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<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> not look at him, but shaded their eyes or turned their heads. Slain on the evening of his marriago by his bride, Ildico, who was hired for the assas-sination, his followers bewailed him, not with tears, but with blood, outting them-selves with knives and lances. He was put into three coffins, the first of iron, the second of silver and the third of gold. He was buried by night, and into his grave were poured the most valuable coin and precious stones. amounting to the wealth of a kingdom. gravediggers and all those who assisted at the burial were massacred, so that it would never be known where so much wealth was chombed. The Roman empire conquered the world, but Attila conquered the Roman empire. He was right in calling himself a securge, but instead of being the Scourge of God he was the scourge of hell. Because of his brilliance and bitterness the commenta-tors were right in believing him to be the star Wormwood. As the regions he devas-tated were parts most opulent with foun-tains and streams and rivers, you see how There fell a great star from heaven, burn-ing as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers and upon the foun-fains of waters, and the name of the star is grailed Wormwood." Have you ever thought how many imbittered lives there are all about us, misanthro-pic, morbid, acrid, saturnine? The Euro-pean plant from which wormwood is experinces. Yea, there are some whose whole work is to shed a baloful influence on others. plust, and all the year round it is ready to exade its oil. And in many human lives there is a porennial distillation of acrid ex-periences. Yea, there are some whose whole work is to shed a baleful inducace on others. There are Attilas of the boxe, or Attilas of the social circle, or Attilas of the church, or Attilas of the state, and one-third of the waters of all the world, if not two-thirds the star Wormwood. It is not complimentary the more power men have the better if their power be used for good. The less power

REPUBLICANS AT ST. LOUIS.

"God and Our Nativo Land.

FAIRBANK MADE OHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION.

Gold Carries the Day-The Committee Filled and at Work-Further Contest Stopped.

When the national committee went into session Saturday at St. Louis, all preliminary business was shelved and the Tennessee cases were taken up. There were two contests from this State, H. W. Cheatham and J. B. Bosley, colored, sixth district, being challenged by J. W. Crawley, colored, and Dan W. Shifner, white. In the pinth district the W. Shifner, white. In the pinth district the eredentials of David A. Nuhn and Henry A. Austin were claimed by John R. Walker and Robert A McNeely. Both contests were based upon irregularities in the calls for and the proceedings of the respective district conven-tions. In the Sixth district, on the motion of Mr. Manley, of Maine, Cheatham and Bosley were seated. They have no fixed Presiden-tial choice, while their opponents were in-structed for McKinley. The Ninth district case was productive of claborate argument on either side, after which Nunn and Austin were seated. They are McKinleyites, as were the contestants. It developed at this point that there was a third contest from this State, affecting the Tenth district. Only five minutes were devoted to the contest in the Tenth Tennessee district. The regular dele-gates, W. M. Randolph and Zachary Taylor, were seated. They and the contestants were all McKinleyites. At 11:30 the Special order, the considera-tion of the South Carolina contests, was taken up and a large delegation, represon-entative of the white and black Republicans from the State, filed into the room. The con-test was between the regular "Republicans from the State, filed into the room. The con-test was between the regular "Republicans from the State, filed into the room. The con-test was between the regular the pre-cognized leader of the Lily Whites." Col. Ellery L. Melton, of Columbia, the re-cognized leader of the Lily Whites opened for himself and his associate contestants, taking the position that the disfranchisement or otherwise of 80,000 South Carolina Re-publicans depended upon the action of the sommittee. The State, he said, was en-thusiastie for protection and this contest was not one of presidential preference, yet a favorable decision for his side would bring the State into line with Republican Ken-tucky. Ex-Congressman Thompsor, of Ohio, general counsel for all contestants. credentials of David A. Nunn and Henry A.

the State into line with Republican Ken-tucky. Ex-Congressman Thompsor, of Ohio, general counsel for all contestants of McKinley preference, submitted the facts in the case of the opposite delegation which included Robert Smalls, the well known col-ored leader, and Eugene Webster, for years at the head of the dominant Republican faction in the State. In his own behalf Robert Smalls made a bitter attack upon his opponents. The Lily

In the State. In his own behalf Robert Smalls made a bitter attack upon his opponents. The Lily Whites, he insisted, had no standing in the State; they had no excuse for existence, and they were entitled to neither the recognition nor the respect of the Republicans of the, nation. National Committeemen E. M. Bray-ton, also one of the contestants, spoke in his dual capacity. The rival delegations having withdrawn, Mr. Long, of Florida, promptly moved the seating of the Nebster-Smalls delegation. Mr. Settle, proxy for Committeeman Cowles, et North Carolina, proposed as a substitute the seating of the Brayton-Molton quartette. The roll was called amid consid-erable excitement. It resulted in the rejec-tion of the substitute, 9 to 51. This was frat blood for the anti-Lily Whites, but when tho motion to seat the Webster-Smalls' delegates was about to be put, Mr. Fessenden, of Con-necticut, moved that the Delaware pre-cedent be followed and both sides be ex-cluded from the temporary roll. Dele cedent be followed and both sides be ex-cuded from the temporary roll. Dele-gate Catron, of New Mexico, moved that each delegation be seated with half a vote each. The proposion to seat both delegations was defeated, 16 to 32. The quesegations was defeated, 16 to 32. The ques-tion recurred on Mr. Fessenden's motion to exclude both delegations and refer the is-ue to the national convention. Another roll call was demanded. Again the Lily Whites encountered defeat, 14 to 34. Then the mi-nority gave up the contest and the Webster-Smalls delegation was seated on a viva voce vote, with about ten nays. This vote takes out of the convention a to-This you to takes out of the convention a to-tal of sixteen delegates who are noted in Mr. Hanna's handbook of delegations of contes-Minis & Having Reed preforences." Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was unanimous-ly selected as temporary chairman of the na-tional Republican convention. Col. C. W. Johnson, of Ministota, who was secretary of the national convention of 1892 at Minne of the national convention to be the secretary of this convention. W. G. Riley, of Kentucky, was made first assistant secretary; Harris Mas made inst assistant secretary; Harris secretary, and A. B. Humphrey, of New York, secretary of the Republican league, third assistant secretary. For chaplain, Rabbi Samuel Saale, of St Louis, was nominated by Mr. Scott, of Virginia, and unani-mously elected. mously elected. The following were selected as temporary reading clerks: J. H. Stone, Washington; F. H. Wilson, Missouri; John R. Mallory, Co-lumbus, O.; R. S. Hatcher, Indiana; J. R. Benson, New York. The selection of officers being completed, The selection of oncers using complexed, the committee resumed consideration of con-tested cases. All the Webster, or regular Re-publican delegates from the several districts in South Carolina, were seated. All were for McKinley.

Another resolution from the colored peo-ple of Illinois affecting their rights as a race was treated in a like manner. After an announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees, the con vention at 1:47 adjourned.

meeting of the four committees, the con-vention at 1:47 adjourned. The platform committee conducted its labors behind closed doors. Just as soon as the committee on creden-tials had organized, Mr. J. C. Cohen, of Ne-braska, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted : "That the roll of delegates and alternates prepared by the national committee for the purpose of the temperary organization be, and the same is hereby adopted by this com-mittee as the true and correct roll of the del-egates and alternates of the convention, and that this committee proceed with the hearing of contests referred to by the national com-mittee, viz: The delegates and alternates from the State of Delaware and the delegates and alternates from the State of Texas."

from the State of Delaware and the delegates and alternates from the State of Texas." This is regarded as a victory for McKinley men, who desire to shut out any further hearing of contests. The following text of the financial plank was adopted by the sub-committee on reso-lutions to be reported to the full committee: "The Republican party is unreservedly for "sound money. It caused the concentent of the law providing for the resumption of spe-ole payments in 1879, since then every dollar has been as good as gold. "Wo are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to free coinage of allyer

or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to free coinage of aliver except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. Our eliver and paper now in circulation as cur-rency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures to maintain ipviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the nost enlightened nations of the earth.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY. In spite of the fact that it was generally believed that Wednesday would be the last day of the session, there was a rather slim attendance in the galieries, and the day's proceedings were devoid of interest or ex-citement. The following bills were passed: eltement. The following bills were passed: Increasing the pay of letter carriers; to pre-vent the transportation of spirituous liquors under false names. The bill increasing the pension of Francis E. Hoover was passed over the President's veto. The latter part of the day's session was occupied by Mr. Btewart, Populist, of Novada, and Mr. But-ler, Populist, of Novada, and Mr. But-generally Congress and the administration. A concurrent resolution for final adjornment Thursday at 4 o'clock was narrow to. Thursday at 4 o'clock was agreed to,

Thursday at 4 o'clock was agreed to, THUBSDAY. The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress gently, and quictly, almost without incident, glided into chistory Thursday, the shortest "long" gestion of Congress, with two exceptions, in the history of the govern-ment. There was a marked difference be-tween the close to-day and that of the Fifty-first Corgress, the last previous Republican Congress. Then a bitter conflict raged be-tween Speaker Reed and the minority and no one of the latter was found to introduce the usual presolution of thanks to the presiding officer. To-day Mr. Turner, the second usual resolution of thanks to the presiding officer. To-day Mr. Turner, the second Democratic member of the committee on ways and means, acting for the minority in the absence of ex-Speaker Crisp, offered a resolution thanking Speaker Reed for the "ability, faithfulness and strict impar-tiality" with which he had discharged the duties of his difficult position, and at the suggestion of Mr. Docker mand other Demo-crats, there was a rising Vote, that the ex-pression of heartiness back of the resolution might thereby be emphasized. In his closing remarks Speaker Reed offered his grateful remarks Speaker Reed offered his grateful recognition for the honor, saying, "The thanks of the House of Representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the Speaker has been forced to say 'no' more times, perhaps, than in the history of any other Congress.' In the course of the session a number of private pension and relief bills were passed. private pension and relief bills were passed, and Representatives Pitney, Republican, of Kansas, and Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, were appointed members on the part of the House of the commission to sit during the summer and investigate the charities of the District of Columbia.

BILL ARP'S LETTER. THE PHILOSOPHER'S EXPERI-ENCE AS A GARDENER.

Tells of His Success in Raising Fine Vegetables.

> "Fate cannot harm me-I have dined today." That is the way we feel just after a good dinner, especially if we have earned it-worked for it bodily and wanted it. But I have heard folks say they were never hungry and not even the oder of enoumbers and onions in the dining room would excite their appetite. I have heard others say they had the appetite, but were afraid to indulge it because of digestion. Such folks are to be pitied. They have my sympathy. But I sincerely believe that work or physical exercise is a remedy for both. I suppose that Shakespeare suffered in this way, for he says, "Now, let digestion wait on appetite and health on both." Certain

it is his death was sudden and premature, for he lived only fifty years. Milton understood this trouble too, for he says that Adam's sleep was sweet, being bred from pure indigestion. That's the secret-working in the garden-I inherited that trait from the old man-Adam, I mean-and I sleep sweetly, too, after I have worked in my garden. There is no insomonia about me, but Mrs. Arp suffers from

st sometimes when I am snoring like a hippotamus.

I was ruminating about the value of a good garden to the family-we had an excellent dinner today, and I counted up the cost. We have five in will vote for his. You tickle me and the family and the dinner cost us only left for two or three more. We had a The butter and buttermilk were homemade. The rice and cornmeal and huckleverries cost a little-not much. Everything was well cooked, and all

that was wanted was an appetite and and go to my garden, where I am good digestion. good digestion. I am reasonably proud of my gar

den, for it is all my own work. I propared the ground and dressed it and opened the furrows and planted the seed and cullivated the plants and killed the weeds, and it is my especial pleasure to watch everything as it grows, and gather the vegetables and wash them at the back door and call the good wife and children out to see them and listen to their compliments. We have had a long drought, but I had fortified against it. Every hill was first spaded out a foot deep and filled with water and after it had filled with water, and after it had retailers, with fow exceptions, buying only for immediate peccesities. Mercantile collections continue slow and unsatisfactory and there hole with a mixture of top soil and is no gain in the cotton, woolen goods, iron or steel industries. Reports from Southern district contributing centres report an almost barnyard scrapings and sifted ashes and put on some more water. Every furrow I opened for beans and peas and beets I let water run in it, and then put the fertilizer in and planted the seed. I had eighty holes to dig for tomatoes and forty for squashes, and as many more for /eucumbers, and notwithstanding the drought, everything has grown vigorously. It is hard work, and takes patience to lay the foundation in this way, but it pays. My squash vines cover a space of four feet square to each hill, and my tomato plants are. five feet high and full of healthy fruit. Well, now, to tell the whole truth, I have a hydrant in the center of the garden, and when the dry, hot weather was at its worst I opened small trenches close by the roots of the plants and turned "the water on and let it run slowly and soak in, and afterwards covered the trenches with dry dirt. This too, is trouble, but it paid well, Some folks sprinkle, but that does harm and no good. It bakes the surface and never reaches the roots. Sprinkle nothing but grass. Where water is plentiful and convenient there is no excuse for a poor gar den. It is better to dig deep and fertilize and cultivate a rquare rod well than to skim over half an acra "nigger fashion" and see it all dry up when the dry drought, as Cobe calls it, comes. The intensive system is the best for gardens, I know from long experience. It made me sad to see the crops on the railroad between Marietta and Atlanta the other day. Acres and acres of corn not six inches high and cotton almost invisible. It did look like perishing to death in the name of the Lord. It is a poor country, I know. but they could sow it down in peas and gradually improve it so that a Georgian wouldn't be ashamed for travelers to look out of the car window as they ride through it. It is astonishing how much influ-

ence one good farmer has over the

neighborhood in which he lives. They

are very envious of each other and will

try to keep up with the best. I hear

failure and will not be fit to cut. I

ome say that their oats crop is a total

My

Keep planting successive crops every ten days or two weeks, and have a fresh supply. A good, large family can live well on an acre for five months in the year. Raise your own strawberries and raspberries and buy wild berries enough for jum and jelly. Then, if you have grapes and peaches around, you can live like a prince and

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always have someth ng nice for company. A few flowers in the garden will he'p to make it attractive; and my wife wants all the old fashioned herbs, like sage and mint and balm and thyme and calamus and camomile. She has norse radish enough for a

hotel. Gardening is the first work of which we have any history, and it is the most pleasant and healthy of all occupations. If a man is a good gardener he will be good farmer. As you travel overland through the country you can tell a good farmer by looking at his garden, just an you can tell a good wife and daughter by looking at the flowers and vines in the front yard. They are a sign of good tasto and refluement and good housekeeping and / contentment. They save doctor bills, for half the diseases come from diseased mindsmentel misery-borrowing trouble and nursing it. The cultivation of flowers is a good tonic for indigestion. I have noticed that the people who are the most diligent in such occupations are the least concerned about politics and silver and gold and the next presidential election. The farm and the home absorb them, and are a bigger thing than the spoils of office. The average politician wants something for nothing. As Cobe says, "He is just sidewiping around hunting the orthography of an

office," and when he gets it the first lesson he learns is how to log-roll. He will vote for anybody's bill if they I will tickle you is the motto, and they 5 cents apiece, and there was enough call it a compromise of conflicting interests. Congress has at last voted small piece of middling meat, about every member a privato secretary with half a pound, that was boiled with the \$1,200 salary. Meroiful heavens! When beans, and there were seven different will this thing stop? Now let them kinds of vegetables from my garden. apply for a receiver and sell out the concern.

But I am off the subject, and will get in a bad frame of mind and have a fit of indigestion; and so I will quit

in Atlanta Constitution

COMMERCIAL REPORTS. Not Much Effort to Push Busmess

Until After the Conventions. Below will be found Bradstreet's and Dun's

weekly commercial reports for the past week: There is little or no effort to push business at a period of so much uncertainty and will not be any until the precise terms of the fi-

curse, a balsam or wormwood? Some of you I know are morning stars, Some of you I know are morning stars. 2. More of the grace of God. 3. More of the and you are making the dawning life of your children bright with gracious in-brother John, missionary in Amoy. China, vour children bright with gracious in-fluences, and vou are beaming upon all the opening enterprises of philanthropic and Christian endeavor, and you are heralds of that day of gospelization which will yet flood all the mountains and valleys of our sin cursed earth. Hall, morning start. Keep on bone of you are evening stars, and you are cheering the last days of old people. and

Some of you are evening stars, and you are cheering the last days of old people, and though a cloud sometimes comes over you through the quarulousness or unreasonable-ness of your old father and mother it is only for a moment, and the star soon comes out clear actain and is seen from all the balco-nies of the neighborhood. The old people will forgire your coessional shortcomings, for they themselves several times last their woodi ness of your old father and mother it is only for a moment, and the star soon comes out clear again and is seen from all the balco-nies of the neighborhood. The old people will forgive your oceasional shortcomings, for they themselves several times lost their ience when you were young and slapped when you did not deserve it. Hall, ning starl. Hang on the darkening My

were nothing and you were everything. Sup-pose you are selfish and overbearing and ar-rogant. Your first name ought to be Attila and your last name Attila, because you are and your last name Attlin, because you are the star Wormwood, and you have imbittered one-third if not three-thirds of the watere that roll past your employes and operatives and dependents and associates, and the long line of carriages which the undertaker orders for your funeral, in order to make the occa-sion respectable, will be filled with twice as many dry, tearless eyes as there are person ecupying them.

There is an erroneous idea abroad that there are only a few geniuses. There are millions of them—that is, men and women who have especial adaptation and quickness for some one thing. It may be great; it may be small. The circle may be like the circumference of the earth or no larger than a thim-ble. There are thousands of geniuses, and in some one thing you are a star. What kind of a star are you? You will be in this world but a few minutes. As compared with eternity the stay of the longest life on earth is not more than a minute. What are we doing with that minute? Are we imbilitering the domestic or social or political fountains, or are we like Moses, who, when the Israelites in the wilderness complained that the waters of Lake Marah were bitter and they could not drink them, cut off the branch of a cer-tain tree and threw that branch into the water, and it became sweet and slake 1 the thirst of the suffering host? Are we with a h world but a few minutes. As compared with

branch of the Tree of Life sweetening alt the brackish fountains that we can touch? The more power men have the better if their power be used for good. The less power men have the better if they use it for evil. Birds circle round and round and round before they swoop upon that which they are aiming for. And if my discourse so far has been swinging round and round this mo-ment if drops straight on your heart and nsks the question, is your life a benediction to others or an imbitterment, a blessing or a curse, a balsam or worm wood? Some of you I know are morning stars.

What is true of individuals is true of na

for they themselves several times lost their patience when you were young and slapped you shown you die not deserve fr. fail, sevening start. Hang on the darkening her-pour doub and growt from the darkening her-pour doub and growt from the thrones 'yee-ternal or maternal? Are your children ever-sessingt' peolod at? Are your children ever-ment is the will be constructed and growt from the thrones and and their a laughter, which occasionally with hores and soft with upboletery from Deday, "Head!" To the marge to the constructed and growt from the barrs and chair is uppressed by them until they can hold through with emarald and contained, where the mastro day the the ship? Let the fishermen who are them attach, where the mastro of art the wather the water has trakied through wather the water and vider browd is the wrong times and the until the desire and each institute the through as the wrong times and the suppressed by them until they can hold the the ship? Let the fishermen who are the mastro of the tower, where the wather the water has trakied through a sight opening in the milliam, but after wather the water and vider browd. The water a definition of the tower the structure and write the case of a young the ship? Let the fishermen who ext these ranks, and empre-tes with and to hear to be too much weaker. He with the partit worker of the structure and the structure and

I pray that our hailon may not copy the crimes of the nations that have perished and our cup of blessing turn to wormwood, and like them we go down. I am by nature and by grace an optimist, and I expect that this country will continue to advance until Christ shall come again. But be not decelved. Our orly safety is in rightcousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord to this land, and break His Sabbaths, and improve not by the dire disasters that have again and again come to us as a nation, and we learn saving lesson neither from civil war nor raging epi-demic nor drought nor mildew nor scourge of locust and grasshopper nof Gydone nor earthquaks, if the political corruption which has poisoned the fountains of public virtue

has poisoned the foundat corruption whice and beelimed the high places of authority, making free government at times a hissing and a byword in all the earth; if the drunk-enness and licentiousness that stagger and encess and licentiousness that stagger and biaspheme in the streets of our great clites as though they were reaching after the fame of a Cyrinth and a Sodom are not repented of, we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruln; the pillars of our national and state capitols will fall more disastrously than capitols will fall more disastrously than when Samson-pulled down Dagon, and future historians will record upon the page bedewed with generous tears the story that the free nation of the west arose in splendor which made the world stare. It had magnificent possibilities? It forgot God. It haited justice. It hugged its crime. If haited on its high march. It reside under the blow of calamity. It fell. And as it was going down all the despotisms of earth from the top of bloody thrones begin to shout, "Aha, so would we have it!" whilestruggling and oppressed people lookel out from dungeon bars with tears and groans and ories of untold agony, the scora of those ories of untold agony, the scorn of those and the woe of these uniting in the exclama-tion: "Look yonder! There fell a great

star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it foll upon the third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood!"

AN AMERICAN PLANT IN RUSSIA. motive Works to Be Established at

Nijni Novgorod.

The proposed establishment of an exten The proposed establishment of an exten-sive locomotive building works at Nijni Nay-gorod, Russia, by American capitalists was announced a fow days ago. Contracts for the machinery for the plant, amounting to \$500,000, have already been awarded, the bulk of the orders coming to Philadelphia

For several years the project of establishing an American locomotive plant in Bussia has been under consideration by capitalists in this country. The firm of Edmund D. Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, and Walter F. Dixon, who was formerly connected with the Rogers Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J, became interested in the matter, and as a result of their visit to Russia a company of American cupitalists has been incorporat ed under the title of the Bussian-America Manufacturing Company, which will build the works.

The plant is to be built in connection with The plant is to be built in connection with the Sormova Works, an extensive establish-ment in Nijal Novgorod, manufaciuring cars, steamboats, ateam bollers, etc., and employ-ing 5000 hands. Engineer Dixon will have entire charge of the loosomotive works, which will be controlled jointly by the Bassian and American companies. The loosomotive plant will have a capacity of 200 engines a year, and will employ 1000 hands. It is under-stood that the Czar's Government has given

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first day of the Convention opened with unclouded skies and with the prospect of extremely hot weather.

At 12:20 Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, called the Convention to order. By this time all the delegates and nearly half of the gallery space were filled.

The chaplain, Rabbi Saale, opened with prayer, the whole assembly standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction.

Chairman Carter then called the conven-tion to order, and introduced Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary w. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary, chairman. He made a long speech which was frequently appleuded. He could not be heard at a great distance. His reference to the impossibility of competing fifty-cent dollars to circulate in unlimited numbers on parity with gold was greeted with a lond burst of applause, while Senator Teller smiled sardonically and one of the Western delegates in the rear emitted a dismal owi call.

call. Mr. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a resolution which was agreed to that until a permanent organization is effected the con-vention will be governed by the rules of the last Republican convention. A resolution was also adopted ordering that roll of States and Territories be called and each delegation announce the names of the persons elected to serve on the several committees as follows: On organization, rules, oredentials, resolutions. Also that all resolutions in respect to the platform shall be referred to the committee without de-bate.

The States were then called for their select tion of delegates as members of the severa

committees. When the name of Senator Teller was an-nounced as a member of the committee on rules for his Sinke there was a small out-burst of applause, after which the call was proceeded with. When Hammohusetts sent up the name of Senator Lodge as he representative on the committee on resolutions there was a counter demonstration on the part of the gold stand-urd tal.

Mr. Dayton, of Arkanses, sont up a Pe-solition which he destrod to have read and reterrate has observed without in Mithing read and it was rederived without reading. If related to the destruitantion of election con-

THE HOUSE. WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday the business of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress was practically oncluded by the agreement of the two bodies upon the sundry ci il and District of Colum-bia appropriation bills, the only remaining matters of difference between the two houses when they most this morning. To accomp when they met this morning. To accom-plish this the House voted to concur with the Senate in its amendments to the sundry the Senate in its amendments to the sundry civil bill appropriating, direct and contin-gent \$000,000 for certain public buildings. This vote-100 yeas to 88 nays-demonstrated what had been feared would not be found. The Senate agreed with the House provision in-the District bill, cutting off appropriations to religious, benevolent and charitable institu-tions, amended so as to make the new policy effective after June 30, 1897. Previous to reaching this conclusion the House, passed many measures under suspension of the rules. rules

If the first session of the Fifty-fourth Con-gress has been a "done-nothing session," as had been predicted, the closing day of the Senate furnished a fitting culmination to the seesion. It was a day of inactive, drifting, laborious effort to kill time by doing nothing, when, according to the concurrent resolution agreed to Wednesday, the two houses word to adjourn. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock when the District of Columbia ap propriation bill was received and immediate-ly signed the Vico President, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills, so far as the legislative branch was concerned. The galleries were almost deserted during the early hours of the session, but when the Vice-President delivered his valedictory he had a good sized audience in the galleries, though there were but twenty-five Senators present at that interesting momont. As the Vice-President uttered the last words, and the gavel fell for the last time, there was a faint outburst of applause, after which the scene of many stirring incidents was left to the pages and attendants until the first Monday in December next.

CHINESE IN BOND.

On Proof of Re-exportation.

partment the suretles on bonds given to permit Chinese to land in this country must furnish, before they are released from liability, a certificate of the collector of the port of departure showing that the Chinese let in have left the country within the twenty days limit. left the country within the twenty days limit This ruling is the result of a case that occur-red three mosths ago, when four Chinamen were admitted with proper bonds and sure-fine, and when a doubt arcse as to whether they had really left the country within twen-try days the burden was put on the govern-ment to prove that they had not

A Chance for American Merchandise There are ten colonies of Mormons in Mexico, nearly a'l Americans. Their boldings are in the finest portion of Northern Mexico, are in the finset portion of Northern Maxico, the soil is very rich and productive, and with the source of realized, from the near-et of which they are remarked from 185 to the which they are remarked from 185 to the work from my window, and it excites me to keep in halling dis-tracted forter Council Defroit, at the secret is deep plowing and it excites me to keep in halling dis-tanue. Sho has an are in a colonist the makes of calignetics, and will make there of a special report to the State de-partment. He finds that there is a good opening for American roods smoon are are credingly prosperom and highly reparted,

quiot trade, the tributary territory to Charles-ton having improved in the crop outlook and wholesale trade. In Texas corn is auffer-

ton having improved in the crop outlow and wholesale trade. In Texas corn is auffer-ing for want of rain. The government report as to wheat indi-cated a much smaller yield than anybedy, ex-pects, but that has become so much the raie that the report had no real influence and the principal effect was the serious depression caused by large suise in anticipation of the report which seemed to be thoroughly known in advance to some speculators. Receiptat Western ports of 2,429,233 bushels against 1,886,230 last year, show the persistency of conditions which have governed the move-ment during the whole year. The government estimate as to the cotton crop was unexceptedly favorable, and has caused a decline of more than 1/2 cent in single week, but it is only just to say that some reaction from artificial prices would have come earlier if information much more reliable than that of the government had not reliable than that of the government had not been persistently disoredited. Fai.ures for the week have been 346 in the

United States against 241 last year, and 27 in Canada against 24 last year.

The Programme For the Confederates' Reunion.

Following is the programme of corvinc for the rounion of the Confederate Veterans in Richmond

June 30th Opening of the convention, prayer, welcome by the Governor of Virginia, welcome by the Mayor of Richmond, business

as the convention may order. At night-Reception "The White House of the Convention and the White House of the Confederacy," presided over by Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis, other

receptions by citizens. July 1st-Business as convention may order.

At night-Grand concert of war songs at auditorium, chorus of 1,000 voices, grand Tableaux of state sponsors, reception by

July 2nd-Short session of convention, grand procession of military and veterans, Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon, chief marshal. Lay-ing of the corner stone of monument to President Jefferson Davis, oration by Gen.

Stephen D. Lee. At night-Reception by Governor of Virginia, reception by other citizens.

JUMPEDOFF BROOKLYN BRIDOK

A Young Irishman Makes the Leap Successfully-Under Arrest.

Patrick Sullivan, 27 years old, a painter, ol No. 172 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, jumped from the middle of Brooklyn bridge into East river. He was picked up by a passing tug boat and taken to the foot of Two sixth street. There he was placed under arrest on the charge of attempting to commit suicide. The only injury he sustained way a slight sprain of the right less, which we thought to have been caused by striking again t one of the cables of the bridge as he jumps d over.

Transportation of National Ba Hotes.

United States Treasurer Morgan bes med this circular :

"Circular No. 174, of North requiring the charges for the transport of national bank notes to the Transport United States for redemption, mader the of Jane 20, 1876, to be paid by the sender bereby revoked, to take effort on and a July 1, 1898."

Blanting of C

artis Val Ibe

The Suretles Not Released Now Except

Under a new ruling of the Treasury de

Of course there is something in the land, but there is more in the farming. Deep plowing to begin with is abso-lutely necessary in farming. I don't

see a few acres of oats in a field not far from me that will make a good crop.

> mean deep turning, but deep plowing. I know a farmer who always follows the turn plow with a bull-tongue in the same furrow, and he makes good crops whether it rains or not.

good neighbor, Widow Fields, has no hydrant in her garden, but she always has the floest garden in the town, and

the secret is deep plowing and fertilizing. I can overlook her work from my window, and it excites me to keep in halling dis-