

THURMAN ON THE WAR.

What He Thinks of the Retaliatory Bill and of the President.

"Do you anticipate a collision with Canada or Great Britain?" "Hardly. Such a thing is possible, but not probable. Negotiations will eventually intervene."

"What do you think of the course of the Canadian government?" "Waiving the consideration of all treaty rights, stipulations and restrictions, and looking at the naked facts as they exist, Canada exhibits a very unfriendly spirit, and is anything but neighborly."

"The Senate bill, as well as the House bill, conferred a very wide discretion upon President Cleveland, did it not?" "I have only read them in a general way, but the Senate bill seemed quite as sweeping in conferring discretion and grave responsibility upon the President as the House bill, except as to the railway transportation."

"Isn't it something unusual for politicians to confer such important powers upon an opponent as the Senate bill sought to confer upon President Cleveland?" "It is not the usual thing, and I rather suspect that the Republican Senators thought that they could use this retaliatory bill in the Presidential campaign of 1888."

"So it is?" "Well, if President Cleveland exercised his discretion and precipitated a collision, he would be held responsible; if he didn't, and the dispute lingered along in statu quo, they would hold him responsible for that."

"They proposed to catch him coming or going?" "Very likely."

"What are the chances of catching him in the event a retaliatory measure is finally agreed on?" "Rather slim, indeed. The wide discretion proposed would be wisely and safely lodged in President Cleveland's hands. He is a man of great courage, and this courage is backed up by a level head. As great and grave as are the discretionary powers embraced in either of the measures, the interests of the country would be safe in the President's hands. He has courage, coolness and wisdom."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Quality of the Corn Crop Comparatively High—The Wheat Crop Good.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The March report of the Department of Agriculture of the distribution of wheat and corn shows that 36 per cent. of the crop of corn is still in the farmers' hands, a smaller proportion than in March, 1885 and 1886, but larger than in 1884. The estimated remainder is 603,000,000 bushels. The estimated proportion held for home consumption is 137,000,000 bushels, leaving 288,000,000 bushels for transportation beyond county lines. The proportion of merchantable corn is 86 per cent., making the quality of the crop comparatively high, 80 being the average percentage of merchantable in a series of years. The amount of wheat on hand is 27 per cent. of the crop, or about 122,000,000 bushels, against 107,000,000 in last year, and 169,000,000 in March, 1885, the largest surplus of the largest crop ever grown. It is 3,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1884, and 24,000,000 bushels more than in 1882 after the shortest crop for local consumption is 194,000,000 bushels, and the proportion to be shipped beyond county lines is 203,000,000 bushels. The quality of the crop is unusually good in the principal wheat-growing sections, the average weight being 38.5 pounds per bushel.

A Case with a History.

The United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in the case of the heirs of Herman Spedde against Jacob Henrich, brought on an appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania which brings to light an interesting story.

In 1801 Geo. Rapp, brought to this country from Wurtemberg about 30 families and settled on the banks of the Ohio river about 20 miles from Pittsburg. The company were known as the "Harmony colonists" and the town they founded was called Economy. Rapp not only installed himself as leader, but informed his followers that he was their prophet and that they would jeopardize their salvation if they failed to turn all their property over to the church, he being the self-same church. This was done and then the self-made prophet issued another edict forbidding marriage among his subjects. Everything went smoothly with the colony, and the flourishing town was apparently happy until the year 1831, when one of their number, Herman Spedde, revolted, went to Pittsburg and married. It was to recover his portion of the wealth of the "Economy" society that his heirs brought suit. The property involved is valued at \$300,000,000 and as only about 15 families remain all are in affluent circumstances. Henrich, the defendant in this suit, is now 80 years old.

Without going into the merits of the case as to whether the society was a proper one being put in operation, and would then, in all probability, find himself thrown out. The gentleman was proceeding to apologize for his plainness of speech, when Mr. Cleveland interrupted him.

Mr. Cleveland Talks Business.

The President has been talking about 1888. It happened in this way. The subject of the inter-State commerce commission was under consideration, and the issue of politics was brought in. The question was whether a certain gentleman whom the President desired to have upon the commission could afford to accept. Very frankly the point was made that Mr. Cleveland might not be his own successor, in which event the one accepting the commission for the short term would serve during the perplexing and unsatisfactory period that the law was being put in operation, and would then, in all probability, find himself thrown out.

The gentleman was proceeding to apologize for his plainness of speech, when Mr. Cleveland interrupted him. "That is all right; speak frankly. Politics are very uncertain. I may be renominated and I may not. If I am renominated the election is not sure. If the Republicans nominate Allison and Hawley, Allison will carry Connecticut and New Jersey, I would expect to carry Oregon and California, but how is it about Virginia and North Carolina?"

This is the frankest expression that has come from the President on the subject of the next Presidential campaign.

Stranger than Fiction.

Are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery"—thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate case of the throat and lungs yields to its power. All druggists.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, whose guest the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was during his recent visit to London, publishes a tribute to Beecher's memory and pronounces him the greatest preacher that ever lived.

Representatives Dibble and Willis prepared an elaborate brief to show that the President has the constitutional right to sign the river and harbor bill, providing he approves its contents. The brief was presented to the President, but it is not probable that he will change his mind.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union announces that Southern railroad lines leading into Florida have decided to run cheap

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Quarters.

The session of the Indiana General Assembly has expired by limitation.

Secretary Manning has arranged to make a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health.

The German Reichstag has passed the Senate bill by a vote of 222 to 23.

The process of melting trade dollars has begun at the assay office in New York.

Fifty-seven miners who were entombed in a Quaxenong colliery in Belgium have escaped.

A fleet of seven steamers has just arrived at New York, bringing between 2,000 and 2,500 stowage passengers.

The striking printers of Milwaukee have returned to work on the employer's terms, and promising not to remain in the union.

The Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 6, defeated the woman suffrage resolution.

Representatives of all New England railroads met in convention Thursday to consider the inter-State commerce law.

Samuel Bonser, of Springfield, Ohio, Tuesday night shot and killed Dorajuda and then killed himself. Cause—unrequited love.

Charles West, 48 Maiden Lane, New York, has been arrested for swindling persons through the mail. He was known as the Victor Watch Company.

Mrs. Mary M. Yates, granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, was married to Count Eugene Mikiewicz in Washington, D. C.

The strike in the marble yard of Bowker, Torrey & Co., of Boston, has ended by the complete surrender of the firm, and 300 laborers have resumed work.

Randall, Gill & Shollies, boot and shoe dealers, Boston, have failed. Liabilities \$80,000; assets unknown. The failure is attributed to losses in the Southern trade.

Both branches of the Maine Legislature have failed to give the necessary two-thirds vote on the passage of the amendment to the Constitution providing for female suffrage.

Up to last Friday night there had been filed in the pension office 710 applications for pensions under the Mexican pension law passed late in the last session of Congress.

Judge McCue, solicitor of the treasury, will visit Charleston shortly under instructions from Acting Secretary Fairchild, with a view of selecting a site for the new public building.

The last Alabama Legislature enacted a law allowing women to hold the office of Notary Public. The Governor has made his first appointment under this law in the person of the wife of State Senator Long.

The dynamite works of Mrs. Mary A. Dittmar, at Bay Chester, on the Sound, near New York, blew up for the fifth time Monday, killing one man and leveling the buildings to the ground.

A Berlin dispatch says: Trade returns for January were better than those for the same month last year. Imports of American cotton rose from 176,082 German quintals to 220,641.

A Los Angeles, Cal., dispatch says that Tracy Tins, a well-known theatrical manager, died on Saturday night at Sierra Madre Villa. He was at one time husband of Alice Bates, who died recently.

Lucey B. Parsons, lecturing negro Abolitionist, was refused the use of a hall in Columbus, Ohio. She called on the Mayor to protest against such action, and became so abusive that she was locked up.

Inman and Mead Case, young sons of a Baptist minister at Hawley, Pa., quarreled at their home and drew revolvers, and Inman shot his brother Mead, inflicting a mortal wound. Inman is wild with grief.

An effort was made to induce the President to sign the river and harbor bill after Congress had adjourned, but he declined, as such a course would have been unconstitutional.

The wheel barrow factory of J. G. Dreyfus, of New York City, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$400,000. The office of the New York Herald was much damaged by the water. Loss \$46,000.

Last week's issue of the Farmers' Review says: "The far reports from the winter wheat belt indicate that the crop is emerging from winter in a better shape than last year."

J. Moreland, while working at a saw mill eight miles from Eufaula, Ala., fell in front of the circular saw. One leg was sawn off clean, the other badly mangled and his body horribly lacerated. He died in thirty minutes.

Frank C. Budd, broker, of New York, who was brought back from Canada, charged with defrauding H. H. Mallory, publisher of the *Charlestown*, of a large sum of money, is confined at police headquarters.

The public printer has discharged 106 employees, many of them regular hands. The discharged employees include men and women, and the distributed among various branches of the office.

At Gloucester, Mass., on Sunday, the effigy of Capt. Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser *Terror*, was found suspended in an independent hall, with the British union down. The city marshal cut it down as soon as he discovered it.

Representatives Hemphill and Dibble are looking after the interests of their constituents. Hemphill has called at the postoffice department, and recommended the establishment of a mail route from Rock Hill to Gastonia.

The overflow of the Mississippi has inundated the track of the Memphis and Little Rock road from Hopefield, opposite this city, to Madison, Ark., a distance of forty miles, making travel impracticable.

There is great excitement at St. John, Neb., in financial and commercial circles over the suspension of the Maritime Bank. No particulars can be obtained at present as everybody seems to have been taken by surprise.

A special from Vicksburg, Miss., says: "While a freight train on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad was going south through a tunnel Sunday night, two carloads of cotton caught fire and about 100 bales were burned."

The situation along the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio road is practically unchanged. Both sides maintain a firm front and there is no indication of an early settlement of the trouble. No attempt is being made to move freight.

A dispatch from Mons, Belgium, says that 50 dead bodies, all terribly burned, have been brought to the surface at Quaxenong colliery, in which the explosion of five days ago occurred. The King has sent the sum of 2,000 to be distributed among the families of the victims.

Secretary Manning has left Washington for a short visit to New York and Albany prior to his departure for Europe. He is suffering from a severe cold, but otherwise his health shows no impairment since his return to duty.

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excursions into Florida from all important points in the South on the 15th, 23d and 29th instants. The fare will be a little over one cent per mile.

The Parnellite members of Parliament propose to raise a debate on the blue book modification of Gen. Buller's evidence before the Land Commission. It is asserted that Commissioner Kipler's version contains several important passages, chiefly concerning coercion, which were eliminated in the official version.

The steamer *Yazoo Valley* was burned to the water's edge near Grant River, on the Red river. The boat and cargo were a total loss. The fire spread so rapidly that there was not time to save anything, even the books being destroyed. Three colored deck hands were drowned.

Tuesday morning, at Carr Bros', shingle mill, 12 miles north of Alpena, Mich., the boiler blew up. Emory Carr was killed instantly and Waldo Carr fatally scalded. Eugene Carr was also badly scalded. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The mill was blown to pieces.

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The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in a case brought from Tennessee, which involves the right of one State or municipality to impose a license tax upon drummers or traveling salesmen from another State seeking to sell goods by retail in that State. The decision is that such taxation is an interference with inter-State commerce, and is therefore, unconstitutional.

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Alexander Crawford, a negro murderer, was taken from the jail, at Winona, Minn., and hanged from a tree to sell goods by the road side. He made a desperate fight in his cell against the crowd, being armed with a broomstick, which he wielded with effect, but was finally overpowered. His victim was Vic Loggans, a prominent merchant of Winona, whom he killed on the evening of February 28.</