THE REUNION AT NASHVILLE.

Programme for the Great Meeting of Confederate Veterans.

975 HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED,

And About 100 Applications Are Now Pending—Texas Heads the List in Number of Camps.

The official programme for the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 23 and 24 has been announced. This gathering of old veterans promises to be the largest ever held in the South. Colonel George Moorman, assistant adjutant general, announces that nine hundred and seventy-five camps of United Confederate Veterans have been organized, and that about one hundred applications for the organization of camps are now pending. Texas heads the list with two hundred and twenty-one camps, while Alabama and North Carolina follow with ninety-one camps each. Maryland has six camps, Virginia thirty seven, West Virginia seventeen and the District of Columbia one. The following is the programme for the Nashville reunion:

Tuesday, June 22, at 10 a. m., the Daughters of the Confederacy will meet at the State Capital in Nashville in a general reunion. On the evening of the same day they will give a reception of the Confederate Veterans. At 12 m. on the same day the convention of Confederate Camps will hold a session in the large tabernacle. Each division will be assigned to its own position. Speeches of welcome will then be made and responses. Hon. J. W. Reagan is orator of the occasion, and immediately upon the close of his address will come the usual organization for the transaction of business.

For Wednesday, June 23, the convention will meet at 10 a. m. and will transact important business which will come before it requiring a full day's session. The evening will be devoted in honor of the sponsors and maids of honor. They will be seated upon the platform, with especial escort of Confederate Veterans.

For Thursday, June 24, the grand parade. Gen. W. H. Jackson, chief marshal of the division, will be in charge. All divisions will be assigned positions and each camp will carry a banner or old Confederate battle flag, which will be still more appropiate. The sponsors and maids of honor from the different States will ride in open carriages in front of their own State division. The reunion will close with a general reception that night.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

As to the Progress of Peace Negotiations in Europe.

London, June 5.—(By Cable)—Conflicting news is published about the progress of the peace nogotiations at Constantinople. On one side the [illegible] tan is said to have adopted a m[illegible] yielding attitude, and, [illegible] hand he is declared to be showing a conciliatory disposition and that the settlement of questions in dispute is only a matter of a few days. The Associated Press, however, learns that the ambassadors at Constantinople are hopeful that the negotiations will be concluded in about a week, in the sense of Turkey's acceptance of the peace conditions proposed by the powers. There is now little doubt the Sultan has decided to agree to the evacuation of Thessaly, and the Turkish public is being prepared for this step. The police of Constantinople have been ordered to confiscate the leaflets which are being circulated, demanding the annexation of the conquered territory as a duty devolving upon the sultan. The war songs are also being suppressed in order to stifle the fanaticism of the lower classes.

It is considered probable that the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Greece will be followed by a complete change of the Turkish cabinet, as the palace clique will endeavor to saddle the ministry with all the responsibility for the peace conditions.

The [illegible] will please [illegible]

IMAGINATION CAUSED SUICIDE.

Eli Blundy Thoug t He Was Accused of Incendiarism.

Recently the little town of Clio, South Carolina, Marlboro county, was burned by incendiaries. There was no clew to the criminals, but Eli Blundy, one of the most respected citizens in the community and a prosperous farmer, became convinced that his neighbors were accusing him of the crime. He could not be convinced to the contrary and last Saturday shortly after going into his field to superintend plowing he cut his throat with a razor. He died instantly.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

Judge Tyler Cooper, formerly mayor of Atlanta, and for several years clerk of the board of county commissioners has been found guilty of embezzlement in the Superior court. Cooper was dismissed from the office of county commissioners several months ago, and a shortage of $2,350 was found in his accounts.

Ten Shots in a Family Feud.

At Jeffersonville, Ga., R. R. Newly and J. W. Newly, father and son, engaged in a shooting affray with J. R. and M. Defore, brothers. Ten shots were fired and R. R. Newly was mortally wounded. The tragedy was the result of an old feud.

Military Quell a Riot.

A special to the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier of the 5th reports considerable excitement at Lucknow, a village of 115 inhabitants in Sumter county. It all arose from some target practice in the streets of the village, which the authorities could not stop. Governor Ellerbe was informed of the affair and wired the Bishopville Guards to go Lucknow. This was done, a number of arrests were made, and everything is quiet now.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE.

JUNE 1ST.—The Senate made good progress on the tariff bill, advancing to the important metals schedule. During the day the paragraphs covering marble and stone, china, glass, brick and tiles were completed, with a few minor exceptions. Vest and Jones, of Arkansas, on behalf of the minority of the finance committee, proposed numerous amendments, which were defeated by majorities of from 8 to 14. The votes were on party lines in the main, although Rawlins and White, Democrats, voted with the Republicans to increase the rate on onyx, and McEnery, (Dem.) voted with the Republicans against Jones' proposition for a reduction of the rate on china. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, was sworn in early in the day, raising the membership of the Senate to 89. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, rose to a question of personal privilege and denied the truth of a newspaper report read by Tillman, of South Carolina, accusing him of buying or buying or selling, directly or indirectly, a single share of sugar stock. Tillman did not reply.

JUNE 2ND.—The Senate made greater progress on the tariff bill than on any day since the debate opened, completing more than half of the important metal schedules. The speaking was done by the Democratic Senators, the Republican Senators taking no part in the debate, except at rare intervals to answer questions which would expedite the advance of the bill. Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, and Vest, urged numerous amendments embodying in the main the Wilson rates, but these were rejected with only one exception. This exception related to anvils, on which Mr. Vest secured a reduction of the committee rate from 2 to 1¾ cents per pound. It was the first change made without the assent of the committee, and it was due mainly to the listless manner of many Senators in voting. It was agreed not take off cotton ties from the dutible list, and so they remain taxed as heretofore. Senator Tillman secured the adoption of a resolution about the dispensary law of his State. The Senate is now to consider what legislation is necessary to restore the control of alcoholic liquors in South Carolina.

JUNE 3RD.—The Senate again made good progress on the tariff bill, covering about ten pages of the metal schedule and almost completing it. The formal contest against the measure was maintained by many amendments, which were voted down, and the finance committee sustained. The debate was mainly of a technical character. The Republican Senators continued the policy of refraining from making speeches. Before the tariff bill was taken up, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, gave the Senate another hour of exciting controversy over the proposed sugar investigation. He moved to discharge the committee on contingent expenses from further consideration of the resolution recently offered by him to investigate the alleged speculation in sugar stock, which brought several Senators to their feet, and the talk was animated. Tillman finally withdrawing his motion. During the debate Mr. Tillman informed the Senate that Mr. Jones, chairman of the committee, told him that he was ready to report his resolution, but Gallinger said that such action could not be correct, and then Mr. Tillman said let Mr. Jones speak for himself, and then he (Jones) gave assurance that the resolution would be reached in due time unless taken from the committe. "But aside from this," proceeded Mr. Jones, "I cannot shut my eyes to facts connected with this subject. I believe the Senate of the United States is an honorable body. I believe the Senators are gentlemen, as a rule."

JUNE 4th.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock and had a period of speech-making and as a result little progress was made on the tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages, or seven paragraphs, and brought the Senate up to the wool sededule, the first item of which was considered, but not completed. Mantle, (Rep.) of Montana, spoke for two hours on the wool schedule, urging an increase in the rates of the wool grower, and Butler, of North Carolina, made a plea in behalf of the income tax. The consideation of the tariff bill by paragraphs began at 3 o'clock. Lead ore, lead dress and metallic mineral substances (179 to 181 inclusive) were passed over. The mica paragraph (182) led to a contest. Pritchard, of North Carolina, proposed an amendment, fixing the rate on rough mica at 15 cents per pound, and on cut mica at 30 cents per pound. After a lengthy discussion the mica paragraph went over, also the nickle. The House amendments to the bill to prevent collisions on inland bays and waters of the United States except the Great Lakes, were agreed to. The President signed the sundry civil bill.

JUNE 5TH.—When the Senate laid aside the tariff bill it had reached the sugar schedule, which has been the subject of so much interest and conflict. During the day many of the paragraphs of the wood schedule had been agreed to, but that restoring lumber to the dutiable list of $2 per 1,000 proved the greatest stumbling block encountered since the debate began. It led to an extended debate, during which a wide divergence of views was developed on the Democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Bacon (Dem. Ga.) gave his support to the committee rate, saying it was essential to the lumber industry of the South. He also spoke in favor of a revenue tariff so adjusted as to give equal benefits to all industries. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Vest clashed several times on tariff doctrine, Mr. Vest expressing regret that a Democratic Senator should assist in restoring to the dutiable list one of the three products—lumber, salt and wool—which the Wilson bill put on the free list. Mr. Clay, of Georgia, also spoke at length on the tariff bill, criticizing the sugar schedule and other features of the bill. Mr. McLaurin (Dem. S. C.) who recently entered the Senate, made his initial speech in criticising the rates of the wood schedule, saying they were not designed to benefit any Southern enterprise, and if there was anything of the kind it was merely incidental.

JUNE 7TH.—The Senate disposed of the lumber paragraph, which had been more stubbornly contested than any feature of the bill, thus far, by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place white pine on the free list. The vote was yeas 20, nays 38. The contest was mainly significant in breaking party lines, which have been maintained, with few exceptions, during the early stages of the debate. On the final vote eight Democratic Senators voted against Mr. Vest's proposition, namely: Messrs. Bacon and Clay, of Georgia; McEnery, of Louisiana; McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina; Martin, of Virginia; Rawlins, of Utah and White. On the other hand, Mr. Carter, Republican, and Messrs. Cannon and Mantle, silver Republicans, voted for the Vest motion. Following this, a vote to substitute the Wilson lumber schedule was defeated, 21 to 37, and the schedule was agreed to as reported. The debate preceding the vote was at times very breezy, owing to the break of political lines. The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed soon after the session opened, and the discussion proceeded on the paragraph placing a duty of $2 per 1,000 feet on lumber. Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, moved to substitute the provisions of the Wilson bill, which placed lumber on the free list. The Senator spoke in particular about restoring white pine to the dutiable list, urging that the rates were designed to be prohibitory against Canadian pine. There was nothing, he said, "in the clap-trap argument" of American high wages, as the wages of the lumbermen in Canada were, on a whole, higher than in the United States.

HOUSE.

JUNE 1ST.—In the House the Morgan resolution was brought up, but the representatives again voted for delay in taking action. An appeal was made but the motion was laid on the table. Cannon, (Rep.) of Illinois, interrupted the consideration of the bill to prevent collisions in harbors and inland waters, and presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill. The compromise relative to the revocation of President Cleveland's forest reservation excited some comment. Loud, (Rep.) of California, objected to one feature of the compromise, but the opposition was not carried to the point of a division, and the conference report was agreed to. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent collisions. Payne, in charge of the bill, was warned that a quorum would be required to pass the bill, and he accordingly moved an adjournment. He refused to withdraw the motion to permit Cooper, (Dem.) of Texas, to move the passage of the bill for the relief of El Paso flood sufferers, and at 4:30 p. m., the House adjourned until Thursday.

JUNE 3RD.—In the House Terry (Dem.), of Arkansas, demanded the immediate appointment of a committee on foreign affairs, but was ruled out of order and an appeal from the decision of the chair was laid on the table by a strict party vote. Several bills were passed by unanimous consent. The Frye bills to prevent collisions on certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the Senate resolution for the relief of the El Paso flood suffers, amended so as to make the appropriation of $10,000 available out of the unexpected balance of the appropriation for the Mississippi flood sufferers, were passed, and the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted, and the House adjourned until the 7th.

JUNE 7TH.—In the House, after the passage of two Senate bills, they had a wrangle over adjournment until the 10th. It was carried by a vote of 79 to 80.

NORTH STATE ECHOES.

The University of North Carolina did not confer any honorary degrees this year.

The superintendent of the State hospital at Morganton report 668 patients present June 1st.

The university magazine, publication of which was suspended last year, will be revived next year.

It is said that Salem is the only town in this State in which spirituous liquors and beer were never sold.

H. C. Dockery, of Rockingham, leads in the contest for the internal revenue collectorship in the Eastern district.

At Nashville, Tenn., at the annual convention of the Tennessee Bar Association, Judge Walter Clark will deliver an address.

The North Carolina State Funeral Directors' Association meets in Raleigh on the 15th inst. Mr. J. M. Harry, Charlotte, is the president.

Former Minister Matt W. Ransom is said to be one of the wealthiest men in the State, and probably is, next to Vanderbilt, the largest land holder.

There is to be a new feature at the State Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City. There is to be a "political day," at which politics will be broadly discussed.

The Secretary of the State grants a charter to the High Point Table Company, of which E. D. Steele, W. B. Steele and John Marsh are the incorporators.

The trustees of the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro have decided to arrange for the high-grade summer normal school there.

The fate of the South Bound Railroad from Winston, depends on whether the State will give it the free use of the 250 convicts provided for in the Act of the last Legislature.

Quite a batch of United States prisoners were taken from Raleigh last week to the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, among them one who has six wives and thirty-nine children, and Charles Lanier, who gets four years for forging a signature to a money order at Washington.

Senatar Butler has secured a favorable report from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims on his joint resolution providing for the erection of monuments to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and Wm. Lee Davidson in North Carolina at an early day. He will call the resolution up and pass it through the United States Senate.

Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar-girl)—There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter, and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.—Dublin Times.

A VERY BRIGHT REPORT.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. Report a Large Volume of Business.

GREAT DECREASE IN FAILURES.

Remarkable Similarity to the Course of Prices in 1879, When There Was the Most Wonderful Advance.

Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for the week ending June 5th, says in part: "The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encouragement. In amount of defaulted liabilities, the month was the smallest since September, 1895; in manufacturing liabilities, the smallest except the last month since September, 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any month as in May, 1897. In only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in books and hats; only five in groceries, and not one in any trading class in that month has reported failures larger than in half the preceding months. In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in challis; four in wool goods; seven in machinery; nine in lumber, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, owing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns.

"The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892, the year of greatest prosperity, has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture, not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1897, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand. The key of the situation is the excessive production of some goods in advance of an expected increase in demand. So in 1879 consumption gradually gained, month by month, until suddenly it was found that the demand was greater than the possibly supply. All know how prices then advanced, and the most marvelous progress in the history of any country resulted within two years. Reports from all parts of the country now show that retail distribution of products is unusually large and increasing.

"There is no improvement in the market for farm products. Cotton is not higher, and the belief that the next crop will be larger, in spite of the floods, is general, while the demand for goods does not change, although the country is large enough to keep the market for most goods steady. Nor is there any satisfactory demand for woolen goods, and the sales of wool for the week have been only 4,838,900 pounds, and for five weeks [illegible] 00, against 26,800,150 in the [illegible] weeks of 1892. The tr[illegible] y exceed the dem[illegible] though these are [illegible] because the ma[illegible] goods have stead[illegible]

[illegible]ble, safe and [illegible] cure for Cough, Rheuma[illegible] Colds, Neura[illegible] Headache, Toothache.

"Crop prespects are so good [illegible] the rumors customary at this season have no attention. It was stated a week ago that along the northwestern roads prospects were remarkably bright, and highly favorable reports have since appeared from Kansas and Texas, and are given in to-day's dispatches from the Pacific coast. The receipts at Western ports are 2,056,795 bushels against 2,006,475 last year, and the Atlanfic exports, flour included, were 2,165,787 bushels against 2,339,852 last year. The enormous outgo of corn continues, receipts having been 5,621,028 bushels against 2,609,984 for the same week last year, and the exports were 1,926,566 bushels against 1,293,316 last year.

"The failure for the week have been 241 in the United States, against 234 last year; and 32 in Canada, against 29 last year."

A WAR DANCE.

Large Cuban Meeting in Washington in Memory of Americans.

A large crowd gathered at the National Theatre in Washington last Friday night to attend the Cuban meeting in memory of the Americans who have sacrificed their lives for Cuba. Speeches were made by Representative Swanson, of Virginia, and Greene, of Nebraska, and others.

Mr. Green declared that not only should the belligerency resolution be passed by Congress, but Spain should be given so many days to take her soldiers from the island. He made light of the probability of war with Spain, and said that if she declared war against the United States, 3,000,000 swords would gleam in the scabbards ready to fight, and the blue aod gray would march together to the music of Dixie. Had there been a Jackson or Bryan in the White House, he said, he believed the fires of liberty would now be burning throughout the island of Cuba.

Resolutions were adopted calling for a prompt recognition of Cuban belligerency, and arraigning all who make the "honor and glory of the nation and the demands of the people subservient to the interests of the Spanish bond-holders and the sugar trust."

An Armistice Signed.

Athens, June 4.—(By Cable)—It is officially announced that an armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus.

A Pitched Battle.

A special to the Louisville Evening Post from Paintsville, Ky., says a pitched battle, in which Tom Lewis, Preston Lee, Green Charles, J. W. Charles, Shade Lee and Hemp Lee engaged, occurred near the Virginia-Kentucky border, in Virginia. J. W. Charles was killed outright and Green Charles, Hemp Lee and Tom Lewis were mortally wounded. The crowd had been driking and a quarrel ensued, after a discussion with the above result.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Pencil Pointers.

At Macon, Ga., Thomas Welch was killed by lightning while standing in his door.

At Jacksonville, Fla., the suit for libel against the three friends has been dismissed.

In a speech at Jacksonville, Fla., Senator Mallory criticized ex-President Cleveland and predicted that Bryan will be the standard bearer in 1900.

The annual convention of the Master Car Builders' Association of the United States, met at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Col. H. Deb. Clay, one of the leading Republicans in Virginia, died on the 5th in Newport News.

A. B. Smith, of Martinsville, Va., has filed an application with the Treasury Department at Washington for the position of Auditor.

At Orangedale, Fla., a negro who murderously assaulted a family of four and probably fatally injuring a little boy, was taken from the sheriff by a party of men and is supposed to have been killed.

Henry White was hanged at Columbus, Ga., for helping to murder three policemen.

At Ocala, Fla., R. B. McConnell, defaulting president of the defunct Merchants' National bank, commits suicide to prevent his arrest.

At Macon, Ga., a bill has been prepared, and will be filed, for putting the Southern railroad into the hands of a receiver.

Atlanta (Ga.) mail carriers will be increased five or six members by July 1st.

Fire along the wharf front at Alexandria, Va., destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

Jas. R. Caton, of Alexandria, Va., has announced himself a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

Mrs. Z. A. Godfrey was arrested in Atlanta, Ga., on the charge of strangling her daughter's illegitimate child six years ago.

The steamers Biscayne and Dauntless have been captured off the Florida coast, charged with engaging in filibustering expeditions.

During a fire at Charlottesville, Va., a building was wrecked by the explosion of a keg of powder, and the chief of the fire department was killed and several others wounded by falling bricks and timber.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Press-Visitor learns that the Tribune is to resume publication about July 1st. It is to be published as a four-page morning daily with an eight-page Sunday edition. Col. W. W. Hayward will continue as editor.

At Columbia, S. C., fire destroyed $20,000 worth of property, including a $6,000 electric plant in the lunatic asylum. The fire originated in the laundry and was confined to that building.

An engine on the Norfolk and Western Railroad blew up, about three miles east of Christianburg, Va., killing the engineer and fireman and injured one other person. The body of the engineer was so badly torn by the explosion that the flesh was scattered over a large space of ground.

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, has announced the following board of inquiry to investigate the condition between the students of the South Carolina College and police and military, on the athletic grounds. Capt. Henry T. Thompson, Col. J. G. Wardlaw and Brigadier General Joseph L. Stoppelbein, with Judge Advocate S. O. Mayfield.

Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N., retired, the last of the commanders of the great squadron during the civil war, died at his home at Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., after a short illness, of a stroke of paralysis. He was a Virginian by birth, and a direct descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Admiral Lee's war record was one of the brightest in American naval annals.

All About the North.

The Wilcox & White Organ Company, at Meridian, Conn., have failed.

Ohio coal miners at Columbus have decided not to join in any general strike that may be called.

John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland, has opened a law office in New York.

The next General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will meet at Omaha, Neb., May 25, 1899.

Federal Judge Groscup has decided that the city of Chicago is liable for damages resulting from riots during the Debs strike of 1894.

The American Medical Association in session at Philadelphia elected officers and selected Denver, Col., as the next place of meeting.

Famous old Libby prison building, which was transferred from Richmond, Va., to Chicago, Ill., is to be moved to another site.

The Indian outbreak in the Northwest territory has been quelled. Almighty Voice has been killed.

The eighth anniversary of the Johnstown disaster was appropriately observed May 31st.

Manufacturers of the Indiana gas belt at Anderson are organizing to preserve the natural gas fields.

The entire plant of the Standard Oil Company at Cleveland, O., has shut down for an indefinite period. One thousand men are out of work.

Commissioner Calhoun may succeed Consul General Lee in Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

The Cuban army is said to be in good condition; Gomez has 40,000 well disciplined troops.

Kentucky toll gate raiders defy State militia and continue the depredations.

At Washington John C. Searles, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, like President Havemeyer, has been acquitted by the direction of Judge Bradley, who sustained the motion of the defense.

THE LARGEST IN YEARS

Was the 102d Commencement of the University of North Carolina.

A MARKET FOR SURPLUS CROPS.

Summer Law School--First Criminal Insane Convict--Question of Court Jurisdiction.

The one hundred and second commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina was held at Chapel Hill last week, and the attendance was the largest in some years. Twenty-five hundred people were in memorial hall and hundreds were unable to gain admission. There were forty-two graduates. Four delivered orations, competing for the Willie P. Manguk oritorical prize, which was won by David Baird Smith. P. D. Gold, Jr., won the medal in the debate contested in by members of the two literary societies. At the alumni banquet responses to toasts were made by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, who was acting governor; Claudius Dockery, George E. Butler, Edwin J. Hale, Lee S. Overman and Warren G. Elliott. The annual address by President William L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee University, was of an hour's length. His theme was a quotation from John C. Calhoun: "Liberty is a reward to be arned, a reward reserved for the intelligent, the patriot, the virtuous and the deserving." He declared that of all cheering statements in President Alderman's address none threw so certain and so bright an augury over the future which this anniversary faces, as the enumeration of students who were, in occupations almost menial, are working their way to university educations. It is the supreme duty of a university to fit men for citizenship. The most dangerous of all our delusions is that free institutions are easy to establish or perpetuate. There is and can be no stable freedom save historic freedom. The qu[illegible]tion of a system of federal taxation and disbursement operating evenly on [illegible] individuals and sections, is beset with [illegible] greater difficulties than in Clays day. Th[illegible] question whether we are to seek prosp[illegible] laws of Congress, or from [illegible] who, effort, is raised as it never w[illegible] Railway combinations, trust[illegible] Agent to [illegible] nopolies and the relation of [illegible] may require the hand of law t[illegible] other informal system of free government. [illegible] brave and sincere men in the H[illegible] Representatives and there wo[illegible] more of them if there were [illegible] and support at home. "The ed[illegible] man who shirks the responsibi[illegible] citizenship or who regards politi[illegible] field to be shunned shirks the [illegible] tion of patriotism.

The trustees have decided to r[illegible] an alumni hall at once at a cost o[illegible] 000. All the old faculty were re-e[illegible]

[illegible]lit. Cycle [illegible] Mackin[illegible] line. Sev[illegible]00 yearly [illegible] P.O. 1371

A special from Asheville, says: [illegible] addition to the regular terms, the [illegible] er has ordered a special term of the [illegible] perior Court, to begin in July, Ju[illegible] Timberlake presiding, and the ord[illegible] instructs him to sit until the docket is [illegible] If he does the court will sit several months, for the civil docket is over 500 cases behind. The last Legislature undertook to confer on the judge of the Criminal Court civil jurisdiction as to Buncombe county. There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the act. The judge says he intends to open the court and select some simple case for trial, try it, let the losing side appeal, making the point of constitutionality, and he will then adjourn and await the decision of the Supreme Court."

At Raleigh in the Federal court at chambers, Judge Purnell signed a consent decree ordering the sale in two months from June 3rd, for cash, of all the property covered by the deeds of trust of the Egypt Coal Mining Company, and of the Lungdon Henszey Coal Mining Company at Cumnock. A. H. Taylor, of Baltimore, John W. Hinsdale and Thomas B. Womack are appointed commissioners to sell. Judge Purnell also signed a decree approving the compromise of the claims of relatives of nineteen of the forty-one miners killed in the Cumnock mine in December, 1895, each suit being for $10,000, and the total amount under the compromise being only $9,000.

An enterprising Allianceman, of Durham county, has published a card in one of the town papers, offering to buy all the surplus farm products made in his section at high prices. His proposition is to give $1 a bushel for corn, $1.60 for peas, $2 for onions, and proportionate prices for other things. This would be more encouraging if the gentleman's exchequer could hold out for any length of time, for there will always be a large surplus at the figures he offers.—Ex.

The summer law school of Wake Forest College, begins June 21st, and will continue ten weeks. The school is divided into two classes, the junior and senior. "Students will study subjects rather than any particular book," says the announcement. Fifty lectures are given in each course.

The first criminal insane convict ever sent direct to the penitentiary arrived in Raleigh last week. He is a white man from Jackson county, sent for manslaughter. He is to remain until pronounced cured, when he will be taken back to Jackson and sentenced for his crime.

The Wadesboro Messenger estimates that the farmers of Anson county have invested $100,000 in fertilizers this season, an amount equal to 3,333 bales of cotton at the prevailing price; and that it will require more than one-sixth of the entire crop to pay for the fertilizers used.

Governor Russell and the State Council have fixed for a loan from the educational fund to the State Board of Education of $50,000 to comply with the act of the legislature donating money to townships that vote a school tax.