THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

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

XXI.---NEW SERIES. UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 11, 1890. NUMBER 28.

HURRAH FOR HEMPHILL

HE STANDS UP IN CONGRESS AND DOES STRAIGHT TALKING.

Lodge Makes a Labored Effort in Behalf of His Infamous Scheme—Hemphill's Splendid Argument—Other Speeches.

The debate in the Lodge election bill commenced in the House on Thursday.

Lodge made the opening speech, urging the measure as necessary, just, wise and constitutional.

Hemphill, of South Carolina, followed, beginning with an argument to demonstrate the unconstitutional nature of the bill, that Congress should not interfere with the returns. Instead of the legislative declarations in the past by the States of New York, Ohio and New Jersey against congressional usurpation of the right to conduct elections. He declared that this was not a national bill. It was sectional. Under the provisions of the first section some portions of the United States would be under the supervision of from two to five supervisors according to the respective size of the congressional and judicial districts. He could conceive of no honest purpose for such provision. It could have no effect but to place the people of some districts between the upper and nether millstones. As to the terms under which the law was to go into effect (petition of a limited number of persons,) why was it so limited if it was a good thing? The law should be universally applied. Why was it that this very complicated and unsatisfactory provision was put in unless there was an intention to put the yoke on some portions of the people of this country and allow others to do as they saw fit? He called for an explanation of that provision. Now suppose the United States Courts were corrupted and from the amount of corruption reported by the gentleman from Massachusetts it might safely be inferred that one-half of the people were unworthy of trust, that they were to be watched as criminals or ticket of leave men. Suppose that the supervisor were to turn to a Democrat. He had a life tenure and could not be removed. That hadn't occurred to the gentleman from Massachusetts. This was a measure to rob them of their dearest rights. He had marched before the glittering bayonets of United States soldiers to cast his ballot. Troops of soldiers had been sent to his town, and every soldier [illegible] Greeley. The [illegible] majority than it had [illegible] had in [illegible] presidential election.

Under this system, which it was proposed to revive, the people of the South had been robbed by picked villains of the North, backed up by the bayonets of the United States army. The South didn't want to be caught in that position again. "We," Hemphill continued, "know that we must either rule that country or leave it. Now for myself, before the people of the United States and before God, in all reverence, I swear we will not leave it. (Applause.) It is the home of our fathers. There their bones lie buried. They bought it with their blood when Concord and Lexington were the battle fields of this country. They have handed it down to us unimpaired and, gentlemen, are we not our fathers' sons? Shall the blood first turn back in our veins? Shall we transmit to the coming generations a great and noble State which has been overruled and down trodden by those who God never intended should rule over us? I don't hesitate to say the colored man has as many rights as I have, but he can't have his rights and mine too, and this law is intended to put him again in control of the Southern States—intended to waken their prejudices which are fast dying out—intended to bring about again that constant irritation and clash between the two colors in the South which will retard its growth and which will be the destruction of the joys of human life."

Hemphill then read from a recent address by ex-Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, Republican, in Boston to show what a former Governor and Republican thought of the negro situation in the South. He knew it was useless to reason with certain men in the North. They did not want to and would not believe anything the South might say. But there were many people in the country who believe in honesty and he had not doubted that "when we pass back of politics and get to the great body of the American people and have stated to them honestly and fairly the truth about the Southern country and the black man in it; when they have understood the whole facts and have no delusion, I have no doubt [illegible] honest and right-[illegible]tover that ver-[illegible] citizen of a [illegible] the people [illegible]he final [illegible]blem,

for the bill arose chiefly from the condition of affairs in the South, and upon being challenged for specification by Southern members he gave instances in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. His assertions were disputed by gentlemen from these States so constantly and stubbornly that at times two or more members would be speaking at once. Rowell, however, held the floor and abated nothing of the sweeping nature of his charges.

Lehlbach, of New Jersey, Republican, said he could not favor the legislation. He admitted the condition of elections in many parts of the country would seem to justify the passage of such a measure. He had no doubt frauds were perpetrated to a certain extent both North and South. It would, however, in his opinion be worse not to let the people of the several States regulate their own elections. [Loud Democratic applause.] The moral sentiment of the country and education would bring about the same results, and relief then would be permanent. The bill was not general and uniform. He questioned the right to make a law applicable in some States and not in others. It should be uniformly applicable and not dependent upon the petition of any number of citizens. United States supervisors were to be appointed and supervisors, experience had shown, were liable, like others, to seek to influence elections their own way. He thought the law would bring about a conflict of authority between election officers chosen by the people and those appointed by the United States Judge and this might bring about a deplorable state of affairs. The law could not be enforced when moral sentiment was so low as to favor corrupt elections and when that sentiment was elevated the law would be unnecessary.

Tucker, of Virginia, opposed the bill specifically and generally. He claimed that it gave supervisors the right to determine the qualifications of electors, a right reserved by the Constitution to the States.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—The board of visitors of the Citadel academy has determined to omit this year's encampment, on account the recent sickness among the cadets and the possibility of exposure.

—Albert Rhett, the twelve-year-old son of Col. Jno. T. Phett of Columbia died on Tuesday, of lockjaw brought on by a wound in the foot, given in climbing. A tree a jagged

—On Monday an ox which belonged to J. Land Scruggs of Greenville county, which was tied up to a tree in the horse lot, was struck by lightning and killed instantly.

—On Sunday night, during a very severe thunder storm, the store of A. M. & J. L. Lopex, at Coosaw, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The entire store and the stock were destroyed.

—James Fortner, living near Marietta in Greenville county, committed suicide early Monday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been insane for three days and killed himself a few minutes after his attendants left him.

—The Sans Souci Driving Park Association of Greenville are making great preparations for the races to begin there on the 30th and to last three days. Crack horses from all over the State and other States have been entered.

—Mr. Noah Clements, an aged and highly respected citizen of Darlington county, died Sunday night last of hydrophobia. He died forty-three days after having been bitten by the rabid animal, and his death occurred under peculiarly sad circumstances.

—The following statement shows the salaries of the Presidential postoffices in South Carolina as they are arranged under the present adjustment for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of July: Aiken, $1,500, Beaufort, $1,500, Camden, $1,300, Chester $1,500, Darlington C. H., $1,300, Georgetown, $1,200, Laurens C. H., $1,300, Newberry C. H., $1,500, Rock Hill, $1,400, Sumter C. H., $1,700, Winnsboro, $1,100, Anderson C. H. $1,600, Bennettsville, $1,200, Charleston, $3,200, Columbia, $2,600, Florence, $1,500, Greenville C. H., $2,500, Marion, $1,100, Orangeburg C. H. $1,500, Spartanburg, $1,800, Union, $1,200, Yorkville, $1,200.

—At the recent unveiling of Lee's statue in Richmond the veterans of the Stuart horse artillery held a meeting and effected an organization for the purpose of preserving the record and history of the gallant old command. Col. R. P. Chew, of Virginia, was elected president and Col D. Cardwell, of Columbia, secretary. Hart's battery was attached to this command, and those of its members who desire to aid in this work and enter their names upon the roll are requested to write to Col. D. Cardwell (of McGregor's battery) at Columbia.

—A prominent member of the Columbia bar, who has investigated the matter, furnishes the News and [illegible] with the following informa- The Supreme Court of South [illegible]presents a most remarkable [illegible]or thirteen years Justice [illegible] not been absent a single [illegible]is seat upon the bench. [illegible]ears Justice McGowan [illegible]nt one day by reason [illegible]disposition. Chief Jus- [illegible]n ten years has been [illegible] of one day by reason [illegible] his family. Except [illegible]s been ordered to be [illegible]se has gone over an- [illegible] the decree has been [illegible]fore the next term

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE CANDIDATES CONTINUE TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE.

A Large Meeting at Winnsboro in General Bratton's County—Some Account of the Proceedings.

Greenville News.

About 1,500 people were present, including many negroes. The meeting was called to order by County Chairman H. A. Gaillard, who made an appeal for order and a respectful hearing for all the speakers. As soon as he finished there was general cheering for Bratton and Tillman.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Herbert Jones.

General Bratton was the first speaker of the day. He spoke very briefly, but his remarks were punctuated all through with vociferous applause. He repeated his former warnings and emphasized them. He also renewed his attack on the present federal administration, as oppressive to the farming interests. He begged of his people a courteous hearing for other speakers, saying they only maintained their self-respect by being courteous to others.

Colonel Earle, who was the next speaker, was greeted with loud cheers and throughout his speech was listened to with respect and attention except one or two attempted interruptions.

His speech was very aggressive. He said the State Government had been charged with extravagance and corruption. He said the report was that Capt, Tillman only paid $43 in taxes on 1,800 acres of land and other property.

Tillman said that was State taxes.

Earle said the report said all.

Tillman said it was a lie.

Colonel Earle said the railroads in Edgefield county were returned at a low valuation and Tillman was a member of the board of equalization. The railroads were compelled to make returns under oath, though Gary said they did not.

Tillman said he didn't think the county board of equalization had anything to do with railroad returns. Earle said under the law they had.

Colonel Earle defended the agricultural bureau and cited the benefits arising from the establishment. He mentioned the Abbeville proposition, to [illegible] department. Tillman [illegible] said he believed Butler was an honest man. He thanked God he had made him acknowledge the honesty of one man against whom he had made charges and if that was all he accomplished he felt his canvass of the State had not been in vain.

Earle accused Tillman of slandering the State and read from an article published in The Cotton Plant. Tillman had in this slandered every officer the State has had since '76. He went through the institutions of the Shell manifesto and platform and assailed the objectionable points. He asked Gary how he got on the ticket.

Gary said he was tendered the nomination by Shell.

Colonel Earle spoke of the primary and alluded to the rejected proposition at Union. He closed amid rousing cheers.

When Captain Tillman was presented there was perfect pandemonium. Tillman said it was the most impartial crowd he had seen except in Columbia. All the candidates had been received so warmly. He said it was the fourteenth county he had been in and there were more Bratton and Earle men here than all the others put together.

Tillman was continually interrupted by the noisy wrangling of the crowd. The spirit of the anti's seemed to be to listen, but the two sides wrangled so among themselves that it was almost impossible to hear.

Finally Tillman said he had twenty-two more speeches to make and he would not be howled down by a mob.

A voice cried out, "get down." Tillman said, "all right, sir, I'll get down," and took his seat.

The intensest excitement followed this incident and anything like order was impossible. One man walked up on the stand, shook hands with Tillman and said he was a Bratton man at first but now he was a Tillmanite "from hell to breakfast."

A prominent Bratton man said it was only righteous indignation for the treatment of Bratton at Laurens.

After five minutes of confusion thrice confounded Tillman again proceeded and was heard with respectful attention till the close of his speech.

He rehearsed the charges of the campaign and endeavored to defend the action of the March Convention. He said he was the head of the ticket and the only man suggested by the organization and if he was elected it would be one time the head would wag the dog. He would not allow the lawyers on his ticket to dictate his policy.

He said he would carry all the counties in the State except five or six, and the people were going to have a Governor Tillman in spite of themselves. In alluding to his prospects, he said he knew of only one thing which could beat him. It would be for the News and Courier to turn over and advocate him for Governor. The people would then say he had sold out. He charged many impositions and extravagances of the State government, naming the cost of the penitentiary, the experiment stations and agricultural bureau, and giving the figures of the reports of the cost of the Agricultural Department.

Earle renewed the proposition to have an expert to examine the department.

Tillman said he would make no investigations till he was Governor. Tillman read a letter of Senator Woodward accusing him of assaulting the State Government.

Woodward denied the charge emphatically. Another episode seemed imminent. Woodward said there were Tillmanites on the stand with their hands on their pistols. James Tillman, son of Congressman Tillman, construed the remark as applying to himself and some hot words passed but all was quieted in a few moments and Tillman closed his speech.

Pope, Gary and Crawford, Farley, Rice and Townsend followed with brief speeches.

The meeting showed a decided Tillman sentiment. There were two or three fisticuffs. Beyond that and the vociferations of the crowd, generally the meeting was good natured in the extreme. C. B. S.

THE NEW FORCE BILL.

How the Extraordinary Measure is Received by Southern Republicans.

Mr. John R. Lynch, the colored ex-Representative from Mississippi, and now fourth auditor of the treasury, writes an exceedingly lengthy communication to the Post in favor of the proposed federal election law. Mr. Lynch is one of the ablest of the colored politicians of the South, or rather he was, for practically Washington has been his abiding place for a number of years, and the only in- he appears to take in his race is when he writes an occasional letter or makes an occasional speech on Southern affairs. He is a thorough politician, and a professional colored politician can not be expected to give good advice to his people. There are no strong points in his argument in favor of another force bill. It proceeds on the old assumption that the colored voters of the South are never to have any liberty of opinion, but are to be forever chained to the hind wheel of the Republican party. In opposition to Mr. Lynch the voice of a great many of the real representatives of his race have been raised—men who have not come to Washington to look for office, but have stayed at home and cast their lot with their own people. But the most significant circumstance about this whole machinery is to be found in the strong objections raised by many of the prominent white Republicans of the Southern States. The most sagacious and the most respectable of these questions very seriously the wisdom and the expediency of the measure. Mr. Thomas B. Keogh, of South Carolina, for many years the most influential Republican of that State, while in the office of the Sun Bureau today, expressed decided dissent to the policy of any more legislation to regulate elections in the South. He said the caucus bill now pending in the House was needless, that it was plainly unconstitutional, and if enacted would entirely fail to accomplish the purposes for which intended. Its only effect would be to disturb harmony and promote ill-will. He said there was a time years ago when the Republican party in Congress, if it had had the courage, could have settled the negro question, and settled it permanently. That time was passed, and no legislation which the Republican party may ever be able to enact can suffice to repair the errors which it has committed.—Baltimore Sun.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE CALLED.

Men Who Oppose Tillman Invited to Gather at Columbia.

The following circular has been received with permission for publication:

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 30th, 1890.

Dear Sir:—I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Campaign Club, of this county, and have been requested by representative men from different sections of the State, to invite a conference to assemble in the State House at Columbia, at eight p. m. on 10th July prox. The conference is to be composed of Democrats opposed to the "Tillman" party and methods, and it is suggested, as largely as practicable of farmers and mechanics to represent t[illegible] terests, it is alleg[illegible] garded by our [illegible] since 1876. Sim[illegible] addressed to sev[illegible] county of the Sta[illegible] request that each [illegible] other work for th[illegible] before us, and [illegible] patriotic men, w[illegible] peril now pendin[illegible] will apply their f[illegible] energy, and by [illegible] her.

There is no res[illegible] The larger the [illegible] better we will be [illegible] what is for the co[illegible]

You are urged [illegible] ence in person an[illegible] tendance of othe[illegible] requested that, a[illegible] you indicate what[illegible] sentation from y[illegible]

Very res[illegible]

President Dem[illegible] Club Richland C[illegible]

—Three earthq[illegible] felt at Santa R[illegible] Tuesday.

STATE EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE COST OF THE GOVERNMENT.

John C. Haskell's Speech in Columbia—The Farmers' Actual Proportion of the Offices and Legislative Power, Population and Taxable Values.

Ladies and my fellow-citizens: I come before you to-day asking no office at your hands. I am here in answer to a call made against our mother State, to tell you the upon the matters under discussion in this momentous canvass.

I came here to-day though my business called me away, to meet face to face this man who claims to be the Moses of the farmers; to question him as to the truth of the charges he has made against this State and her people: to prove to him to his face that his charges are false, and now I find that he has gone. (Laughter and applause.) I gave him notice, for I called on him to stay here to answer and to make good his charges against the people of this State, or here, in the face of South Carolinas, to acknowledge that he had spoken falsely. But he answered that he would not stay, and in fact he has gone. (Derisive cheers.)

There can be no denial about the fact that he has arrayed class against class, and men who have stood side by side in the war, and who lived under and redeemed themselves from the worst government the world ever saw, up to the redemption of 1876. His claim to the governorship is based solely upon the grave charges against men who have striven to support us and our State since that redemption. He has arraigned the Legislature and indicted it for extravagance and corruption and for the suppression of the rights of the people.

I propose to give him and you some figures to sustain my position and as a complete answer to his charges against our people and government. They may be tedious but they are necessary. From 1876 until the present day there has been no Legislative Assembly which had less than 12 majority of farmers over all other classes of representatives from the State. The largest majority of farmers was 28 in 1878 and the smallest was 12 in 1884. Now, I challenge any man in his senses to answer me how could the farmers have been wronged or ruled by rings when they had a clear majority in every Assembly since 1876?

Now, as to the oppression by law- [illegible]s but a single one was a lawyer. There were Hampton, Hagood, Jeter, Richardson and Thompson, and not one of them a lawyer. Of the State offices a majority of them were filled outside of the profession of the law, there being no lawyers except in the Attorney General's office. Now then, what does the charge amount to if it does not amount to this—that the Legislature being in the hands of the farmers since 1876, that they have been false to their trust, and that the white people, the white farmers, have proven themselves unfit for self government? (Great applause and cheering.) That is the charge, my friends, that he has made against the good name and fair fame of this State, and that is the charge that you must rebuke by your verdict at the polls. (Tremendous applause and cheering.)

There has been a very common clamor that the farmers have never had a fair share of the representation, and although he is not here it has been repeated by men upon his ticket, but, by the way, let us first look at the ticket and see how it represents the farmers. Who are they? There is the candidate for Attorney General, Y. J. Pope. He is a lawyer. There is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Gary, and he is a lawyer, and there is the candidate for Superintendent of Education, Mr. Mayfield, and he is a lawyer, and I believe the rest of the ticket has not yet been filled out, and there is Mr. J. E. Tindall, who is a farmer and whom I believe to be a good soldier, for we stood together for three years, and I know him to be a brave and true man.

Let me call your attention now to the other claims made by this reformer. If we look at the tenth census we will find, on page 785, that there are in this State farmers and planters 89,000; members of other professions 60,000, or in other words four-sevenths of the white voting population are farmers and the three-sevenths belong to other professions. The [illegible] pay $319,000 of [illegible]igures cannot be [illegible] from the records [illegible]f the State. Now, [illegible] have only four- [illegible]ite voting popula- [illegible] three-sevenths of [illegible] the farmers com- [illegible]ve five-sevenths of [illegible]? If a ring has [illegible]y are the ring, for [illegible]o themselves. But [illegible]ag and the charge [illegible]se. But some peo- [illegible]tisfied.

[illegible]nan in this State, [illegible]mphill, of Abbe- [illegible] vociferous sup- He was continu- [illegible]arge of extrava- [illegible]tate government, [illegible]riment with him. [illegible]bill and asked him [illegible]most economical [illegible]n what he thought [illegible]s expenses. He [illegible] footed it up the [illegible]ed thousand dol- [illegible]appropriation bill. [illegible]use.) I intended [illegible]s, self-appointed [illegible]ell us what he proposed to do if he should be elected Governor, and where he intended to cut off the expenses. but he has gone. Well, the heaviest appropriations made in this State were made last year and by a Legislature overwhelmingly elected in the farmers' interest. They claimed that they were pledged to give the people the Clemson College. They appropriated $940,000(and this was done by men pledged to Tillman's cause, and, as I said, it was the heaviest expenditure ever made in South Carolina.) How was it done? Since the judicial and election and executive and other departments were the same, and the interest on the public debt of $383,000 must be paid every year, how could it be done otherwise unless we had repudiated our public debt and made no appropriation to meet it? Here are some of the items: $106,000 was appropriated for the Lunatic Asylum, and I do not believe there is a man in the State who would begrudge this assistance and more to those poor afflicted, God-smitten creatures. So far as this item is concerned, we simply appropriated the amount necessary to conduct that institution. The increase came because of the pension bill, which called for $50,000, and was introduced by Mr. Sampson Pope. The Clemson Agricultural College took $43,000, and the State House $60,000, which, by the way, was recommended by a committee, three-fourths of whose members were farmers, and I voted against it. But that is a sufficient answer to the charge of extravagance. I had trusted that Tillman would have been here so that I could make him admit, item by item, that he could not take off a single dollar without repudiating the State's honest debt, or striking at the noble charities of our State. He has elected to leave this meeting, but let him answer me when he will, and when he does he must admit his error.

But, gentlemen, in addition to this, what has this Legislature done? When did it ever fail to pass an act called for by the farmers? They demanded the lien law and it was enacted. They demanded the seed cotton law, and it was enacted. They demanded the creditors' preference law, and it was enacted. They demanded an agricultural department in the College. Some of us objected to it, but they said "stand aside," and they got it, because they had a majority, and it is even now a subject of attack by this self-appointed candidate for Governor. He has charged directly, if not by inuendo, a high [illegible] with [illegible] ruption, but brought face to face with him he retracted his charge. He alleged that he could not understand the accounts of the department. I don't know how that may be, but only ten days ago Governor Hagood said that there was not an old butter and egg woman in the State who could not understand that expense account, and he denounced as false any charge of the misappropriation of a single dollar of the agricultural fund. Captain Tillman has been reduced at last to one charge which he has not withdrawn, and that is the retailing of the slander of the half idiot who charged Governor Thompson with taking the State's property from the Governor's Mansion. Tillman has retailed the story of this half-witted creature, which any man would blush to repeat. He has attacked the Legislature about the reapportionment matter. Let me give you the history of it. In 1884 the bill was passed to take the census, but the farmers' vote was heavily against an appropriation to pay for it. Failing in this the Constitution was amended by the resolution brought in by Senator Munro to adopt the census of 1880. It was a crying injustice, against which all exclaimed and the best lawyers declared it unconstitutional, and this was done by men who had not sought political office, and among them was one who is now on the bench. He, too, has been assailed, and for the first time in the history of South Carolina we find the judiciary of the State attacked by more than innuendo. (Interruption of "Hurrah for Izlar," applause and cheers.) Well, that is a sufficient answer. Gentlemen, is there one of you who believed Tillman when he got up today and made his labored effort to show that leprosy meant greed of office? Neither you nor I have ever heard greed and the desire for office described before as leprosy. But that is not what he meant. He intended to charge and did charge depravity, moral depravity just as he meant it when he said there was something rotten in Denmark. (Cheers.) But, whatever he said he has come out of it all himself as the chief of lepers. (Applause and cheering.) Ah, gentlemen, this constant making of charges behind a man's back, and retracting them face to face, is sickening and disheartening.

Death of Dr. Meynrrdie.

Rev. E. J. Maynardie, D. D., died in this city yesterday of apoplexy. He was well known in South Carolina as an able minister of the M. E. Church, South, having filled most of the prominent charges in the State At the time of his death he was pastor of the Methodist Church in Camden. Dr. Meynardie was a native of the city of Charleston. The news of his death will cause sadness in many hearts. He was a consecrated preacher of the gospel and a patriotic citizen.—Columbia Register.

—Col. Robert Aldrich of Barnwell contradicts the statement that he wants to be Attorney General.

THE SOUTH GROWING.

FIGURES OF THREE MONTHS' MARVELOUS PROGRESS.

Nearly 1,500 New Enterprises Organized Against 600 for the Same Time Last Year, and Brighter Prospects Ahead.

The Chattanooga Tradesman reports for the second quarter of 1890 the organization of 1,493 enterprises in the Southern states, against, 690 in the corresponding quarter of 1889 and 719 in the corresponding quarter of 1888. These reports are compiled from carefully prepared statistical reports sent the Tradesman from accurate sources from every point in the Southern States.

During the quarter just ended three agricultural implements factories were established, five barrel factories and five breweries. Forty-one brick works were commenced against eighteen in the same quarter last year, and one new bridge works was established in Kentucky. Six boot and shoe factories were established, and ten car works, five in Alabama, three in Georgia and two in South Carolina.

UTILIZING SMALL FRUITS.

The disposition of the South to utilize small fruits is evidenced by the establishment of fifty-six canning factories, thirteen in Georgia, ten in Florida, nine in South Carolina and the balance equally distributed in the South. Nine new cigar and tobacco factories were started. The textile industries received their share of attention, a total of sixty-six having been organized during three months, twenty of which were organized in Georgia, nine in Alabama, nine in Texas, seven in Louisiana and six in South Carolina.

Twelve new cotton compress companies were formed and six new distilleries organized, four in the State of North Carolina, Forty nine electric light works were formed, and fifty-one flour and grist mills. Seventy foundries were organized, Alabama leading with twenty.

MANY NEW BLAST FURNACES.

An evidence that the South is increasing its product of raw metals is furnished by the fact that twenty new blast furnace companies were organized in three months, against seventeen in the corresponding quarter of last year. Eleven were organized in Alabama, three in Virginia, three each in Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia, and one each in Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia. Forty-four ice factories were established. One hundred and seven mining companies were formed. Forty-seven new oil mills were established, against sixteen in the corresponding quarter last year, twelve of which were in Georgia, eleven in South Carolina, nine in Texas, and five in West Virginia.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN RAILROADS.

One hundred and seventy-eight new railroad corporations organized. All of these of course will not be built, but the fact that the companies were formed is a substantial proof of the interest in that direction. Nine rolling mills were established in the South, and twelve stamp mills, and smelters. Fifty-five new street railway companies were formed in the quarter and and fifty-two new works, and in addition 225 wood working establishments and 225 miscellaneous establishments.

The Tradesman says there is greater activity in the formation of new enterprises to-day than ever before and the prospects for the coming year were never more favorable.

The Lodge Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—At 8:20 the reading of the engrossed copy of the Lodge bill was concluded, two hours and five minutes having been consumed thereby. The question was then put on the passage of the bill, the vote resulting yeas 155; nays 149. Messrs. Lehlback, of New Jersey, and Coleman, of Louisana, voted against the bill with the Democrats. With this exception it was a strict party vote.

A few years ago the Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky District grew indifferent and supposed that there was no need for exertion. The result was a still hunt by the opposition, and though Mr. Carlisle defeated his opponent by ovor 1,500 majority, the contest was carried into the House and the Republicans voted almost solidly to unseat him. Fortunately the Democrats of that district are attending to business now. They have just elected Hon. W. Dickerson as Mr. Carlisle's successor by 9,800 majority. Democratic organization should be kept strong and active in every district in the United States.

It must be regretted on all sides that there has been so much disorder at the Democratic campaign meetings. Surely there ought to be some way to stop this. If no other device will accomplish the result, it might be well for all the candidates to enter into an agreement to quit speaking as soon as there should be any bad behavior—such conduct, for examples, as was seen at Laurens, Aiken, Edgefield, Columbia and Winnsboro Judging from the doings at these places, we apprehend that the rougher elements rather took posession of the meetings. The sober people on both sides ought to take charge of things—the sooner the better.

Corns, warts and bunions removed quickly and surely by using Abott's East Indian Corn Paint.