course he has pursued. He "Governor Tillman made issuing his proclamation on dispensaries on August 1. He should have waited until the Supreme Court passes upon the 1893 law. It was a mistake and the sentiment of the people is against it. I am willing to work for the law, and enforce it, but I am no donger and no trimmer, and I am going to express my opinion every time, no matter whom it suits. I am glad that the Governor has made himself responsible as Governor for the reopening. The matter was not submitted to the State board of control. If it had been I, as a member of the board, would have voted against it. I would have advised the Governor against it, as I always advised him when he asked it. Governor Tillman's proclamation, it will

noted, directly confirms the statement that he "has made himself" and himself only, "responsible" for the reopening. Aftr several whereases it reads; Now, therefore, I. B. R. Tillman, Gov

ernor of the State of South Carolina, in the exercise of my discretion as Executive do Issue this per proclamation, and declare that the said Supreme Court having adjourned without in any wise giving expression in regard to the Act of 1893, that the said Act is of full force and effect, and will be enforced. In accordance with my oath of office, until the Court shall have passed upon the same, or until the Legislature shall have repealed it. The county dispensers in the various counties will open their dispensaries on Wednesday, August 1" etc.

The proclamation was issued in the ex. ercise of his discretion "as Governor." ! signed "B. R. Tillman, Governor," and bears the attestation of the Secretary of State: "By order of the Governor." does not purport in any part to be the action of the "State board of control," and one of the three members of the board publicly testifies that the matter was not so much as "submitted" to the board, but that the Governor has made himself responsible as "Governor" for the copening

which he has ordered. Dr. Samson Pope, a candidate for Gov. ernor, who followed Mr. Ellerbe and discussed the subject in the light of the in formation which Mr. Ellerbe had inmade public, strongly condemn d the Gov ernor's action, and criticised it very fust ly and very pertinently at the same time He sald:

"I am a law-abiding man, and I intend to ober the decisions of the highest Court in the land. The Supreme Court has passed upon the Dispensary Act of 1893, and in pursuance of that Governor Tillman had he dimensaries closed under Section 2 of the Act. It is left not to the Governor to manage the dispensaries, but to the board of control. I am opposed to the reopening of the dispensaries unless the board of control sanctions it. I favor the (dispensary) law, but I am a peace-loving citizen." Mr. Pope is right on every point he made. Like Mr. Ellerbe he favors the dispensary scheme, but like Mr. Ellerbe he opposes the reopening of the dispensaries in an unlawful way. They were closed by the board, acting as such, in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court, and can be lawfully opened again only by the board when the court reverses its decision. The Governor is acting as "Governor" in the course he has adopted has made himself 'responsible-as Governor," and he has no authority in or out of the Dispensary Act for the exercise of the "discretion" he has assumed. If he is acting without the approval of the Attorney General, the remaining member of the board, he is acting on his personal responsibility only, not his official responsibility; and if he is setting with the informal approval of the Attorney General (there has been no meeting of the hoard) both have placed themselves in a most remarkable and wholly indefenstble position as men holding two of the highest and most important offices in the

For, the only pretext advanced by the Governor in support of his present conduct will not bear examination. He states I his proclamation that the Supreme Court 'having adjourned without in any wise giving expression in regard to the Act of 1893, the said Act is in full force and effect and will be enforced in accordance with m youth of office." But he has not left himself this excuse. The Court in passing on the Act of 1892, of precisely the same char-"It seems to us clear that any Act of the Legislature which is designed to or has the effect of embarking the State in any trade which involves the purchase and sate of an article of commerce or profit outside and altogether beyond the legislative now er conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, even though there may be no express provision in the Constitution forbiding such exercise of legislative power. This is not and cannot properly be regarded as one of the functions of gov-

ernment." That is plain enough, and it covers the Act of 1893 from end to end and from side to side, and that Governor Tillman and the board of control so understood it is proved by their prompt action in closing the dispensaries when the decision was announced, and by his own subsequent de clarations of his own views on the subject. The decision was rendered on April 19. In a published interview on April 21, he was asked: "What about the dispensary situation?" And replied:

"There is no dispensary. I have discharged the constables, ordered all dispensaries to close, and have quit business as State barkeeper. The State bar has closed bus-

In another interview published two days later he said: ."All I have to say is that the Legislature gave me authority to enforce the dispensary law. When the Courts declared the dispensary law dead why, of course, my authority to enforce it dies with it. I do not see what right I have to attempt to maintain the constabulary to enforce

a prohibition law if it is such." It was "the Dispensary law," not the Act of 1892 only, that he regarded as "declared dead.". and he held the same view when the later and supplementary decision was rendered in the Florence test cases. When interviewed in regard to the effect of that decision, on May 8, he was asked "what he was going to do to see that the law as construed by the court

was enforced." He replied: "I am very glad that we are not left to an uncertain condition and we know what is the full intention of the Court. I am only sorry that they did not leave me my force of constabulary in order that I might help to enforce prohibition." Then he was asked if he would assist in enforcing prohibition. "What machinery have I got?" he replied. "The sheriffs and police are der other regulations. What have I got? I will heartly lend my moral support, as I vant to see that as all other laws, enforced and I will do as much as anvone else to see it enforced if anyone rell point out how I can do a thing. Then he was asked what effect the proclamation about ice would have, and if they were atil under his orders. "That proclamation was," he replied, "issued for a specific purpose," and that was the enforcement spensary law, and when the law proclamation fell with it. The was of force as long as the

the decision on his conduct, "no authority now" to revive a law that he declared to be "dead" a few weeks ago. He knew "the full intention of the Court" then, and he knows it now. And the people of the State know it by reason of his explanation and his consistent conduct during the past three months. He has no authority or right to open one dispensary on August 1, whether in the exercise of his discretion as Governor or otherwise. as Governor or otherwise. ... is acting wholly outside the law, and in violation of his oath of office to enforce the law-not in pursuance of it. Charleston News and

SYMPATHETIC STRIKERS. All railroad and telegraph corporations upon which the country has to depend for the transportation of persons and goods and the transmission or intelligence things as indispensable to our existence as a people as the circulation of the blood is to the human body-should adopt, and engage themselves inflexiony to adhere to, the rule never to employ a man who will not bind himself by contract in the most effective way absolutely to abstain from participation in any sympathetic str.ke. It is the sympathetic strike that does the mischlet on a great scale—the strike that will throw the ralfway traffic or the telegraph system of the whole continent into chaos, and inflict incalculable loss and suffering upon millions of people, on the ground that some rallroad uses cars from some car shop, or rails from some rolling mill, or that the telegraph companies use wires-from some wire-factory, the operatives of which have some quarrel with their employers, or on grounds even still more remote. The sympathetic strike of this kind is a danger to which society cannot afford to be exposed, and the transportation and telegraph owe to the people adequate protection against this danger, as far as they are able to give it. It is therefore their duty inflexibly to refuse employment to all persons who will not turnish every possible guarantee that they will never aid in bringing on that danger, Let it not be said that this would be a denial of the right of laboring men to organize for their own benefit. There are labor organizations, especially among railroad employes, which everybody recognizes not only as legitimate, but as extremely useful to their own interests as well as to their employers and to the public at large. Such are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of trainmen, and others. They keep the'r contracts. and are careful to be reasonable in their demands. When they have a grievance they are always listened to with the utmost respect, and they do not find it neces-

THE SUGAR PALM. l'alm sugar, or jaggary, which is prob ably one of the earliest forms of crystalized sugar known to humanity, is procured from the sap of the cut flower dalk. By a singular provision of na ture, very obnoxious, no doubt, to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, but dear to the souls of unregenerate humanity, whatever produces sugar for one's toddy, produces also on the same stem the toddy to put it in. Thus the self-same cane supplied Mr. Stiggins with his famous pineapple rum, and with the four large umps which he employed to sweeten it. Thus, too, John Barleycorn, when "for England's good he yields his blood" in the form of bitter beer, passes first through the sweet stage of malt, in which condition he can easily be converted into the substance known as maltose, or malt sugar.

sary to resort to strikes in order to get

It is the same with palm juice. When boiled down it produces palm sugar, but when allowed to ferment it turns into an excellent substitute for hass pale ale, called palm wine, or toddy. This is, indeed, the only original and genuine toddy, all others being spurious imitations. The name belongs by right to the heathenish Malayan and Indian mixture, and has been imported into Britain by the returned Anglo-Indian. most especially in his commonest and most toddy-consuming avatar known as Tommy Atkins. "Malay beer," again, is palm wine mixed with bitter herbs, which prevent fermentation. The British mind regards it with contempt as a very inferior article; but then, we must renember that Tacitus described British beer as "corn and water, decayed into a certain faint resemblance of wine. The sugar palm of the Malay countries will pour out from its cut flower stalks several quarts of sap daily for several

According to Mr. Alfred Russel Wal-lace, this sugar palm is destined in all probability to replace the cane in the next fifty years or so. It has the great practical advantages that it will grow n the poorest and rockiest soil, and that it can be cultivated with the lightest and most intermittent labor-qualities calculated to endear it at once to the mind of Quashie. A tree which will thrive on acres of wasted ground, which will yield the best sugar at little labor or expense, and which is exactly adapted to the habits and manners of civilized people, ought to turn the tables at last on that objectionable and flavorless interloper, beet-root. The Cornhill Maga-

A SENSELESS CRUSADE. Speaking of the recent triumph of the American Protective Association in the

It. is, therefore, amazing to us that al such a time and under such circumstances intelligent people should be scaring themselves to death with ghosts of Catholic domination. It is the more surprising that at a time when the country is confronted with real, grave and deadly perils men should be wasting their energies in thumping the life out of a straw devil built with their own hands. We are now face to face with a great crisis. An the forces of vio lence, of lawlessness, of anarchy, disguised in various forms and wearing variou names, are in arms against the peace of society. Yet these people take no heed, give no thought to present perils, but proceed to scare up a senseless quarrel with Catholics, and stir up a flerce and bitte religious feud.

The American Protective Association composed of a lot of people who are never satisfied unless they are persecuting some body. For some mysterious reason the have selected the Cathode for their vie tims in the present crusade, and they are now organizing lodges all over the land and swearing their members to oppose giving either public offices or employment to

Catholics. We agree with our Memphis contempor ary that we have issues of more vital im portance to fight than the "straw devil" built by these narrow-minded fanatics. This is no time for a refigious warfare in on politics, and the men who are trying to bring it on have no business in the Demo cratic party. They should be ruled on the next time a primary is held in Nash ville. Their supremacy is a disgrace to any community .- Atlanta Constitution,

THE RETORT COURTROUS.

In the course of the debate last Saturday on the bill to dismiss railway postal clerks, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was giving the House the benefit of his knowledge of the experience in the postal service as far as appointees in his own district were concerned. He thought that if the bill were amended so as to require the old employes to pass an examination and grade who, were of course, all Democrats, would come within a thousand miles of getting

"The gentleman is a distinguished member of Congress," said Mr. Pendleton of appropriation bill. The adoption of West Virginia; "does he think he could the report was earnestly opposed by pass the examination required to enter Mr. Flynn. Republican of Oklahoma, the railway postal service?" "I think so," said Mr. Grosvenor, "if the gentleman from West Virginia had to put the questions,"-From the Washington

pensary law was in force, but it is now of date. I have no authority now to er out the police to enforce prohibition, and the has, by his own clear and strong the has, by his own clear and strong the has, by his own clear and strong fence," continues to claim its un-Christian drops of blood,

GOES BACK TO CONFERENCE

THE TARIFF BILL HAS A VERY CLOSE SHAVE.

THE REPUBLICANS ALMOST KILLED THE BILL

Washington, July 27 .-- (Special.)-The struggle in the Senate ended today and the tariff bill went back to conference. It was a close shave, however. of the one-eighth differential on sugar which the sugar senators and Senator Smith of New Jersey, insisted upon as the price of their support and the loss of the measure, the vote was a tie. The absence of Vice President Stevenson was almost fatal. By dint of hard work, the Republicans succeeded 'n Hill of New York, and his fidus Achates (Irby, of South Carolina) who ran away from the fight, leaving Hill to pair him. They had 32 votes in favor of and cast 32 votes against their opponen s. A tie was the best the opponents of the bill could do and a tie parlimentartly speaking, loses. So the differential and the bil. were saved. The Rego to conference without fu. ... r ado. The conferees will get together and beare the bill will be a law. On the three poin's at issue the Senate will win two and the House one. The sugar duty will be "flat" and the duty on coa, and fron will remain as they are with a reciprocity proviso-virtually as good as free coal and iron.

An absurd rumor is affoat tonight that President Cleveland will veto the bill. He will sign anything that comes to him. If any man wants to winmoney and can get a bet on a veto it will be like finding greenbacks on the A. W. B. street.

SENATE.

Washington, July 27.—There were very few people in the Senate galleries today, and the attendance on the floor was small. Senator Harris occupted the chair. The reading of yesterday's jour-nal was dispensed with and the smal routine business proceeded. Then 'he conference report on the army appropriation was taken up. In explaining the rules a reecess was taken. appropriation Senator Cockrell said that the bili as it the House appro priating \$23,586,924 and as it passed the Senate, \$23,592,384, and that as agreed to by the conference the bill appropriated \$23,593,384. The paragraph referring to the Indians at Mount Ver non barracks, Alabama, provoked some

Then at 1:15 p. m. the House mes

was finally agreed to.

sage asking further conference on the tariff bill was laid before the Senate the pending qestion being the point of order yesterday against the motion of Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, to instruct the Senate conferees to recede from the differential duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugar, the point of order being that it is not in order to give instruction to a "full and free con-Ference." Senators Manderson Platt argued against the point of order. The decision of the presiding officer, Harris, was in favor of sustaining the point of order and excluding the amendment. The decision was appealed from by Senator Washburn and the motion to lay the appeal on the table was made by Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia. The vote was taken amid great excite ment and it resulted in a tie-yeas, 32; nays, 32. The three Populists senators, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted with the Republicans, so did Hill, and the vote of Irby was paired with Mr. Smith. of New Jersey. The only senator who not being paired did not vote was Senator Stewart, of Nevada. He was present in the chamber, but refrained from voting. The net result was that the motion to lay the motion on the table not having had a majority failed. The question then was that the decision of the chair should stand as the judgment of the Senate, and it was also decided in the negative in the same way, the vote being identically the same as in the first instance. The next vote was on agreeing to Senator Washburn's motion, and it also failed from the same cause the lack of a majority-the vote being for the third time 32 to 32, the three Populists and Republicans voting aye, and the Democrats no. Then Senator Gray's originnal motion to insist and agree to further conference was agreed to without a division, and the Senate's seven conferees were reappoint ed. Som dozen bills on the calendar were passed, after which, at 3:50, the

Senate adjourned till Monday. Washington, D. C., July 27.-Follow ing is the detailed tie vote: Yeas-Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brice, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Bibson, Gorman, Gray. Hunton, Jones of Arkansas, McLaurin Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Ransome, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Walsh, White-32. Nays-Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubose, Frye, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgings, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Washburn-32.

Pairs were announced between Butler and Cameron, Caffrey and Power, Camden and Pettigrew, Gordon and Wilson. Harris and Sherman, Jarvis and Hoar. McPherson and Morrill, Morgan and Quay, Smith and Irby, both Democrats, and Voorhees and Morrill. Stewart was present but did not vote, nor was he paired. This accounts for the whole number of senators-85. Among the bills passed was the Senate bill to open certain parts of the Fort Jupiter military reservation in Florida to entry under the homestead law, the two Florida senators stating that they had reconciled their differences on amendments in the

Washington, July 27 .- After the passage of a few private bills under unanimous consent, Mr. Outhwaite presented the conference report upon the army the report was earnestly opposed by and Mr. Smith, Democrat, of Arizonia, for the reason that the bill authorized the Secretary of War to transfer the Geranimo band of Apaches Indians now confined in Mount Vernon barracks. Ala., to military reservations. It also carried an appropriation of \$15,000 to

HOUSE.

name of the murdered settlers, the vicprotested against the transfer in the tims of the Indian's atrocities in former years asserting that whatever distance parated them after they had once passed the Missouri River would be as n thing to them and they would soon get together again in their old haunts of muriler and blood in the white mountains and enter upon their career of

slaughter and destruction. Mr. Ou hwaite and Mr. Hull, of Iowa. defended the report. They said it was not the intention of the Secretary of Within a Week the Tariff Bill Wall War to move those Indians confined at Mount Vernon for the commission of crimes, but intended to give the women and children the same chance that other human beings have to do for themselves. Neither the Government nor the people of the country, they said. desired to keep two hundred women ing by a thread. Upon the retention the sins of their fathers. The report

wa agreed to. At this point the flow of returning members who had been attending upon the session of the Senate set in and in a few minutes the action of of which meant the inevitable defeat that body upon the request of the House for a further conference on the tariff bill became known on the floor and was actively discussed. It was 3:15-o'clock when Secre ary Cook appeared at the door to communicate the action officilly mustering the votes of the Populists, to the House. This having been disposed of the House proceeded to the further consideration of bills.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Batley in the chair,) upon the bill to authorize the Secretary striking out the differential. The of the Treasury to settle the account Democrats, with the exceptions named, stated be ween the general government stood manfully to the caucus agreement and the State of Florida authorized under the act approved March 2, 1889, known as the deficiency act and to pay the balance found to be due. The amount involved is about \$600,000 for expenditures made by Florida during publicans who had staked their all on the Indian war of 1856-58. It was adthe east of the sugar die, then threw v cated by Mr. Mattory and Cooper. up the sponge and allowed the bill to of Florida. Mr. Davis, Populist, of Kansas, opposed the passage of the bil! he claimed hostilities grew out of fore the end of next week the chances lattempts by the slave holders to suppress the feeling in favor of liberty among the Indians and negroes. Mr. Cousins, Republican, of Iowa who made a minority report adversely to the bul spoke against its passage. He based his objection mainly upon the ground that the troops for whose services it was sought to recompense Florida did not come within the constitutional requirement governing the enlistment of troops by a State. He said that at that time there were but 98 hostile 'ndians, while the United States had nearly 3 000 regular Indian volunteer troops in the field. He looked upon the claim as a huge joke and as a manifestation of the habit that Forida had fallen into of having a claim pending in Congress to reimburse her for expendiures on account of Indian wars. The bill was further opposed by Bartlett, Democrat, of New York, which carried the session to 5 o'clock when under the

. EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session eight pension, bills were considered and favorably reported, at 9:45 the House adjourned.

ANTI LOTTERY BILL. Washington, July 27.-The House Judictary Committee reported favorably the Senate anti lottery bill for the suppres-sion of lottery traffic through national and international commerce and the postal service subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States.

The treasury again today lost a large quantity of gold \$3,000,000 \$2,800,000 for European export and \$200,000 sent to Canada. This reduces the gold reserve to \$55,173,000. Nearly \$10,000,-000 less than when the bond issue of \$50,000,000 was made in February last.

NOCTURNAL MIGRATION OF BIRDS Frank M. Chapman, in the Popular Science Monthly for August, gives an interesting description of the flight of birds by night. On September 26, 1891, he says, "It was the writer's good fortune to pass the night with several ornithologists at the Bartholdi Statue in observing the nocturnal flight or birds. The weather was most favorable for our purpose. From the balcony at the base of the statue we saw the first bird enter the rays of light thrown out by the torch one hundred and fifty feet above us at eight o'clock. During the two succeeding hours birds were constantly heard and many were seen. At 10 o'clock a light rain began to fall, and for three hours it rained intermittently. Almost simultaneously there occurred a marked increase in the number of birds seen about the light, and within a few minutes there were hundreds where before there was one, while the air was filled with the calls and chirps of the passing host. The birds presented a singular appearance. As they entered the limits of the divergent rays of light they became slightly luminous, but as their rapid wingbeats brought them into the glare of the torch they reflected the full splendor of the light and resembled enormous fireflies or swarms of huge golden bees. At 11o'clock we climbed to the torch and continued our observations from the balcony by which It was encircled. The scene was impressive beyond description; we seemed to have torn aside the veil which surrounds the mysteries of the night, and in searching light exposed the secrets of nature. As the tiny feathered wanderers emerged from the surrounding blackness, appeared for a moment in the brilliant halo about us, and continuing their journey were swallowed up in the gloom beyond, one marvelled at the power which guided them thousands of miles through the trackless heavens." These birds are not, as popularly supposed, only the targe kind making their annual pilgrimage from the icebound north to the warmer climes or vice versa, but are largely the tiny songsters, known as timid haunters of the woods and thickets. Immense numbers are killed by striking the lighthouses along the coast. more in rainy than in clear weather, for when it storms the birds descend to a lower level in their flight. "Over 1500 have been found dead at the foot of the Bar .tholdi Statue in a single moring; while from Fire Island light, Long Island, we have a record of 230 birds of one species -black-poll warblers-which met their fate on the night of September 30, 1883." Yet on the night of which Mr. Chapman writes of the thousands of birds that presed less than twenty were killed. At daybreak a purchases of wool for immediate use few stragglers were still winging the', way southward, but before the sun tose the flights had ceased. "The only birds indentified were several species of warblers and thrushes, one red-eyed virco, two golden winged woodpeckers, one cat bird, one whippoorwill and one bobolink." What guides these tiny travelers in their long journeys by night has not been fully decided. At no time in their migration from May advance sharply if tariff changes morning, and are always witnessed by senators, representatives, cabinet officers, ly out of sight of land, and yet that taey do go beyond this is shown by the regular scarcity of the resumption of work in official and fashionable life of the capital. do go beyond this is shown by the regular earance of migrants in the Becaudas. six hundred miles from our coast; while Jamaica, four hundred miles north of the nearest point of South America, is a point of departure for many southbound mi-grants. Here, with neither islet, sheal nor reef to mark the way, it is evident that sight alone would prove an itsufficient guide, and they must rely on some other sense, which, as birds' ears are remark-

No information has been received to the effect that Senator Gorman has buy them household and agricultural been summoned recently to the White implements. Mr. Flynn and Mr. Smith | flouse. 7

hearing.-Manchester Union.

ably acute, the writer thinks must be-

IS ENCOURAGING.

MORE IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH THAN ELSEWHERE.

BUSINESS BACKWARD ON ACCOUNT OF TARIFF LEGISLATION.

As To Grain Crops. New York, July 27.-Bradstreet's to-

morrow will say:

course of general trade throughout the United States within the past week have not resulted in great gain. The rains the reduction in the yield of In Guy." dian corn is expected to be considerable. The outlook for the yield in spring chants and checks demands. Several ries are hampered throughout the Pittsburg district for lack of soke which the sightless eve. restricts production in the face of a mildly improving demand and keeps the for future delivery.

Continued exports of gold from New York are regarded as an unfavorable influence and there are more unfavorable reports as to mercantile collections. stirrups used by the detachment of Amer-More serious in its disorganizing effects on general business is the continued lelay in tariff legislation, few merchants earing to try to provide for prospective

wants in view of the uncertainty. The other side reveals the report of noderate improvement in general acce at a larger number of Southern cities than last week; some improvement in Columbia river salmon canning, increased activity in all leading lines in San Francisco; full and regular fruit shipments East from the Pacific coast and an improved demand for fron and steel at St. Louis, Pittsburg and other centres; practically complete restoration of railway freight service throughout the country; a tendency to buy very sparingly for all delivery at Philadelohia, Baltimore, New York, and Bos on; excellent crop prospects in most Southern States and increasing orders among providence manufac urers of dry goods, specialties and novelties in jewelry. The increased demand for wool at Boston and Philade phia is attributed on one hand to expectation of failure of the tariff legislation and on the other to demand by speculators ed the lowest possible point. Heavier more to Southern points were aused would advance August 1st.

Memphis, Nashville, Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Savannah and Galveston report a sight improvement within a week. The South Carolina and Texas points send favorable reports as to crops and render the future outlook encouraging. At At antamanufacturers are fairly busy, while at Savannah naval stores are quiet and stocks accumulating. There is no change at Jacksonville, but fall prospects are regardel as favorable, while at Birmingham prolonged labor disturbances depress trade. At New Orleans obbing is dull, but building trades are active, furnishing employment to many who should otherwise be out of work.

DUN'S REVIEW. New York, July 27 .- R. G. Dun-Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: The heavy outgo of gold, the fall of the Treasury reserve and the price of wheat to the lowest point on record and the increasing uncertanty about the tariff have entirely overshadowed other influences. Business, delayed for months by two great strikes, now crowds and swells returns and gives the impression of revival in business, but it is not yet clear how far there is an increase in new traffic, distinguished from that which has been merely blockaded or deferred. In some branches there has been more activity but in others less. Events of this week led many to infer that no change of tariff would be made. The internal reverue receipts on whiskey suddenly dropped more than half and sales of wool greatly increased. But the uncertainty is not removed and much of the business done seems to be in the nature of insurance against possibilities. All the year it has been argued that gold exports have practically ended, but the outgo. this been \$5,300,000, making the net outgo for the month about \$10,000,-000. Of all explanations given only one fits facts. With wheat at the lowest point ever known and moving from the farms very freely, gold could not go out if there were the ordinary confidence in he future of enterprise here. But much was done to prevent that confidence by erislation hostile to lenders in Western and Southern States, and many millions-have doubtless been called in by foreign loan companies, and taken away. Still more has been done by the strikes; the depression of manufacturers the loss of railroad earnings and the rapid decrease of treasury balances. Textile industries have been perciptibly stimulated according to dealers by

disagreements which many suppose may prevent change of tariff and there has en more buying of cotton goods, with slightly higher prices for a few, notwithstanding the closing of some important mills. The stock of such goods s on the whole quite large. In the goods famine clothiers prepared for themselves by deferring or-

ders is such that imperative necessities now keep most of the mills at work and' are large. But there is no change for the better as respects orders running into the future and indeed some concerns have withdrawn spring samples on which very low prices had been fixed and will make no effort for trade at present. Sales

the very light demand for finished products at Chicago and the disappointing demand for Pittsburg raises doubts whether material increase can be expected until the tariff question is out of the way. The demand for sheets is better and there are numerous small orders for structural work at Pittsburg with rather better demand for bars, but nothing like the expected rush. At Phila-delphia the tone improves and prices are steady but foundry business is much

depressed and sharp competition prevents an advance in finished products. Failures for three weeks of July com pare well of course, with the panic period last year, commercial liabilities being . When Reform \$6,317,696, of which \$3,588,938 were of get their own.

manufacturing and \$2,843,011 of trading nercial loans are expand concerns. Commercial loans are expanding but little and still maintains dullness. For the week the failures have been 249 in the United States against 386 last year and 39 in Canada against 23 last year.

FIGHTING GUY" HENRY.

The Famous American Calvalry Officer Now in Command at Fort

"Fighting Guy" sat in one of the Wild West show boxes the other after-Drouth in the West Causes Anxiety noon, accompanied by his friends Col. Church, of The Army and Navy Journo, and Mr. Ed Haight, a well known Wall street man, If a fair percentage of the 20,000 spectators had have an inkling of who he was their interest in The leading influences affecting the the show would no coubt have been divided between him and the performers. But in civil an dress and under ordi nary circumstances hardly anybody in prolonged drouth and hot wine ave a throng is less conspicuous than Brev lamaged corn and other crops in Ne et Brigadier General Guy V. Henry braska and fears are entertained of familiarly known in the army and all like losses in Kansas. Without early along the Western frontier as "Fighting

wheat States is regarded as unfavora- 140 pounds. His complexion is fair. ble which reacts upon country mer his small mustache a very light brown, and his eyes are the lightest of light thousand striking miners in Chicago blues. They look equally good, but only and Cleveland districts refuse to re- one is serviceable, the sight of the other turn to work at the rates agreed upon having been destroyed by a '44' and ' in conference and this continues to de ball in the battle of Rose Bud Creek press, business throughout tributary June 17, 1876. At the same time, and regions. Iron steel and other indus by the same bullet, was made the deep sear which marks his left check near His one good eye sees more points

a cavalryman's performance than most price of spot Bessemer plg and bille's men discern with two, and he is famous about a dollar higher than quotations not only in this country but abroad, a the most thorough cavalry disciplinarian and drill master in America. Something on the afternoon in question started him into an informal lecture on cavalry riding. He did not approve of the long ican cavalrymen, which would not be allowed in the field. In illustration of a perfect seat he pointed to the powboys, who use short stirrups, and to the Indians, who have no stirrups at all, and vet ride hurdle races, and stick like so many monkeys to horses veering, dodg ing and turning at full gallop. Both cowboys and Indians have their legs free and ready to clasp their horses. Doubt's less he would have been less severe in his criticism upon the American cavalrymen if he had not been aware that they knew betfer, and were only assuming a

The way the Irish lancers and French hussars sat their horses pleased him, but he showed an unequalified disgust for the get-up and the riding of the famous Cossacks. Their absurd little high saddles, perched above the horses. he declared were altogether the most ridiculous and impossible contrivances for real cavalry work that could be imagined. And the riders deserved no particular credit for not tumbling off, since they were wedged tightly between high fronts and high backs, and to get loose" from the mechanical "clutch, in tention, effort and some skill would be necessary.

Gen. Henry was graduated from West Point on May 6, 1861, and was assigned to the First Artiller tenant at once. All, through the war of the rebellion he remained in that branch of the service, winning distinction by his gallantry and marked ability by the announcement that freight rates in continuously arduous duty. In 1871 he was hunting Apaches in Arizona. In 1873 he was on duty in Wyoming, and through 1874 and 1875 was having lots of interesting times scouting in the Black Hills, fighting Indians, getting frozen in blizzards, and otherwise enjoying himself. He commanded a battalign in Gen. George Crook's Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull and the Sioux, fighting in the battle of Tongue River-or Rose Bed Creekwhere he received the severe wound by which his left eye was destroyed. He was carried off the field on an Indian trarers-poles. dragged behind a ponyand, as he did not realize the general expectation by dying promptly wound, but seemed likely to get better, he was sent down to California on a three months' leave of absence to get | There are over 800,000,000 people in China, well if he could. In seventy days he was back with his command, too eager to get at the Indians again to waste

any more time on a mere wound. In 1890-91, when the Wounded Knee campaign occurred, Gen. Henry and his command were stationed at Fort Robinson. Gen. Miles sent to him by No-Neck. sergeant of the Indian scouts, a dispatch advising him of the perious situation at Pine Ridge agency. Immediately on receipt of that dispatch, "Eighting Guy... mounted three companies of the Ninth United States Cavairy (colored), and rode, without rasaddling, and in twentyfour hours, the distance of 104 miles to Gen. Miles's redef. And it is still talked off among cavalrymen that he did not bring in from that long and hard ride one sore-back horse. His men were well taught how to ride and to care for their animals. As soon as he arrived he held a hurried consultation with Gen. Miles

The dangerous position of the Seventh Cavalry at Wounded Knee being made known to him, he ordered his men to mount at once and ride to the succor of their comrades. They had unsaddled, but when he said mount, they knew that was what he meant and obeyed. Gen. Miles ordered him to saddle up, but he replied that he had no time for that: he was looking for Indians, not saddles. Miles threatened to court-martial him for disobedience, but he replied judiffer ently: "All right-when we get back. and galloped off. His command, riding bareback, hardly drew rein until they had ridden the fourteen miles, which brought them to Wounded Knee in time for battle. But for their opportune arrival the Seventh Cavalry might have been annihilated, as were Custer and his men. For that achievement "Fighting Guy" was again complimentatin special orders issued by the War Department. Nothing more was heard of the threaten-

ed court-martial. Deeming that he had fairly earned a rest, for a time at least, Gen. Henry chose as his place of duty Fort-Miles, at Washington, near to his family. It is the only cavalry post in the service, and the men under his command are as perfect riders as any army in the world can produce. They do not deem it any feat at all to go through a drill on barebacked norses. That which they do, which is infinitely harder, is to go through all the evolutions, and even to jump hurdles and ditchess seated upon saddles which are entirely ungirthed and lying loose upon the horses' backs, with the stirrups crossed upon them and unused. Yet, in that fashion, successive of twenty-four men in each will sail over the hurdles, of wools have been greatly swelled by all moving as one man, and nobody trem-speculation in the belief that wool is bling or even showing unsteadiness. all moving as one man, and nobody tremnot likely to decline in any event but These drills take place every Friday ceived the bronze bravery nedal awarded to him for his gallantry at the battle of Cold Harbor in October, 1863. He had two horses shot under him in that engagement and received two body

wounds, but never left the field until the fight was over and won .- New York Sun. That' which is popularly known as the funny bone, at the point of the elbow, is in reality not a bone at all, but nerve that lies near the surface.

Neither is it funny. .. When Reformers fall out the people

NOVEL ROAD CARRIAGES

vehicles Propelled by Steam and p. troleum Race from Paris to Rouen. The N. Y., Herald's European edition publishes the following:-

From seven o'clock this morning crowds several thousand strong gathered just outside the Porte Maillot, whence the Avenue de Neuilly and the Route Nationale stretch for miles in a straight line, to witness the start in a race from Paris to Rouen of vehicles the motive power of which was petroleum or steam. OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS

The start was made shortly before eight o'clock, twenty-one carriages taking part. They were of all sizes and descriptions, some holding a round dozen of persons and some only two. Some were of elegant appearance and others were cumbrous.

This horseless carriage competition was organized by the Petit Journal with the object of ascertaining the best system of locomotion of the kind, which in France, where great districts are inadequately supplied with railroads, would be of the utmos: advantage. Not mere-He is a slender man hardly above but comfort, general utility and facility of management.

GOT A GOOD SEND OFF.

The start went off well, the crowd applauding those carriages which took their fancy and making game of those that seemed behind the age. There were several of the latter, for it is a recognized fact that there is yet a lot of room for perfecting these horseless

carriages. The Herald's special correspondent at Mantes telegraphs that the streets from ten A. M. were crowded with local sightseers and hundreds of cyclists. It was just eleven o'clock when the Comte de Dion's carriage came steaming over the Pave du Roi. full ten minutes ahead of all others. The Prince de Sagan and Captain La Place were in the Comte de Dion's carriage. Although white with dust, they expressed themselves as de-

lighted with their trip. The Herald's special correspondent telegraphed in the evening that the Comte de Dion's carriage arrived at Rouen at twenty-five minu es past five P. M., ahead of everything. The correspendent adds:-"I rode my cycle from Mantes to Rouen, starting an hour ahead of the Comte de Dion, but at the Gaillan hill his carriage passed me, going on the level at the rate of twenty-eight kilometres, or seventeen and a half miles an hour. The carriage charged hills like an express train. Not even Zimmerman could have kept up with it any

length of time. "M. Pengeot's petroleum motor was the only carriage anything like able to compete with the Comte de Dion's. The others arrived at pretty regular intervals up to ten minutes to nine P. M.

AN ACCIDENT.

"The boiler tube of one of the carriages burst, damaging the machine and injuring a stoker. . The inhabitants of every town and hamlet along the ronte were out of doors to see the carriages without horses pass.

"A score of charming young women, in coquettish cycling costumes, managed to get as far as Poissy and Mantes, but there their dainty little feet refused to work the pedals any longer."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Much interest is felt in Baltimore in the proposed building of the Nicaragea canal, and a few days ago at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce resolutions were passed urging Congress to push the workof constructing this great highway between the Atlantic and the cacific.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, who has just been interviewed on the subject, expressed his hearty sympathy with the project which he considers one of the most important that could be undertaken, since would revolutionize the commerce of the world in favor of the Entirel States India and the other countries of the East who would be brought 10,000 miles nearer to the people of the United States and a large share of the commerce that at present enriches England and neighboring

nations would come to us. Senator Walsh perceives the great opportunity which awaits the present Demo cratic Congress and which, if neglected is quite certain to be seized by a Repub lican Congress in the future. With the building of this enterprise he believes an energious prosperlty would return to the country; labor would find ready employmeat, the capitalist a field for investment and the manufacturer new markets in which to sell his wares, 'Such a magnificent work would crown with specess the Administration of President Cleveland. Balfimore News.

Of all the water evaporated by the un from land and sea, not one drop returns which has condensed on a par ticle of dust as a nucleus.

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