Damage Caused by Cannons.

Krupp guns are certainly not desirable neighbors, even in time of peace. The inhabitants of Essen suffer much in nerves and house property from the trials of the heavy guns close by. Many houses and walls show large fissures from the shocks, and many are actually unsafe. At the latest experiments all the doors and windows of Essen flew open at every discharge.

Muggins—They tell me Bjones is a very devoted husband. Buggins—Yes, indeed. Why he actually goes to his own wife's afternoon teas.—Philadelphia Record.

Yellow Rind, Blood Red Flesh!

A wonderful combination, a tremendous novelty, found only in Salzer's Golden Pumpkin Watermelon. It's marvelous. We paid $900 for one melon! You will want it, everybody wants it. 5 kernels 10c., 25 kernels 40c. 35 packages earliest vegetable seeds $1.00. Our new creations in oats yielding 201½ bu., barley 116 bu., potatoes 1200 bus. per acre! Where will it end?

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 10c. postage to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above Salzer's Golden Pumpkin Watermelon seed and our 148 page seed catalogue free. Catalogue alone 5c. for mailing. (A. C.)

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Great Blessing--Something in the Reach of Everybody.

What would you think of a man who was sick and constantly lived in reach of salvation, yet because he had failed in other directions refuses to take the blessing that is before him? This was the case with Mr. John S. Cook, of Atlanta.

"I have been suffering with dyspepsia for years. I began taking Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and gained fifteen pounds in thirty days. I commend it to the public as a great blessing. I can eat supper, go to bed and sleep like a babe—something I could not do before." Price 50 cts. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family, and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1 a bushel—$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A. C.)

Hindercorns Is a Simple Remedy, But it takes out corns, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 15c. at druggists.

Olympia, Wash., has a well with a bottom that is gradually rising to the surface of the earth.

Nothing in bath or laundry so good as Borax Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap needs but one trial to prove its value. Costs same as poorer floating soap. No one has ever tried it without buying more. Your grocer has it.

A stick of timber 110 feet long and twenty-two inches square, without a knot or blemish, was cut in a mill at Hoquiam, Wash.

BRONCHITIS. Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give effective relief.

Boston is said to have the crookedest streets.

Mothers Who Use Parker's Ginger Tonic insist that it benefits more than other medicines for every form of distress.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1891, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

two inches across formed, and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on, and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, South Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills The best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Cameron presented the petition of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, urging the re-enactment of the free coinage laws at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The army appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. It calls for a total appropriation of $23,279,402. The Senate committee increased the amount of the House bill by $3,500 only.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered a substitute for the pending Cuban resolution. It authorizes and requires the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba. He asked that the resolution lie on the table.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate on Thursday bills appropriating $500,000 for two first class revenue steamers for the Pacific coast and $100,000 for a public building at Newport News, Va., were passed. Also the army appropriation bill, with no greater delay that caused by its being read in full. It appropriates over $23,000,000 and is the fifth of the annual appropriation bills that has passed the Senate.

The Cuban belligerency resolution was taken up, and it was agreed that a vote be taken on it at 4 o'clock Friday.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate on Friday after a few minutes devoted to matters of no general interest, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the business of the morning hour was dispensed with and the resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency was taken up and after considerable discussion was adopted by a vote of 64 to 6. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerency in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved, Further, that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

House bill relating to the anchorage and movements of vessels in St. Mary's river on Lake Huron were taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, gave notice of his intention to bring before the Senate the election case of Mr. Dupont, for the State of Delaware, immediately after the conclusion of the morning business on Wednesday next.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY.

In the Senate Monday a conference was ordered on the army appropriation bill.

The President's veto message on the bill for leasing school lands in Arizona was presented and read; and the bill and veto message was referred to the committee on public lands.

The Senate, then, by unanimous consent, proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar unobjected to, and passed, among others, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist additional men for service in the United States Navy.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the passage of bills on the calendar that are not objected to, the most important being one to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service by establishing a permanent retired on three-fourths pay and the omnibus bridge bill, regulating the construction of bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The Cuban resolutions, as passed by the House were laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate on Tuesday a bill was reported from the select committee on the international exposition, and was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute medals and diplomas awarded to exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, not yet distributed, and appropriating $15,000 to defray expenses.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

A bill entitled "to protect the Treasury Department and for other purposes" was introduced by Mr. Allen and referred to the committee on finance. It provides for the retirement of all national bank notes and the substitution therefor of United States legal tender notes to be issued by the Treasury to the banks—the bonds now deposited as security for the redemption of national bank notes to be retained in the Treasury as security for these legal tender notes.

Mr. Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported a resolution for the appointment, by the President of the Senate, of a select committee of five Senators to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the election in the State of Alabama on the first Monday in October, 1895, which election resulted in setting up a government and Legislature, which Legislature elected a United States Senator, and especially whether such selection of a State government was accomplished by false and fictitious returns or other dishonest methods, or by violent practices—the committee to have authority to send for persons and papers.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. It carries appropriations to the aggregate amount of $3,262,652. It was passed with very little opposition or discussion, and is the regular appropriation bill that has passed both Houses. The only other appropriation bill that has been received from the House is that for the Indian Department, and that is now in the hands of the committee on appropriations.

A message was received from the House withdrawing the House Cuban concurrent resolutions of yesterday, and announcing the passage of the Senate Cuban concurrent resolutions with a substitute—the substitute being the House Cuban resolutions. They were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Senate bill appropriating $25,000 for a statute of General Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House, N. C., was reported from the library committee, and placed on the calendar.

THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY.

All but the first hour of a long day's session in the house on Wednesday was devoted to the discussion of the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election contest. No action was taken.

Senate amendments to the bill extending the time in which the government may enter suit to annul land patents issued under railroad, wagon road and canal grants, were concurred in by a yea and nay vote—155 to 93.

The resignation of Representative Cowen, Democrat, of Maryland, as a member of the committee on banking and currency, was announced by Speaker Reed.

Mr. Loud, of California, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post-roads reported the postal appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1897. The committee has made several important additions to the bill, providing for increased fast mail facilities between Springfield, Mass., and New Orleans, La., which provision had been stricken from the bill, but which is now reinserted, the appropriation for the service being $196,000. An item appropriating $100,000, was added for special mail service between Chicago, Ill., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, via Burlington. Special facilities were also provided for between Kansas City, Mo., and Newton, Kansas, the appropriation for this route being $81,709.

THURSDAY.

In the House on Thursday the argument in the contested election case of Van Horn vs Tarsney was resumed. The resolutions of the majority, declaring Van Horn entitled to the seat, and that Tarsney was not elected were agreed to and the contestant sworn in.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, reported from the committee on foreign affairs a resolution relative to Cuba, as a substitute for the various propositions referred to the committee. The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of this resolution, but no action was taken.

FRIDAY.

In the House on Friday as soon as the journal was read the House went into consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, and twenty-one pages of it were disposed of before adjournment.

A message from President Cleveland, vetoing the bill authorizing the leasing of the school lands of Arizona, was laid before the House and made the special order for Saturday.

The conference report on the general pension appropriation bill, and the report of the election committee No. 2, confirming Mr. Jones' title to his seat as representing the first district of Virginia, were agreed to.

SATURDAY.

After an hour's debate Saturday the House passed over the President's veto the bill authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona, by a vote of 200 to 38.

The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill sent to conference.

Mr. Henderson reported from the committee on rules an order making in order and not subject to a point of order under the rules, as an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial bill, the bill reported by the committee on the judiciary, providing for the compensation of the United States marshals and district attorneys by salaries instead of fees. He explained the object of the order to be to get the proposed legislation into the appropriation bill for the reason that it provided the money to pay these officers, and, further, to effect, by getting the provisions of the new bill in the appropriation measure, a reduction of $216,000 in the expenses attached to these offices. He read a statement showing that in the past seven years there had been an increase in the appropriations for United States marshals of $756,000. The order was adopted without division.

Mr. Daniels, chairman of elections committee, No. 1, presented reports of the majority of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, from the fourth Alabama district, and asked leave to have them printed. Permission was given the minority to file their views not later than Friday next, the understanding being that the case will be called up early in the following week.

The House, in committee of the whole, then, under the five-minute rule, resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1897. Consideration of the bill was completed, save the paragraphs covering compensation for United States district attorneys and marshals. A few unimportant amendments were made to the bill.

MONDAY.

In the House on Monday the rules were suspended, the Senate joint resolution was agreed to authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, etc., as has been done in preceding years.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, then called up the Senate Cuban resolutions and moved to suspend the rules and pass resolutions reported by the House foreign affairs committee, in lieu of the Senate resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 263 to 17.

TUESDAY

Tuesday's session of the House was almost wholly devoted to a discussion of the amendment proposed to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, to make the offices of district attorney and United States marshal salaried ones instead of paying the incumbents by fees. It was advocated by several members, and opposed by none. The matter will be further considered Wednesday under the five-minute rule, when amendments will be in order.

A mistake having been made in the message conveying the Cuban resolutions passed yesterday to the Senate, whereby they were described as House concurrent resolutions, instead of a substitute for the Senate resolutions, a resolution was adopted asking a return of them in order to make the necessary correction. They were shortly returned, in accordance with the request.

Senate amendments to the House bill regulating anchorage of vessels in St. Mary's channel were agreed to.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Conditions in the Different Sections.

Bradstreets and Dunn & Co., of New York, in their weekly review of trade say:

Failures in three weeks of February show liabilities of $10,889,936 against $8,523,428 last year and $11,420,418 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 278 in the United States, against 250 last year and 58 in Canada against 38 last year.

Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the cotton goods, woolen, iron and steel industries. Jobbers in products of cotton mills report that trade drags, notwithstanding cut rates, and that the outlook is that there will be more idle cotton mill machinery. Demand for woolen goods is slower, and stocks in hands of retailers are heavier than when last reported. In addition to renewed activity in the glass industry, large orders for spring delivery are being placed for boots and shoes at the most important distributing centres, and manufacturers report trade active and prospects encouraging.

Leading money markets are easier at the close, but mercantile collections South and particularly west have fallen off and are unsatisfactory. South, general trade is quiet and slow in nearly all lines, there being an exception as to agricultural implements at Memphis, dry goods at Atlanta and in the movement of staples at New Orleans.

The volume of business done does not improve exchanges through prominent clearing houses show 19.7 per cent. gain over last year; the month's comparison with 1893, is the only instructive one, and shows a decrease of 20.7 for February. The market for textile goods is disappointing. Material reductions in cotton have not brought out the needed demand and a further decline in Lawrence L. L. brown sheetings this week to 4 1-8 cents, corresponds with reports that mills of some importance may prefer to arrest production for a time unless demand improves. Woolen mills are receiving considerable orders for spring goods, but business for the future does not mend. Clay worsteds are again a shade lower; the range for all woolens is scarcely 1 per cent. higher than a year ago, although wool is more than 7 per cent. higher and a good many mills are closing or reducing time.

Exports of domestic products from New York for three weeks show a gain of 16 per cent. over last year, while imports in the same time scarcely increase. Export bills are diminishing rapidly at this season, while large imports naturally come in succeeding months, and many security bills have to be met in the near future. It is therefore believed by many that gold exports are not far off.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH

Report to the Manufacturers' Record. Many New Enterprises.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record's weekly review of the business conditions of the south shows that the bank clearings for the week ended February 15, exhibit an increase of 18.1 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year which is a considerably larger increase than in the country at large, the gain in the middle and western States for the same time being 2.2 per cent., and for the Pacific States 2.3 per cent. The heavy movement of grain through southern parts continues and the shipments of corn from Port Royal, which has not heretofore attracted much attention as a grain exporting point, will aggregate for January and February nearly 600,000 bushels. The movement at Newport News, New Orleans and Galveston continues very heavy.

Among the industrial enterprises reported during the week were the proposed organization of a $200,000 cotton mill at Wilmington, N. C., a $50,000 knitting mill at Charlottesville, Va.; bids invited for the erection of a 12,000 spindle cotton mill at Abbeville, S. C.; large lime plant in Alabama; $75,000 waterworks, sewerage and electric light system at Eufaula, Ala.; a $10,000 furniture factory at Ocala, Fla.; a cotton compress company at Augusta, Ga.; a $50,000 lumber company at Cordele and a $10,000 electric light company at the same place; a $25,000 boiler manufacturing company in New Orleans and a new elevator; a $200,000 bond issue at Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of purchasing and improving a waterworks system; a $25,000 waterworks to be built at Newbery, S. C.; a brewery of 40,000 barrels annual capacity at Waco, Tex.; a $20,000 pressed brick company at Denton; a $100,000 tobacco manufacturing company at Richmond, and the resumption of work at the rolling mill at Iron Gate, Va.

"I have always given our first mother, Eve, credit for one thing," said Mr. Caugwater. "She didn't hyphenate her name when she married Adam."—Chicago Tribune.

Kildare and Wicklow have been justly termed the garden of Ireland, for nowhere is nature more profuse in her display of the picturesque and the beautiful.

CURTAIN ABOUT TO FALL

ON THE "LONG SESSION" OF THE CAROLINA PARLIAMENT.

The General Assembly to Adjourn Sine Die Saturday—Retrospective and Prospective Glances.

The heavy tapestry of uncertainty which has obscured even a glance at the hopeful prospect of an end to the seemingly endless session of the general assembly up to a week ago has been pulled aside at last and weary eyes of wornout patienge-exhausted newspaper men have been permitted to rest on the cheering vision of next Saturday standing with arm raised and holding a placard on which appeared the inscription, "Final adjournment March 7," the emblem of rest and relief from a six months monotony. These long weeks have not been like woman—"varium et multibile semper femina." It has been the same weary, "demnition grind" that all men chafe under. And it may be said that the arrival of the last week of the session is more or less joyously received by many members and the mass of the people.

But all things must come to an end on earth sooner or later and the long session of the South Carolina parliament will conclude with this week. That is what the concurrent resolution says and what every one is expecting, though there may be some opposition still to changing "sub jurics" to "sui juris," when the phrase appears in a new statute.

During the past week the general assembly has accomplished more real work than during any preceeding fortnight. Nearly all of the important bills—the bills that had to be disposed of—have been gotten out of the way in the house, and are on the road to final disposition in ample time to allow the adjournment to take place at the appointed time.

The general appropriation and supply bills have been sent to the Senate. Of course there was of necessity much hard work on them. The 4 1-2 mill levy has deen definitely decided upon at last, and the taxpayers feel easier, while the income tax scheme has died he death it was destined to die. Governor Evans has been given his $6,000 in rather a satisfactory way and there won't be any trouble in the Senate over it. The house has given the State fair $2,400 for premiums. It was not thought that there would be opposition to this in the senate, but the senate committee has reported unfavorably as to the item. It will scarcely result in its being stricken out, however.

The pension bill has also been disposed of during the past week, making a liberal appropriation for the Confederate veterans, their widows and their orphans, and a committee of free conference is now settling the differences between the two houses.

The general school law has been pretty thoroughly worked over in the house, and the county school superintendents are going to stay unless the committee adjusting the differences decides to leave them out after all.

The election precinct bill has been disposed of finally, also in the house.

On Saturday, the bill to prevent the extravagant printing of report of State officers was disposed of, passing the house. The other printing bill—the important one reducing the compensation for the public printing—is still resting easy on the senate calendar.

There was an interesting fight in the house over the bill to transform the dispensary law into a temperance law, before it was killed, and for the first time voices were raised against dispensary system.

The house has also passed the importance bill providing for a State bank examiner, though the senate wished to impose the duties of that office on the State treasurer.

Nearly all the other general bills have been disposed of by the house, and the special order calendar is well nigh empty at last. Mr. Otts' school book bill is on it now, as is also Judge Townsend's bill relating to telegraph and express companies. The railroad bill relating to the interchange of freights has passed the house and the senate all right and there will be no further trouble over it.

The house made a vigorous attack on its calendar on Saturday and a couple more days' work of the same kind will get it pretty well cleared. The senate bills will be passed over for a couple of days more.

The house election of a public printer has been fixed for Tuesday. Mr. Calvo, the present public printer, will stand for re-election, and will be opposed for the position by Mr. T. S. Bryan also of this city. On the same day two trustees of the Winthrop Normal college will be elected, as will also the State code commissioner. Mr. Brearzeale is expected to be elected to the latter position.

The bill providing for ten judicial circuits has never been considered yet and it is not likely now that it will be touched at this session, but will be left hanging in mid-air when the body adjourns.

Mr. Earle's bill to provide for a system of county courts is also so far down on the calendar that it stands little or no opportunity of passing at this session, even though should it encounter no opposition.

The fight over the metropolitan police bill was fought in the Senate during the week just closed, and no changes will be made in the law as it stands.

The bill providing for the number and pay of the magistrates in the State has also been successfully engineered through.

One of the features of the past week in the Senate was the attempt to pass a provision in the tax exemption bill over the veto of the governor, and another was the fight in the House over the railroad passenger rate bill.

The "incident" of the week in the House was Mr. Breeland's "question of personal privilege" in regard to the words Senator Dennis hurled at him, and in regard to the Senator's threat that he would give him his name if he were not an old man. This incident has been much discussed by the members of both houses and various views of the matter are expressed.—*The State.*

THE "INDIANA" TO BE DOCKED.

Interesting Information About the Affair.

The next matter of general interest to occur in this State is the docking of the great battleship "Indiana" of the United States navy at Port Royal Thursday. The indications now are that this interesting event will be witnessed by a very large assemblage from many quarters.

Governor Evans will attend, and it is thought that Governor Atkinson of Georgia will also be present. The governor of Indiana was expected to be present, but he has written Governor Evans that it will be impossible to attend. Many people from that State will be there however.

The Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad has announced that it will run a special excursion train starting from Spartanburg, going by Greenwood to Augusta and thence over the Port Royal and Augusta road to Port Royal. The round trip fixed rate is only $2.25. This excursion will carry an immense crowd of people to Port Royal. Augusta will send a large delegation.

Mr. Craig, the general passenger agent of the Port Royal and Augusta road, in his official announcement says that the Secretary of the United States navy and the naval committees of both Houses of Congress are expected to be present and witness the docking. He also says that "military will be in attendance and excursions will be run from all points in Georgia and South Carolina to witness the inspiring event."

The Indiana is 350 feet long, has a tonnage of 10,255; carries 16 guns in the main battery and 400 men and draws 21 feet of water.

There will be steamboat excursions around the arbor of Port Royal carrying the visitors up to the ship.

The following interesting information about the event is taken from Harper's Weekly:

"A substantial notion of what the Indiana battled with on her speed trial will be shown when, in a few days, that ship goes into the newly finished dry dock at Port Royal, South Carolina; then, too, can be gauged how much more might have been added to her splendid performance and the exchequer of her builders had she gone forth with her bottom wholly freed of acquatic vegetation.

"The dock, a wooden one, was begun three years ago, and, with certain needed alterations, suggested by the test-docking of the monitor Amphitrite, has been pushing to completion within the present year. The structure has an extreme length of 496 feet, a floor or bottom length of 459 feet, and an extreme breadth of 97 feet. The depth of sill at high water is 26 feet, with a variation of 25 feet between the ordinary spring and the neap high tides. A peculiar feature of the dock is the tar concrete filling behind the sides or altars, by which the basin is made practically water-tight.

"Two centifrugal pumps, with a mean individual discharge of 35,000 gallons a minute, will drain the dock, requiring for that service something over an hour and a half. With certain modifications demanded by the navy department, the dock was built after the plans of Oven Nerta, by Justin McCarthy, the contractor, both Washingtonians.

"Today this dock is the only completed one in the United States able to take in one of our first class battleships, and the strategic meaning of this becomes more marked when it is known that the next nearest is that at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which, by the law of neutrality and the limited time allowance, would be denied us in a season of hostilities.

"The admission of the Indiana will try to the utmost the possibilities of the dock and establish the soundness of a very vital factor in the maintenance of our line of battle's efficiency, while widening our resources—desiderata strongly emphasized by Chief Constructor Hichborn in his paper on "Experience Gained with our New Steel Ships."

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Balances of the Several Classes---Redemption of the Sherman Notes.

The debt statement just issued shows a decrease in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during February of $15,978,764. The interest-bearing debt increased $75,252,350. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $115,886 and cash in the Treasury increased $91,115,228. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business February 29th, were: Interest-bearing $822,615,170; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity $1,667,630; debt bearing no interest $375,491,679. Total $1,199,774,470.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month, were $558,551,273 a decrease of $3,991,600. The total cash in the Treasury was $858,811,830. The gold reserve was $70,000,000; net cash balances $162,707,006.

In the month there was increase in gold coin and bars of $68,002,641, the total at the close being $167,695,993. Of silver there was an increase of $1,843,641. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $24,394,556 against $14,803,803, at the end of the preceding month.

Of the $111,000,000 for which the recent $100,000,000 issue of United States 4 per cent. bonds sold $95,804,722 have been in gold.

Since the Treasury began the bond issue of what are called Sherman notes, or Treasury notes, $19,211,722 have been redeemed in standard silver dollars.

The B. & O. Receivership.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is in the hands of receivers. Judges Goff and Morris, of the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, Md., have named John K. Cowen and Oscar O. Murray to take charge of the affairs of the corporation which is one of the oldest in American railroad history.

The immediate cause of the appointment of the receiver was the failure of the company to raise the money necessary to pay the interest due.

This amounts to $404,000, and in addition a large amount of car trust notes had to be provided for.

The receivers each qualified in $200,000 bond.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Quite a Contest Being Waged for the National Convention.

The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs will meet in Washington at the Ebbitt House on the 13th and 14th of April. There is quite a contest being waged for the convention of the association of Democratic clubs, which is expected to be a large affair. The association will, as usual, request Democratic societies over the country to honor the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday by some appropriate demonstration.

The Daughter of Jenny Lind.

Mrs. Raymond Maude, who is married to a nephew of the present head of the Maude family, Lord Dovercourt, is the daughter of Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt). Her father, Otto Goldschmidt, who is still living, is the well known orchestral conductor and composer. Mrs. Raymond Maude is very musical, and her children also promise to develop lovely voices. Mrs. Raymond Maude is well known as a composer, and her delightful and sympathetic setting of those exquisite little lyrics, "Rhymes About a Little Woman," show promise of attaining an immense and well-deserved popularity. Mrs. Maude is thoroughly British in character and manner, having been brought up in England, and only shows traces of her Scandinavian origin in her fair hair and complexion.—The Woman at Home.

"Why do they keep on saying that 'The villain still pursued her?' 'You see, he was a Philadelphia villain and has never caught up.'"—Truth.

Let us be thankful when we eat—
Though skies be sad and murky—
That though we still love turkey meat,
We do not live in Turkey.
—Atlanta Constitution.

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