction of trespassing on State rights and on State duties, but, it was not the distance travelled but the direction in which it went that was objectionable. It abandoned the original theory of government and launched the Government on an unbounded sea of wild schemes.

Notes on Notables.

Senator Hawley practices on the violin every day.

Victorien Sardou is fifty-one years of age, and Alphonse Daudet forty-nine.

Miss Nellie Bly, of New York, who made the circuit of the world in seventy-three days, is a Canadian.

Notwithstanding their religious differences, the Pope and the King of Sweden are said to be warm personal friends.

Secretary Rusk turns his back upon all the fashionable dissipations of the capital. He persistently refuses to touch cards, dice or wine bottle, and is determined to resist temptation as long as he is a Cabinet officer.

Cyrus W. Field is now three score and ten years old, but still in active business life. His first employment was an errand boy for A. T. Stewart at two dollars a week. His duties required him to open and sweep out the store.

Major-General Crook is one of the plainest men in the United States army. His modesty is unusual in a soldier, and he looks more like a farmer than a General with a fine war record. He is a short heavy-set man, with a thick beard.

General William Tecumseh Sherman spends much of his time turning the leaves of his scrap-books of maps. Many of them were pencil sketches which were made by officers under his command in battle days, and all are marked with crosses and lined with red ink and have marginal comments.

Governor Brackett, of Massachusetts, is very fond of the theater. He attends every noted performance in Boston. He assumes an air of stately repose in his box, but is very generous in his applause. Those who know him well say that he is not a good critic, being too easily pleased.

The various anniversaries of Count Motkie have come so rapidly of late that it has become difficult for the Emperor to devise means of honoring the hero and showing his continued appreciation of his extraordinary services. The most recent of the "jubilees" was the fiftieth anniversary of his election as the Knight of the Order of Merit. The Empress Augusta congratulated him most heartily. The Emperor presented him with a new decoration of the order, adding to the ordinary blue cross a crown and a black eagle, both of which are set with a row of brilliants.

THE JOYNER CASE.

The Methodist Ministers of Cincinnati Write Governor Fowle Concerning it—The Governor's Reply.

Wilmington Messenger.
RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—Governor Fowle, on yesterday received a letter written by John Pearson, J. Rothweiler, L. T. Van Clive, and E. B. Hill, the committee appointed by the Cincinnati Methodist Church organization, numbering a hundred ministers, in regard to Rev. T. M. Joyner, who has become so notorious by his complaint of assault in Randolph county and by his dismissal by the negro congregation near here.

The letter is remarkable in tone and states that Joyner and his wife were set upon, December 3rd, by masked men who inflicted many wounds upon them; that they have been refused redress by the officers of the law and have been shamefully traduced and pursued by the newspapers and are refused the opportunity of preaching the gospel elsewhere in North Carolina and of earning their support. The committee then in the name of the nation and of their Church enters a protest against these outrages, whether they be perpetrated by masked assassins or cowardly intimidators of the cringing negroes or false and mischief-making newspapers.

To this letter Gov. Fowle to-day replied: "As you seem to be very simple and credulous people, striving with more zeal than judgement to right what you assume to be a great wrong, I answer you with the same simplicity and frankness I do kind-hearted but excitable colored people when their sympathies have been strongly aroused. If Joyner was treated as you charge, then justice requires that the people who assaulted him should be rigorously punished, and the courts in North Carolina stand ready to give Joyner their assistance whenever he demands it."

"The county in which the outrage is said to have been committed is Republican, the population being composed of a Quaker element and there is no question that the perpetrators of the offence would have been punished if Joyner had been able to show that any one had injured him, but unfortunately did not do so. Even in the complaint you will see the unreasonableness of attempting to punish a man for crime before he can be identified. Your whole communication is based upon the Indian's practice of taking revenge, when one of his tribe has been injured, upon the first one he meets, whether the guilty one be or not."

"In regard to the negroes in the church meeting at Oberlin who requested Joyner to depart from their midst; if you think that congregation is composed of cringing negroes who had been intimidated, you are evincing a degree of credulity without parallel even among negroes. Oberlin is a colored town in the Republican county of Wake, and is as responsible and independent as you will find in any colored community on earth."

"Judging from your letter there is not a man of you who would resist oppression like this respectable church of colored men whom you have the audacity to denounce as cringing negroes. The M. E. Church South in North Carolina is one of the largest and most influential denominations in the State, and would never submit quietly to the courts refusing justice to any one entitled to its protection, but it is unreasonable for you to require any more protection for Joyner than a citizen of this State could get under like circumstances. The Governor, therefore, recommends the committee to read the tenth commandment, and apply it to their hearts, and after so doing communicate their reflections to their brethren who instigated them to write this remarkable letter to him."

A Sample of Western Enterprise.

Manufacturers' Record.
The Roanoke (Va.) Herald, in republishing the following letter from last week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record, adds some comments that are worthy of consideration by all town builders in the South:

A gentleman who lives in Portland, Ore., while in Nashville some days ago, wrote the following letter to the Nashville American:

"I hear some talk of raising \$5,000 by subscription for the purpose of advertising Nashville. I am led to wonder what can be done in that direction with \$5,000. It would not reach as far as Louisville. Why out

in Portland, Ore., where I live, they think no more of \$5,000 than people do in the East of a 5-cent nickel. In 1888 the business men donated \$12,000 every month during the whole year, the amount being expended by the Board of Immigration. Some firms subscribed \$50 per month, many \$25, among whom were several Chinese merchants and bankers. Scores \$10 to \$20 a month, and every mother's son in the town gave something. That's the way the West gets boomed!"

And that is obviously the common sense way to boom any locality. Money judiciously invested in printers' ink has built cities and enriched large communities, as is demonstrated by every-day examples. The beneficial results of newspaper advertising, though not carried to such an extent as mentioned in the extract above quoted, are being daily seen in the growth and prosperity of Roanoke. We do not believe a dollar was ever invested here in that way that did not yield a handsome return. Any wide-awake business man will admit that his success is attributable in a large degree to advertising, and those who invest most liberally invariably, and of necessity, reap the richest returns.

Much as advertising has already done, much remains to be accomplished. The seeds already sown are bringing their inevitable fruit, and the returns are increasing day by day; but the field is practically inexhaustible, and the results of persistent and intelligent cultivation incalculable. The prosperity of every branch of trade, of every enterprise of whatever character, and of every citizen, high or low, is in a greater or less degree a living witness to the value of advertising. Conceding, as all do, that this is true, what may not be the possibilities of Roanoke under a larger and more thorough system of advertising our city and its advantages to the world?

It will not do to conclude that, because we have the most prosperous city in the State, there is no longer need for exertion, and that nature, accident or necessity will continue the work so auspiciously begun. On the contrary, instead of relaxing our exertions, they should be redoubled, or quadrupled, if possible our section and all its advantages and prospects are known in every city, town, and county in the Union. In this bustling age, the laggard is lost, or run over by the teeming throngs of pushing energetic and untiring communities in the race for precedence, and it is the most enterprising and persistent only who reach the objects of their ambition.

The Mount Pleasant and Little River Project.

News and Courier.

The committee which was appointed by the landowners of Berkeley County have submitted a draft of the deed which is to be used in transferring land to the Mount Pleasant, Little River and Santee Railroad. The contract reads as follows:

"The land shall be granted to the railroad subject to the use of the grantor until the railroad have been graded, laid with cross-ties, and with steel rails of not less than sixty pounds, and in all other respects have constructed a first-class railroad from some point on the Charleston harbor, at or near the village of Mount Pleasant, to be hereinafter designated as the initial point, for a distance of — miles from said initial point. It is provided that the railroad company shall have the right to use such wood on graded land as is suitable for cross-ties, bridges, culverts or other constructions."

The deed provides that should the company not construct a first-class road to the southern bank of the Santee River, in the direction of Georgetown, properly equipped with engines, cars, etc., within two years after the first day of July, 1890, the deed shall be absolutely void and the said railroad company shall hold the said premises to the use of the grantor, absolutely freed from all other uses or trusts, so that the same shall revert to the grantor, with full right of re-entry without any deed of conveyance from the railroad. The company is required to pay taxes until the road shall be built — miles from the initial point.

The following is the endorsement of the committee on the deed:

"We endorse and recommend the within deed to the landowners of Berkeley County to be used in denoting to the Mount Pleasant, Santee and Little River Railroad. T. A. Hugenin, Thomas Pinckney, Jas. E. Redding, Geo. B. Edwards, R. F. Harrison, Wm. M. Hale, H. E. Young, John C. Mallonee, Arthur Mazyek."

It must be painful to a girl, especially when she means to say "Yes," to hear a stammering man propose.

WASHINGTON ON ETIQUETTE.

The Quaint Book He Wrote When Only Thirteen Years Old.

"Gath," in Cincinnati Enquirer.
Dr. Toner handed over to me a blue-covered pamphlet of thirty-four pages with his own notes. The title was "Washington's Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation."

Said I: "If Washington at the age of 13 was writing a book on etiquette he was surely preparing the way for his subsequent selection and elevation to dignities. Was he not rather precocious for this kind of work, precocious for Washington?"

"There will be persons," said Dr. Toner, "to argue that Washington never wrote this book, but I am ready to contend with any of them that he did write it."

"Possibly, doctor, Washington, only copied some book already extant upon that subject as a guide to his habits?"

"Nevertheless," said Dr. Toner, "I think that he wrote it. The whole book in his hand-writing, and the date is 1745, whereas he was born in 1732."

After leaving Dr. Toner I looked over Washington's rules, and some of them seemed to be funny, as for example:

"When in Company, put not your Hands to any Part of the Body not usually Discovered."

"In the Presence of Others sing not to yourself with a humming Noise, nor Drum with your Fingers or Feet."

"If You Cough, Sneeze, Sigh or Yawn, do it not Loud, but Privately. Go not out of your Chamber half Drest."

"At Play and at Fire it's Good manners to give Place to the last Comer."

"Spit not in the Fire, nor Stoop low before it; neither Put your Hands into the Flames to warm them, nor Set your Feet upon the Fire, especially if there be meat before it."

"Shift not yourself in the Sight of others, nor Gnaw your nails."

"Shake not the head, Feet or Legs, rowl not the Eye, lift not one eyebrow higher than the other, wry not the mouth and bedew no man's face with your Spittle by appr—"

It would appear that the leaf in the State Department original is here torn off.

"Kill no Vermin as Fleas, Lice-ticks, &c., in the Sight of Others, if you See any fifth or thick Spittle put your foot Dexterously upon it, if it be upon the Clothes of your Companions, put it off privately, and if it be upon your own Clothes return Thanks to him who puts it off."

PINE FIBRE.

The Process of Manufacture into Cotton bagging and matting explained.

Wilmington Star.

The leaves are gathered from what is known as the long-leaf pine, and taken to the "works," where they are first weighed. Thence they are thrown into large vats where they are boiled in alkali for about twelve hours at a low temperature. Then, after being thoroughly soaked in the same vats, they are taken by a continuous process through the rubbing, wringing, carding, drying, carding again, drawing, roving, winding, weaving and calendering machines, when the article is completed and ready for baling and the market. By the former process there was much extra work and delay occasioned by the fact that the material had to be handled for every different stage of its preparation; but with the new and improved machinery now in use the work goes on without interruption from the beginning to its completion, and the same power that feeds it to one machine also conveys it to the next, and to the next; until the leaves that enter as a raw material come out finished into matting or bagging in accordance with the purpose for which it may be intended. It may not only be made into matting and bagging, but it can also be made into carpet lining, roofing and upholstery, and it also furnishes a volatile pine oil which has

valuable medicinal properties.

The company is now exclusively engaged in the manufacture of bagging, and this business bids fair to demand all the possibilities of the present plant, which has a capacity of 2,000 yards per day, the weight per yard being two pounds. The pine straw bagging is equally as good as jute for baling purposes, and can be put on the market much cheaper than the former article. In fact it was an advance in price by the "jute trust" that first gave an impetus to the pine straw bagging industry, at first as an experiment, but with results that have already demonstrated its superiority over the former article in point of economy, and that it is equally as durable and strong.

Mr. A. Scott, who has been connected with the enterprise from the beginning, and is a thorough mechanic, with a great deal of inventive genius, is the superintendent of the works, and he has thirty-three employes, males and females, under his control. These latter, by this industry, are enabled to earn fair wages, with sure and constant employment at all times of the year.

There are seven machines for weaving bagging and thirteen machines for weaving matting. The latter is woven in colors (as they dye the material to almost any color,) and is made from twenty-two inches to seventy-two inches wide. There is also a newly patented drying machine, the cunning invention of Mr. J. H. Lorimer, of Philadelphia, who is one of the stockholders of the company.

The fear is frequently expressed by some who are prone to look on the dark side of a picture, that there is danger of exhausting the supply. To this we unhesitatingly say that it is simply an impossibility, as a few statistics gathered from the most authentic sources will show. The fact has been established beyond a shadow of doubt that for every foot of pine timber in this State one pound of green leaves may be gathered. Since the works at Cronly were started, six years ago, they have used 21,428,000 pounds of pine leaves, all of which has been gathered within a radius of four miles and not a tree has been injured in the least by this tribute to what is destined to be a great industry an important factor in the prosperity of the South. This enormous amount of raw material would make 3,000,000 yards of bagging of two pounds for each yard. In the single county of Columbus, where these works are situated, according to the official report, there are 223,000,000 feet of pine timber. Cumberland and Robeson counties, which are the largest pine timber producing counties in the State, have, by the official reports, more than 800,000,000 feet each, and in fifteen counties in North Carolina there are 5,229,000,000 feet of pine timber, which with one pound of leaves for each foot of timber, would give 747,000,000 yards of bagging from one year's crop.

Things Best Left Undone.

Do not write on ruled paper, or on that decorated with printed sunflower or blossoms of any kind.

Do not introduce your girl friend to the gentleman visitor. Instead say, "Miss Brown, will you me to present Mr. Jones?"

Do not talk especially to one person when you have three or four visitors. Instead make the conversation general.

Do not attempt to take care of a man's overcoat—he has a vote and ought to be able to look after his own clothes.

Do not ask people who they are in mourning for. If you don't know, wait until you find out, and in the meantime don't ask after the members of their family.

Do not giggle when a smile would answer, and don't talk in a jesting way about things that are holy to other people.

Do not laugh at anybody's form of anybody worship—respect a toad praying to a mushroom.

Do not say the rules of etiquette are nonsense—they are made up for your comfort and arranged so that the feeling of every human being is considered.

Do not get into the habit of laughing at elderly people. It is not unkindly, but it is vulgar.

Do not think it clever to find out by pumping, the private affairs of your friend. There is no reason why you should lay bare her heart for an inquisitive daw to peck at.

Do not get into debt, but if you have been guilty, deny yourself everything possible that you may be free once more.

Do not believe that all these don't's are not spoken to you in the kindest manner as from girl to girl, but one has to suffer and make mistakes one's self to find out into just what pitfalls one is apt to tumble.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Even the most vigorous and hearty people have at times a feeling of weariness and lassitude. To dispel this feeling take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; it will impart vigor and vitality. For sale by Dr. E. Norton.

The First Alliance.

The Sub-Alliance in South Carolina was organized in Horry County, October, 1887. Our State Alliance was organized July, 1888, at Florence. Now we have in South Carolina over 1,000 Sub-Alliances and 32,000 members represented; and still they come.—Ex.

Ex Senator Henry G. Davis, says a Washington letter to the Brooklyn Eagle, is reputed to be close. Recently, en route from Deer Park, he fell in with a young man of winning ways, who said he was the son of an influential man known to the Senator, and had lost his purse. He was en route to Florida, and succeeded in borrowing \$100, to be returned immediately. Two weeks passed, and the Senator, not hearing from him, wrote. He got this answer:

"My Dear Senator: It is extremely mortifying that I cannot liquidate your kind loan of \$100, but investments upon which I have failed to realize, due principally to manual vacuity, preclude the possibility. However, I enclose collateral upon which I have on numerous occasions obtained ten times the sum I unfortunately owe you."

"Yours by chance,

Davis still keeps those four acres.

Poor Author—And is this all I am to have from the sale of my book?

Wealthy Publisher—That is the regular percentage, sir. What more do you want?

"Um—well, I'd like the loan of your turnout and coachman for an hour or so."

"Humph! Where do you want to be taken?"

"To the poorhouse."—N. Y. Weekly.