

POSTPONED FOR A YEAR.

The World's Fair to Be Held at Chicago in 1893.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the House to-day, immediately after the approval of the journal, Candler of Massachusetts called for the consideration of the world's fair bill.

The bill having been read in extension, Candler, on behalf of the committee, offered an amendment providing that the commission shall appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the commission; and the board may appoint one or more members of all the committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits, which may be produced in part by female labor. Adopted.

Also, an amendment providing that one of the members of the board created, to be charged with the selection of the government exhibit, shall be chosen by the commission. Adopted.

Candler, in opening the debate, expressed the satisfaction which he felt in being able to state that Chicago, which has been selected by the House as a site, had proved itself before the committee equal to all that had been expected of it. The committee had found that Chicago not only comprehended the importance and magnitude of the enterprise, but had entered into it with a determined spirit, which had impressed upon the committee the conviction that it would be successful in its work. He believed that the bill was perfectly constitutional and he advocated it upon its merits, because he believed that its purpose was wise and patriotic.

Candler offered an amendment on his individual motion to be considered as pending, providing for the dedication of the buildings of the world's fair, with appropriate ceremonies on October 12, 1892; and further providing that the exposition shall be open to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 30, 1893. He said that this postponement was not asked by Chicago, but he thought it would inure to the benefit of the exhibitors who were to take part in the exposition.

Belden of New York criticised the financial plan of the Chicago people, and gave notice that he would at the proper time move to recommit the bill, with instructions to select a committee to report it back when a guarantee of \$10,000,000 shall be secured by the citizens of Chicago, the sufficiency and legality of which shall be satisfactory to said committee.

Candler's amendment postponing the time for holding the fair until 1893 was adopted without a division.

Herbert of Alabama opposed the holding of a world's fair. If this bill were passed, the policy would be settled that whenever any portion of the country proposed to hold an international exposition it might come to Congress and count upon its endorsement.

On motion of Carlisle, an amendment was adopted, providing that the government buildings shall be built of such material as can be taken out and sold after the exposition, preference in the sale being given to the Chicago or world's exposition.

O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Comings and Spinola and Farquhar of New York, Frank and Hatch of Missouri, expressed themselves satisfied with the bill, appealed for fair play for Chicago, and held that there was nothing left for Congress to do but to give Chicago every legitimate facility for making the fair what it should be—a great national success.

Flower of New York, held the same views as Belden in regard to Chicago's financial scheme, and said he would vote to recommit the bill.

Hooker of Mississippi, McAdoo of New Jersey and Mansour of Missouri (who had, respectively, favored Washington, New York and St. Louis), expressed their earnest hope for success in Chicago.

Belden made his motion to recommit the bill, with instructions, but it was defeated without a division.

The bill was then passed—yeas 202, nays 49. Negative votes were cast by those members who have been from the first opposed to the

holding of any world's fair.

After a little by play, which involved a call of the House, roll call on adjournment and a roll call on going into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Wyoming admission bill, which consumed two hours of time, and which was productive of no good result, the House at 4:45 adjourned.

Co-operation Between Pastors and Churches.

From the Watchman.

It is often stated that a church has it quite within its power to make the ministry of an average man a success, by giving him cordial support and heartily carrying out his plans. There is no doubt of this. It would be difficult to mention a number of pastors, whose success, in a good degree, must be attributed to their environment. Their churches have made them. But there is another side to this matter. If churches often make or unmake their ministers, ministers quite as often make or unmake their churches. Napoleon is reported to have greeted Marshal Ney, after the latter had conducted the retreat of the remnants of the French army from Russia against enormous odds, by saying: "An army of deer led by a lion is better than an army of lions led by a deer." Much depends upon the general of an army, the minister of a church, or the leader of any enterprise. With the right kind of leadership there are few desperate causes. No minister who absolutely fails in his work can lay all the responsibilities for his failure upon his church. If he had been altogether what he should have been as a pastor, a preacher, and a leader of men he would not have failed altogether. Environment limits success, but men to a degree can make environment. In pioneer missionary work, churches do not "make" ministers—the missionary has to "make" the church; he gathers it; he builds it up; he leads it into efficient work. The pastor of the oldest church needs much of this aggressive spirit. His church does not co-operate with him. Well, let him lead his church to co-operate with him, let him train them to it. He has poor material to work with. Well, let him use what he has, let him hammer it into shape, let him make the best of it. It is with ministers as it is with business men. One man will lay the foundations of a fortune in the same business, in the same community and in the same store in which his predecessors have failed. It is the man, not circumstances, that in the last analysis will be found to make success. While little can be accomplished unless pastors and churches work together, and while churches are often at fault in failing to rally about their pastors, pastors also are at fault if they are so unskillful or impracticable as not to secure a fair measure of co-operation from their churches. It is a part of a pastor's work to train his church to work with him.

We have also wondered if something cannot be fairly said in criticism of the way ministers sometimes treat churches as well as of the way churches sometimes treat ministers. When a church committee summarily asks a pastor to resign, not because of moral fault in him, but because there is a general dissatisfaction with his ministrations, we feel that such a request should not be "sprung" upon him. The state of affairs should be frankly laid before him. He should be given ample time to make his personal arrangements. No right-minded man wants to remain in a place in which his services are not generally acceptable. To let a minister go to Europe on a vacation, believing that he is strongly entrenched in the hearts of his people, and to send after him by the next steamer a letter requesting his resignation, is simply outrageous. Such a congregation could profit by a missionary from the Zulus. We have no personal knowledge that this has ever been done; but the Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, in his address to the Boston Social Union, the other evening, stated that he knew of an instance in which substantially this course was taken. But on the other hand, we know of instances, not a

few, in which ministers, greatly to the surprise and grief of their churches, have summarily resigned their pastorates to accept calls to other churches. There has not been a whisper of the intended resignation before it was read. The church has not been consulted; advice has not been taken; a relationship which promised to continue indefinitely has been broken abruptly by one party to it. A business man might be greatly put to it, if his confidential clerk should resign and quit his desk without giving proper notice of his intention. Such conduct would not stand the test of ordinary business ethics. It may not be well to incorporate in the terms of a pastor's settlement a proviso that the relationship of pastor and church shall not be dissolved without a previous notice of a few months; but churches and ministers should treat each other with the amplest consideration and with absolute frankness. Nothing should be "sprung." There should be no surprises on either side. Co-operation, in the nature of the case, must be mutual.

Where Shall It Be?

Charleston World.

In referring to the suggestion of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, for the "national government to use all its influence to yield the Indian Territory to the colored people, with the view of founding a black Republic state," the Boston Transcript rises to remark that "some say Oklahoma; but Oklahoma says 'take New Hampshire, there is no unoccupied land there.'"

Then it goes on in a grandiloquent style to question: "Where shall the colored commonwealth be located? Which state will sacrifice itself on the altar of country? Shall it be Massachusetts? We would prefer it should be South Carolina." Proceeding The Transcript says we might not like to see such commonwealths arise in New Hampshire or Vermont, or in any New England district, where the land goes unoccupied as it does not in Oklahoma." Then it drifts into the following contemptible statement:

"But the Carolinas and the Gulf States are a good, safe distance away from us, and they have earned their punishment, have they not, by maintaining slavery? Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

In view of the fact that a short while ago this same paper was crying down the alleged keeping alive of sectional hatred by Southern newspapers, and especially those of South Carolina, by too frequent reference to the war, it should be least to indulge in such displays of bitterness.

If there is such a love for negro rule, all its concomitants in the North, as has been frequently asserted, why should The Transcript desire a negro state at a "good safe distance" away from it? It could only be from fear that the effects of this state would be to damage what prosperity New England now has; consequently it must believe that negro rule is damaging to prosperity. Such being allowed, it is apparent that if a negro state is to be established as the prosperity of the nation depends on that of the states, that that state should be chosen to be Africanized which shows least signs of being or becoming prosperous.

Now it is acknowledged that "the land goes unoccupied" in the New England districts, and becomes more so each succeeding year, and in general, a lack of progress is to be seen there. On the contrary, in the South, each year adds more to her prosperity, discovers more of her advantages, and gives greater hopes of her future. If we are then to follow the acknowledgements of the Transcript, would any hesitancy in deciding that the colored commonwealth should be established, not in South Carolina, but in New England?

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature that proposes to relegate the prisoners in the State penitentiary to idleness. This is amazing, whether considered as an exhibition of stupidity or demagoguery. Such action would combine almost all the possible elements of bad legislation—cruelty to the prisoners themselves, robbery of taxpayers, and a premium for aggravated criminality.—Christian Advocate.

A CHILD COMMITS SUICIDE.

Being Rebuked by Her Teacher, She Kills Herself.

FLEMINGBURG, Ky., March 22.—Little Mamie Markwell was one of the prettiest and brightest girls in the school about a mile from this place. She was a lovable and unusually precocious child, gentle in disposition and a favorite in the countryside for many miles around.

Among the children that romped at the recess on Friday, Mamie was one of the happiest. She was endowed with a superabundance of animal spirits, and returned to her desk with her cheeks glowing from the exercise. The children were merry over some happening of their play, and the teacher twice commanded order as a titter was heard in the room. At the third manifestation of suppressed merriment two of the culprits were called up by the teacher. One of them was Mamie Markwell and the teacher administered a severe rebuke.

Mamie, who had always been a model scholar, felt the disgrace keenly and returned to her seat in tears. She was depressed during the rest of the session, and when the school was finally dismissed, with her face burning with shame and downcast eyes, she hurried home. Her father, Lewis Markwell, was absent at the time, and the mother's effort to learn what was the matter with the child was met with evasive answers. Mamie then retired to her little room up stairs.

Upon the father's return in the evening she was called and, receiving no answer, Mrs. Markwell ascended to the room. The child was lying on the bed, evidently asleep. The mother endeavored to arouse her, but discovered that the little one was a corpse. An investigation showed that Mamie had secured a paper of strychnine that had been kept in the house for some purpose and had taken a dose. The mother is almost crazed with grief.

Platform of the Farmers Association.

Whereas, Experience has shown the value of agitation inside of our ranks, and we feel that we must devise some plan by which differences of opinion as to measures and men may have scope to bring about needed reforms; therefore, this convention of Democrats assembled in Columbia this March 27, 1890, unite in issuing the following platform of principles and measures, upon which we intend to strive for supremacy in party and state:

1. We recognize the imperative necessity of Anglo-Saxon unity in our state, and pledge ourselves to abide by the arbitraments of the Democratic party, relying upon the sense of justice and enlightened self-interest of a majority of our white fellow citizens to secure all needed reforms. We will make our issue inside the party lines, and differing as brethren who must make common cause against a common enemy, we will bow in submission to the behests of the party fairly expressed through its regular channel.

2. The nominations of the Democratic party are virtually elections. Believing in the Jeffersonian doctrine, that "the people are the best conservators of their own rights and liberties," and that "self-government is the only free government," we demand that all nominations for office in the party, other than state offices, shall be by primary elections, conducted under the state law enacted in 1888.

3. We demand the re-appointment of representation in the Democratic convention upon its basis of 1880, and that it go into effect this year. We demand that the delegates to the state nominating convention shall be chosen by primary election on the same day that the other officers are nominated; and that all the counties shall hold these primaries on the same day, to wit, the last Tuesday in August of each election year.

4. We demand that the board of agriculture be abolished; that the privilege tax on fertilizers, and everything pertaining to agriculture or mechanics, or industrial education, including the agricultural stations, be under the control of the trustees

of the Clemson Agricultural college, and upon said trustees shall devolve all duties now performed by the present board and commissioners of agriculture, except the control of the state phosphate interest.

5. We demand that the South Carolina college shall be liberally supported as a classical and literary institution.

6. We demand that the school districts in the various counties of the State shall be as nearly square as practicable, and of an area to allow one white and one colored free school in each district, and that the school trustees be elected instead of appointed.

7. We demand rigid economy in public expenditures, the abolition of useless offices, reduction of salaries and fees of all officers, state and county, to conform to the increased purchasing power of money and decreased ability to pay taxes; that the public officers shall be paid in proportion to their labor and responsibility.

8. We demand that the railroad commission shall be given all needed power to protect the rights and interests of the people without injuring the railroads, and that the commissioners be elected by the people, after nomination by the Democratic convention. It is the sense of this meeting that salaried attorneys of railroads and phosphate companies should be ineligible to seats in the legislature.

9. We demand that there shall be a survey of the State's phosphate beds and their classification into three grades, and that a commission composed of the governor, comptroller-general and attorney-general shall control and direct the mining under rigid rules, each river or phosphate district being leased at public auction for a term of three years, after the commission has fixed a minimum royalty according to the value as shown by the survey.

10. We demand that a constitutional convention be called to give us an organic law framed by our own people. We believe that we cannot obtain any great relief from our burdensome taxes till this is done, and we have lost faith in the power to amend the present constitution so that it will answer the requirements.

11. Believing with Thomas Jefferson "that the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason," is a fundamental principle of free government, and it will give the needed relief, we demand that candidates for governor and lieutenant governor Shell, and all other aspirants to the state offices are invited, to canvass the state, and that those asking our suffrages for the general assembly shall canvass their respective counties on these issues, so that the people can after hearing the cause, act intelligently and render their verdict at the primary election. We warn the people against being forestalled as they were two years ago in some counties. Let no delegates to the state convention be appointed before they hear this joint declaration.

Canning Factories on the Farms.

News and Courier.

In his second letter, which was published yesterday, Mr. J. R. Calhoun, of Baltimore, furnishes detailed estimates of the cost and probable profits of a plant for canning fruits and vegetables on the farm, which show that this important industry is easily within the means of almost every farmer in the South, and is well worthy of trial by those who can command the small capital required for an experimental venture.

The whole cost of a plant—including 25,000 cans and labels, brickwork for the kettles, etc.—which will can 2,000 3-pound cans daily is \$258.50. The profit on 2,000 cans at present prices, after allowing the farmer \$2.50 a day for his services, and 20 cents a bushel for tomatoes of his own raising, would be \$49.50—"a pretty showing," as Mr. Calhoun says, "for one day's work." A profit of \$40 per day, it is stated by the same authority, can be counted on even where the farmer has to furnish all labor and buy his raw material, including firewood.

Mr. Calhoun advises the farmer to plant his own crop for canning purposes, and estimates that the profits in growing tomatoes—at 450 bushels to the acre, which he regards as an average crop—would be \$90

per acre, whether canned by himself or by his neighbor. If canned by himself this profit is independent of the profit on the canned product already stated. Mr. Calhoun does not advise the South Carolina farmer to can corn, as a more expensive plant is required, and he cannot compete with the Western packers. He has an almost unlimited range, however, among the other products of the garden and orchard, the preference being for the present to tomatoes, for which there is a good demand at all times.

It is not expected that very many farmers will enter into the new industry this year, and it is not desirable that they should. The wisest plan undoubtedly would be for several neighbors in a county, to club together for the purpose of establishing a canning plant at a convenient point, and for all to plant a few acres each to furnish the supply of vegetables that will be required to give the experiment a fair trial. The cost of a plant divided among half a dozen such neighbors would be less than \$50 a piece, and even the complete failure of a first experiment would not be seriously felt under this arrangement. Every such "experimental station," moreover, would be a school of instruction for the whole agricultural community in which it is located, and if properly and profitably managed would serve to establish the industry on a larger scale. It is not yet too late to plant tomatoes, beans, peas, okra, etc., for a crop this year in every county in the State, and the canning plant can be procured and set in order while the crops are growing.

This is the plan that is being pursued by some wideawake and energetic citizens of Graham in Barnwell County, and we believe that they will be well repaid for their enterprise, and heartily commend their example to the imitation of small capitalists and the farmers generally in every part of the State. "I know of no business," says Mr. Calhoun in closing his letter, "where so small an investment will yield so satisfactory results." He promises also to give prompt attention to all requests that are addressed to him for further information in regard to outfits and the details of the business. Small investments that will yield satisfactory results are what most farmers are looking for now. Farm and neighborhood canneries promise better than any other other enterprises that are within the means of the South Carolina farmers as a class. The possibilities of these canneries should be thoroughly tested this year, if practicable.

Has a man the right so to fill up the six work days of the week with business that he is unfitted for worship on the Sabbath? That is a question which some Christian business men should ponder over. There is no doubt that many of them are so crowding the hours with their business affairs that they not only have no time to give to anything else during the week days, but they are also unfitting themselves for a proper enjoyment of the Sabbath. When the week's work is over and relaxation occurs, there is a yielding to the demands of nature for rest, and the day is devoted to recuperating exhausted energies and restoring excited nerves to their normal state. It is good for all men to have their time well occupied with business. Indeed, he is a worthless man, as far as his relation to the community is concerned, who spends his time in idleness and considers nobody's well being own. But when a man taxes his physical powers to an extent which incapacitates him for the proper observance of the Sabbath, he commits sin both against himself and his God. It is stealing from the spiritual life of one of its highest sources of vitality and strength. The Sabbath is indeed a day of rest, but it is also one day for worship. Six days are given for labor, but not such labor as to render the Sabbath a nullity.—Baptist Courier.

Sick headache, biliousness, nausea costiveness, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLeans' Liver and Kidney Pills (little pill).

THE WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

A Plea for Concentration of Purpose on the Part of the Farmers.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: "We laugh at a sick man who follows everybody's prescription for his rheumatism, even when he tries them in succession; but if he should attempt to swallow them all at once, we should want to appoint a guardian for his little remaining strength and wit. A somewhat similar feeling is aroused by recent agitation among farmers as to the cure of present financial stress and low prices. Doctors of all sorts of theories and of every form of practice are shouting out remedies, and the too prevalent disposition seems to be like the dazed rhenmatie, to gobble them all at once in the hope that something may hit the sore spot.

"Is it reasonable to take such wholesale advice, whose conflicting remedies neutralize each other? Can general laxatives in the way of free silver and unlimited paper currency serve well with stringent times? Restrictive business legislation, destruction of property in railroad stocks and commercial enterprises and rejection of established channels or trade? To drop all figures of speech, it seems likely that the latest efforts to organize farmers for the full consideration of their needs, and their rights and duties are to prove futile from the neutralizing elements of dissatisfaction brought together. No organization, however extensive, is worth its cost, unless its aims are definite and clearly understood. Farmers need to settle upon one line of action that is needed first and follow it, then the time will come to settle another line and act accordingly."

The above article is from the pen of President Fairchild, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and I think applicable to the farmers of our State. While I do not believe in taking two bites at a cherry, there is such a thing as biting off more than you can chew, and that now seems to be the object of our Alliance. If they will mark out one line of action for the benefit of the farmers and pursue that until their object is accomplished, great good will come. But the trouble with our farmers is that too many political demagogues have crept into our Alliance, who have not at heart the interest of the farmers, but their own aggrandisement, and the sooner they are kicked out the better for the farmers, and not until then will there be unity, and peace reign among all classes of our people. Alliance.

MADE HIM WASH DISHES.

A Husband's Tale of Woe in his Wife's Suit For Divorce.

New York, March 25.—The suit of Mrs. Lavinia B. Thayer for a limited divorce from her husband, Cushman F. Thayer, a clerk in the Park National Bank, came up before Justice Barklett in Brooklyn Saturday. Mrs. Thayer alleged cruelty on the part of her husband, and described herself as being sickly and unable to look after her household duties.

Mr. Thayer put in a long answer, denying that his wife was in any way feeble, but asserting that she was too lazy to get out of bed. She compelled him to wash the dishes, Mr. Thayer said, and continually abused him. He weighs 145 pounds and his wife tips the scales at 165, and he says she could easily whip him if he ever tried to injure her. He gets \$50 a month and his wife takes all except ten cents a day, which he has for car fare.

Mr. Thayer says that his wife is part owner of a fine farm in New Jersey, while he has't a cent and is heavily in debt. Strange to say, he dates all his trouble from the death of his mother-in-law in 1885. Previous to that event, he says, his wife spent all her time quarrelling with her mother, and was very pleasant to him. He adds as his belief that if his mother-in-law were alive now he would have an easy time of it, for his wife would rather fight with a woman than with a man. Justice Barklett took the papers and reserved his decision.