HOW TO CULTIVATE THE WEED. Lessons in the Tobacco Farm. Out-

lines of the Process. South Carolina tobacco, as a rule, has been best adapted for high grade wrappers and for smoking tobacco. These require the best grades naturally, and the curing also has had much to do with the high prices that have been paid for South Carolina tobacco. Tobacco can be cured in two ways, by cutting the leaves and curing on wires as the leaves ripen, and also by cutting down the stalk, leaves and all, and curing differently somewhat from the wire or steel process. It has been the rule in Darlington and Florence counties to cure on the sticks and wires, but this may perhaps be changed, as the large manufacturers are now urging that tobacco shall be stalk cured. This mode of curing is deemed so much more desirable by the manufacturers that some of them have instructed their local buyers to adhere, as strictly as possible, to purchasing stalked cured tobacco for them. The buyers of wrappers have been particularly instructed to purchase stalk-cured tobacco, and the manufacturers say that a test of this will clearly convince all of the superiority of this to the wire-cured tobacco, and they prophesy the early abandonment of the curing by

If it is desired to cure on the wires the leaves are taken from the plant as they riper, care being taken not to gather green leaves. These are placed in baskets and conveyed to the curing barns and there strung on the wires, four to six inches apart, on each point according to size of leaf. Extra care must again be taken to avoid bruising or otherwise damaging the leaves. The sticks are then hung in the barns on tier poles, about twelve inches apart, beginning at the top of the barn and filling it. When the barn is filled, which must be done on the day the wood is consumed, close the ventilators, start a slow fire in the furnace and gradually raise the temperature to 980 or 950 Fahrenheit. Hold the temperature at this heat for twelve hours, which will toughen the leaf, then advance the heat 2° an hour until one hundred is reached. Again hold the temperature stationary for tw-lve hours, then open ventilators and let the heat remain at 100 o for six hours, when the sweat will be sufficiently dried off and the tobacco will be sufficiently colored to again advance the heat. Then advance the heat 234° per hour until 140° is reached in a sixteen-foot barn, and 150° is reached in a twenty-foot barn. Hold at this temperature until the leaf is killed or cured, which will usually be in about twelve hours.

Close ventilators now and advance at 214 2 to 50 per hour until 1700 is reached, then hold the ten p rature until the stems or stalks are cured, waich will be about in eighty hours from the time the barn was filled. Then open the doors and the ventilators and let the barn cool. When the tobacco becomes soft enough to fold the leaf so as not to break the small fibres in the leaf, then take the wires down, strip off the leaves and carry them to the pack house and bulk it down, turning the tips of the leaves in and the butts out. Care must here be taken not to have the tobacco in too high "case" when it is taken down and bulked, and that causes it to redden and mold, which distracts materially from the value of the tobacco.

The same process of curing can be successfully followed in stalk curing. As stated before, some of the large manufacturers prefer stalk cared tobacco, but there is no reason why careful attention should not produce equally satisfactory results by curing with the wire process. Careful reflection and talks with Darlington and Floren county planters indicate decidedly that this is the case. When tobacco is properly cured it seems that it is evidently cured as well in one of these ways as it is in the other, and the highest prices have been paid for wire cured tobacco during the past two seasons. Stalk curing can only be successfully done when all the leaves ripen at the same time, and this may or may not be the case. For some reason, the large manufacturers, some be well for him to make the experiment for himself and test the comparative value of the two processes. Let him remember, in either case, that he cannot be too careful when he commences curing his tobacco.

After the tobacco has been cured and packed away or "bulked down" in the pack barn it should remain in this condition until it is decided to sall it. When the planter decides to carry his tobacco to the warehouse for sale he should have everything carefully propared beforehand. While the tobacco is in the pack barn it should be carefully graded. and this is not hard to learn. This is done by carefully assorting the leaves of uniform size, color and texture in separate pil Then the leaves must be tied up in "hands of from six to twelve leaves in each hand In arranging or assorting these different grades it is important that each grade be kept separate and distinct. The different grades may be hung on the stick or may be bulked as the planter may prefer. It is not a difficult process to grade tobacco properly, as the leaves that most resemble each other are not hard to get together. The colored hands take to tobacco oulture naturally, and seem to like it very much. In several-instances among the planters of Darlington and Flor-ence counties colored men do the grading entirely after having had some experience in curing and bulking the tobacco.

Tobacco is not sold as is any other agricultural product in South Carolina. After the farmer has graded it he carries it to the nearest and best warehouse. The proprietor meets him and his tobacce, along with any other that may have been carried to the warehouse that day, is placed in piles all over the floor, each pile belonging to a different owner, whose name is placed on it. When everything is really the auctioneer commences work, the buyers gather around, and the liveliest kind of bidding is seen. The name of the highest bidder and the number of pounds of tobacco in each pile he buys is attached to a card, and the sellers may accept or reject any bid that is made. The auctioneer continues until every lot has been sold, and after this has been done the buyers and sellers get together for a settlement.

It has been thoroughly and practically demonstrated that tobacco culture in South Carolina is a success. The planters of Darlington and Florence counties have established this fact, and they have had difficulties in doing so. At no time has the work been easy, and at many stages it was most discouraging. There is no doubt that great care must be taken in almost every detail of tobacco culture, but, on the other hand, there is no doubt but that great rewards are in store for those who make th effort. It is, beyond question, the moneyed erop for South Carolina, and the fact that it requires great care and attention should only be an incentive to ambitious planters. It well repays every effort bestowed upon it, and for these very reasons it can never be a common erop. Small crops of five acres that were carefully attended to and properly cultivated have in several cases yielded much handsomer results than fifty acres planted in cotton. Let what was said in the first one of these letters be repeated here, and this will explain, it is hoped, once more why it is best to be careful. "Now common sense is worth just as much in tobacco culture as it is anywhere else. These letters, it is hoped, have shown why tobacco culture should be carefully done, but they need excite no fears with any farmer who is willing to take pains with what he does. Use the right seed, handle carefully to keep the leaves from being henisad kill the insects to save your tobacco. cure carefully and properly to get the money for your work, and the entire secret is before those who can and will make the test. --Charleston, S. C. News and Courier.

Don't Lick Stamps.

"Don't lick postage stamps," is the advice of an English medical journal. These are the reasons given: They pass through many hands, fr. a the manufacturer to the office boy. They are torn off, folded and carried about through post-offices in dis-case-stricken b califies, and sometimes car-ried in mail bags dirties than anything. They may give you dightherts, small-pox, or scarled-lever. They have on tap any kind of disease that you call for. Trerefore don't lick them. Muster them with a wet sponge."

No More Dime Novels.

In the Florida House of Representatives, Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill to prevent the publication or sale of any book that purports to be the life or history of an outlaw.

WITHIN OUR STATE.

TORRENTS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A Saw Mill Swept Away on Beaver Mountain -- Crops Damaged.

News reached Murphy of a terrible cloud burst at Ballew, about six miles from there. The deluge broke on Beaver mountain sending a torrent of water down either side. The water came rushing down this side, sweeping away everything in its path until the water was eighteen inches deep in James Price's house. Cunningham's sawmill and large dam were completely washedaway. Fencing, trees and huge rocks were swept away, leaving a bare track. Hail also fell until it was shoe top deep. The stones were as large as partridge eggs. The damage to vegetation will run up to thousands of

The Confederate Monument Photographed.

The immense veil of the monument has been lifted, and a magnificent picture was taken of it for the Monumental Association. The daring feat of unveiling the monument and replacing the veil was done by two linemen of the new electric works. They climbed to the top by the rope that held the veil, not knowing as a certainty that the rope would not give way and dash them to pieces on the ground below. But the deed was done, and the veil readjusted ready for the unveiler, Julia Jackson Christian, granddaughter of the noble Stonewall Jackson, to lift, and leave to view for all ages this live memento to the dead heroes of North

W. U. T. Co. in Contempt.

Papers were served on the Western Union Telegraph Company by the railroad commission in three more cases to show why it is not guilty of contempt and should not be fined. One of the cases is for a telegram sent from Laurinburg to Elizabeth City, and one is for a telegram sent from Edenton to Reidsville. In the latter case the company declined to receive the telegram at its regular office and forced the sender to send it from its private office at a cost of 65 cents instead of 25. These three cases and one other brought last week are all set for hearing May 31.

Fatal Fight Over Two Dogs.

Near McAdenville, a fatal cutting scrape occurred between Jno. Perkins and Thos. Alexander. Perkips was cut by Alexander, and was disembowcled, the intestines being severed. The chances are the wounds will prove fatal. The fight occurred over the killing of two dogs.

Hoke Secrest in Prison.

Hoke Secrist, the wife and child murderer, of Burke county, was brought to the State penitentiary on Friday to begin a term of twenty years. He came near being lynched at Monroe, where he had to wait several hours for the Atlanta special. ---

to H. G. Ewart as judge of the new western criminal circuit.

Near Winston, lives a man who has passed his 105th year, and who can still do a good day's work in the field.

"Jim" Elms has long been known as one of Pineville's best farmers. He eclipsed his record last year. He made 32 bales of cotton on 26 acres, the bales averaging over 500 pounds.

The Statesville Landmark says that for the year ending May 1st there were 28 interments in the cemetery there. Of this number only 16-8 adults and 8 children-were from Statesville, the others being from the country.

A fine salmon was caught at Milburnie, on Neuse river, six miles from Raleigh, and was brought to that city. Unusually large numbers of shad are being caught there. Two fine shad were caught in a little stream, Walnut creek, a mile from Raleigh. It is the first time this ever occurred.

The case of State vs. William Gadbury, alias Will Craig. for the murder of Lessie Carter, last month, was disposed of at Raleigh. Gadbury was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged at Yadkin- tal returned to them last week, although the ville Monday, July 8th. All the par- transfer, involving at least \$12,000.000, was ties are negroes.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Revised Figures Show, for Seven Months, a Total Crop 9,482,913.

Complete and revised statements furnished the Department of Agriculture, by all the railway and water transportation companies, of cotton movement from the Southern States to ports and Northern and Eastern points from the beginning of the season to April 1st, 1835, together with returns made by the department's country agents of the amount of cotton remaining on plantations and in interior towns on April 1st, and the amounts reported by mills as bought from September 1st to April 1st, show as follows.

Total railway movement, 9,495,137; remaining on plantations, etc., 384,880; bought by milis, 602,894 Total crop, 9,482,913. In addition to the above mill purchases are to be added 11,965 bales bought by Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina mills from States in which their mills are not located, also 10,001 bales bought by Virginia and 13,266 bales bought

646,128 bales reported by the Southern mills as bought from September 1st, 1894, to April No deduction has been made of cotton remaining on plantations and in interior towns on September 1st, 1894.

by Kentucky mills, all of which are included

in the railway movement, making a total of

SHOT HER FATHER DEAD. Hands the Ring to His Bride With Bloody Hands.

At Covington, Ga., J. T. Estes, a farmer of considerable wealth, was killed Sunday afternoon by Will Greet, a young man 23 years old, Near Newton. Green was at the time running away with a daughter of Estes and had reached Harwell's residence, intending for Harwell, who is a minister, to perform the ceremony. Just as he had stepped out of the buggy, he saw Estes and his son coming down the road. Green stopped and Estes and son came up. Green shot Estes just above the beart, killing him, and also fired twice at the son, but without re-sult. Greek then proceeded to Broughtonville, where he and Miss Estes were married. The Covington Sheriff received a telegram stating that a reward of \$250 is offered for the capture of Green. Both parties live in Morgan county. just over the line from

Sam'l. L. Rogers Appointed.

The appointment of Sam'i L hogers of Macon, deputy and acting collector to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth North Carolina district, was announced by the President at Washington on Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

At Newburyport, Mass., on Monday, the 10 per cent. reduction in wages at the Peabody Mills, made January 19, 1895, were

Governor Morton has signed Assemblyman Lawson's New York City police magistrates bill, which legislates the New York police justices out of office.

At Providence, R. I., all the Olneyville mills were closed Saturday for an indefinite period. The manufacturers say they will re-main closed until the operatives quit agita-tion and the Atlantic Mills strikers surrender. Ten thousand working people are idle.

At St. Louis, Mo., State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was murdered while asleep in bed by Maud Lewis at her home. The woman half crazed over the deed, is strapped to a cot in the prisoners' cell at the city hospital. The Treasury estimate for the income tax is now twenty millions and it is expected that the supreme court will certainly

as much of the law as was left by the former

decision, if not do better than that, The following designations of reserve agents for North Carolina banks were made at Washington: For the Gastonia First National, the United States National, New York; for the Washington First National, the Importers and Traders' National, New York, and the Merchants' National, Baltimore,

One hundred new men went to work at the Pocahontas (Va.) mines on Menday which enabled the company to get out about onehalf of its usual product. The Richmond Blues arrived to relieve some of the soldiers who have been on duty ten days. At a meeting Saturday of the Democratic county central committee at Kankakee, Ill.

it was decided not to call a convention. Six

delegates were selected to represent the com-mittee at the Springfield Convention. They were given no instructions, but lean towards An incb of snew fell at Oshkosh, Wis., Sunday night and the themometer was at Great damage has been done the early fruit, berries and gardens. Winter wheat and early core have suffered to a con-

siderable extent. It is probable a large acreage will have to be replanted. At St. Louis, Mo., the brickmakers resumed work, the striking laborers having decided to return on the old scale of wages. No disturbances were reported at any of the yards, and the strike ended as quietly as it began. The hod-carriers' strike continues, and as a consequence building operations are suspended a ! nearly 4,000 mechanics idle,

New England interests continue to become identified more and more with the South. An important move has been made by the Whitin Machine Company, of Whitinsville Mass., and the Kitson Machine Company, of Lowell, in creating a general Southern agen-cy with headquarters in Charlotte. These companies will be represented in the South by the D. A. Tompkins Company.

At Woseling, W. Va., notices were posted Saturday night and Monday morning in all departments of the Riverside Iron Company, and also of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, of an advance of 10 per cent, in wages our all day work and a corresponding advance in piece work. The advance will affect over six thousand men in the employ of the two concerns, which are now running on full time.

Last week for a few days the heat was intense at some points in the West. At Chicago on Friday the maximum was 90 degrees: at Indianapolis, 94; at Winona, Minn., 92: Lincoln, Neb., Des Moines, Iowa, and Madison, Wis., Friday was the bottest for the season ever before known. By Saturday evening the thermometer had dropped at these and many other points from 30 to 47 degrees.

At Baltimore, the strike of 4,000 coat makers, which begun ten days ago is practically settled. All will be at work in a day or two. The strikers were partially successful, An increase of 20 to 50 per cent, was agreed to by the manufacturers in lieu of the 50 per cent demanded. The strikers also obtained concessions from the contractors, were, they stated, as desirable as the increase in wages.

THE BANK STATEMENT. Loans Growing But Money Becoming

The New York Financier says of the past week:

A continuance of the boom in Wall street, which has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine of bulls, has had some effect on the statement made by the Associated Banks of this city for the week ending May 11th. Loans show a healthy expansion of over \$4 000 000, bringing the total for two weeks above \$8,000,000, with the chances decidedly in tayor of a still heavier increase before the spring season ends. But while the volume of loans is growing, money is also becoming more plentiful, as the increase of \$10,834,700 in deposit and \$3,836,525 in the total reserve shows This fact should not be lost sight of in the general satisfaction expressed over the reaction from the period of extreme fullness which has marked the past

The demand tot money during the week just ended has been practically from the South, a number of banks having made loans at rates believed to be not far from 4 per cent. It would be idle to claim that the country has thrown off entirely the effects of the panic, but the revival in business, judg ing from the reports made by the New York banks, has been more than satisfactory, and is cause for general congratulations. Not less than \$50,000,000 in American securities have gone to Europe this spring, and the decline in foreign exchange rates is the best proof that the tide has turned in our favor. The banks which advanced the \$30,000,000 in gold to aid the syndicate in its purchase of the last bond toan had 40 per cent. of the tonot made in time to be reflected in the current bank statement.

TOUGH MAY WEATHER.

Freeze and ice in New York, and Other States.

Dispatches from various parts of New York report a cold wave on Sunday with freezing temperature at many points. Ice formed in Rockland, Duchess and other counties fruit trees and early vegetables have been damaged to a considerable extent.

Westerr Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, were visited Sunday night by a heavy frost. The mercury dropped to 32 degress and in exposed places fee formed a quarter of an inch thick. Garden truck and grapes were injured, but it is thought no se rious damage was done to fruit, on account of the heavy foilage. The frost at points named means a large area where great damage has been done to fruit and vegetables. and possibly to wheat.

The whole Miami river valley in Onto was covered with a white frost Monday morning. Dispatches from north-astern Ouio report grapes, cherries, corn, jointed whear and all small fruits killed. Mercury was 4 degress

below freezing. TWELVE INCHES OF SNOW IN MICRIGAN. At Grayling Mich., a terrific spow storm set in Sunday and next morning the snow was 12 inches deep on the level, drifting bad-Frederick, Ossinike Lewiston, Menominee and Manistee had from 3 to ? inches of snow The frost did no damage to fruit trees at Grand Haven, and it is believed that gen-erally throughout the State the fruit has wcaped serious injury.

ALL QUIET AT THE MINES. Soldiers Are Nearly Tired Out with

Their Rough Service. A dispatch from Boanoke, Va , says Everything is quiet in the coal fields The Southwest company began paying off their men on Saturday afternoon. Those living in the company's houses will not be paid until they vacate. Only a few men have arrived. The troops are having rough guard service and many of them are getting worn out. More troops or reliefs are probable unless the situation improves. The latter is more likely as the expenses are already very heavy and Major Simons is not disposed to ask for rein-forcements unless it is absolutely necessary.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

The following are the weekly Liverpool cotton statistics: Total sales for the week, 46,000. American 42,000; trade takings, ineleding forwarded from ship side 65,000; actual export 5,000; total import 75,000, American 69,000; total stock 1,689,000. American 1,572,000; total affoat 118,000, American 110,-000; speculators took 3,700; exporters 2,600.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS

CONVENE AT WASHINGTON.

The Presentation of Reports. Some Interesting Figures.

The first session of the Southern Baptis Convention was held Friday morning at the First Baptist church, on Sixteenth street at

Washington, D. C. Judge Haralson was unanimously re-chosen president of the Convention, which office he has filled since 1889.

Among the most interesting reports were the following: T. P. Bell, corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Sabbath school board, presented his report. It showed that the receipts have been \$53,034, as against \$48,539 last year. This does not include \$4,975 received from the "Missionary Day" collections in the Sunday schools. Aid has been given to schools in Texas, Arkansas, Miseissippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida. North Carolina (State Convention), Western North Carolina, North Georgia and Tennes-see. The board recommended the appointment of a committee on young people's work, and the report was referred to committees on Sabbath schools and young people's

The work of the foreign mission board was presented by R. T. Willingham, correspond-ing secretary, and referred to committees on Pagan fields and financial policy. The total amount given for the cause in the past year was over \$129,000,but expenses for collecting it in the States reduced the receipts of the board to \$125,417. This was more by \$20,-000 than the receipts of the previous year, and \$15,000 more than any previous year, except, of course, the centennial year. Of all the money received by the board, 92 cents of the dollar went to the missionaries. Only and this includes also the cost of the Wo-men's Missionary Union in Baltimore. The Woman's Missionary Union raised \$5,397 toward liquidating the debt of the foreign board, and the State societies contributed to the general fund \$24,933. The debt of the board has been reduced from \$30,000 to less than \$20,000. At the close of the year there were in the foreign mission field 85 thurches, 114 out-stations, 91 missionaries, 30 ordained natives, 59 unordained native workers, mem-ship 3,493, Sabbath school pupils 1,503, 22 houses of worship, 15 day schools with 707 pupils. The natives contributed \$6,459.

L T. Tichenor reported for the home mission board as follows: Missionaries 425, increase 44, and more than in any year of the poard's history; baptized 5,921, increase 1,-451, and 572 more than have been baptized in any one year since the organization of the Convention; cash receipts \$88,640, being \$15,-899 larger than last year and greater than previous year except the centennial. board began this year with a debt of

\$6,763, May 1st it had been reduced to \$1,100.

The general statistics of the Convention were given in a compilation made by Secretary Lansing Burrows. It showed the fellowing totals: District Associations 702; ordained ministers 9,907; churches 17,803; members (white) 1,431.041; colored churches 12,838; membership 1,317,190; aggregate member-ship 2,748,171.

SECOND DAY.

The second lay's proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention were begun with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lofton. The report of the committee on tithing was

read by Rev. F. M. Ellis, of Brooklyn. The port among other things said : "Great as has been the success of the Conntion for the past fifty years, her discouragements and struggles have at times been such as to test the faith and endurance of her most faithful friends and staunchest leaders in the very crucible of financial embarrassments. These oft-repeated embarrassments were not caused for want of numbers nor for want of wealth. We have the numerical strength, the intelligence and the wealth. These off-recurring embarrassments are evidently the natural results of our defective "Your committee believe that full relief need not be hoped for until our church members individually and voluntarily adopted the scriptural systematic plan of paying to

God at least one-tenth of their income. Then we believe the means will be available for all the purposes of Christ's kingdom.' We are sons and daughters of God, not slaves and serfs. What duty can be more plain, simple, just and practical than God's law of the tenth? All can give a tenth, no matter how poor. Is not this law as important as it ever was? Consecrating wealth is concentrating power. If a tenth of the Jew's income and a seventh of his time was not too much to ask of him, is it too much to ask of the Christian? Is ours a lower standard than was the Jew's? Will the Christian excuse himself for what was robbery of God in a Jew? The tenth is sacredly God's before aught is claimed for ourselves or for others. "Your committee recommends the alopting of the tithing system, and that our several State Conventions, district associations, the easters, churches and missionary societies increase their efforts to educate our peo-

ple in paying systematically to God not less than one-tenth of their income. The discussion of the report of the committee on tithing was opened by Rev. E. Y. Millins, of Baltimore. He said that hard times did not cause depleted missionary treasuries: depleted missionary treasuries

caused hard times. Rev. G-orge A. Lofton, of Nashville, said that the a loption of the tithing system was the one great need of the Southern Baptist Convention at the present juncture. He stated that the best way to make the system effective was for the preachers in the constituency of the Convention to lead in the matter of tithings. Of many thousands of eases he never knew one who made tithing the rule of Christian giving who was not abundantly blessed. The resolution was adopted: also one offer-

ed by Rev. Purser, cailing upon the preachers to use their best efforts to secure the a loption of the tithing system by the mem-

bers of their churches. The report of the Sunday school board was read by Rev. W. B. Crumpton, secretary of the Alabama State mission board. The committee commended the policy and work of the Sunday school board. The report was a lopted without discussion. Riv. J. L. White, of Georgia, reported from the committee on Young People's Work, recommend-ing that churches organize Young People's Societies, to be under the control of the churchet; that pastors hold the societies in close sympathy with the work of the Southern Baptist Convention; and that the Sunday school board be requested to furnish such literature as will be helpful in carrying out these purposes.

A report of the work in Japan and China was submitted in which it was recommended t at money be appropriated for the translation of the Bible into the languages of the

After transaction of some minor and routine ousiness the Convention adjourned.

TRIBD DAY.

The Southern Baptist Convention resembled President Haralson in the chair. J. J. Taylor. of Mobile, submitted the report of the committee on the financial policy of the foreign missions board, recomnending that the sum of \$136,900 be raised or the work next year, apportioned as follows Alibama \$19,800, Arkansas \$2,400, Western Arkansas and Indian Territory \$600. District Columbia \$1,200, Florida \$1,800, Georgia 8,000, Kentucky \$18,000, Louisiana \$2,400, Maryland \$13,200, Mississippi \$6,000, Missouri \$9 000. North Carolina \$9,000. South Carolina \$13,900, Tennessee \$7,200, Texas \$15,000. Virginia \$21,000, other States \$600. Secretary Willingham announced that in he fifty years of the existence of the Southern Baptist Convention its constituency had contributed \$1,800,000 to the cause of foreign missions, and the board had sent three huntred and ten missionaries into the field. In the afternoon the delegates from Georgia. and their friends, were taken to Mount Vernon by Secretary Hoke Smith.

At the meeting of the Women's Missionary the Southern Bantist Conver the louiswing officers were elected for the Possibert Mess Fannie Heek, of North

Carolina, Mrs Annie W. Armstrong, Baltimore, corresponding secretary; Miss Martine, of Bastimore, recording secretary: Mrs. Loundes, Bastimore, treasurer. All these theti as were unanimous. Vice presidents: Arkansas Mrs. B. B. Chipley, Fiorida; M. s. M. E. Wright, Georgia; M. s. E. S. Broadus, Keniucky, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Maryland; Mrs. Aven Mississipoi Mrs W F. Eliott, Mis-

souri; Mrs. James A. Briggs, North Carolina; Mrs. A. C. S. Jackson, Tennessee; Miss M. L. Cuker, South Carolina; Mrs. A. M. Gwathney, Virginia; Mrs. F. B. Davis, Texas; Miss Com

prere, Indian Territory; Mrs. Tucker, North Carolina.

More than 3000 people were present at the evening session, which began at 7:30 o'clock.

The first business was the reading of the

report of the board of home missions, by Secretary Burrows, which dealt with the work of religious education among the native

work of religious education among the hard-white population of this country.

At the conclusion of the reading of the re-port, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atianta, Ga., addressed the convention on the subject. He referred to the separation between the Northern and Southern sections of the church and said there were still some people, both in the Southern and Northern parts of the Baptist Church who insisted upon trying to re galvanize dead issues and intended them to exist as a sort of monument to the defeat-ed party. This Convention, however, he said, had nothing to do with couthern poli-ties. He spoke of the history of the board and said the first missionary work the Southern States had done was to aid the struggling city thurches in the North and that the First Church in Washington had its start in life with tunds from the missionary to ard the Southern Convention He touched on the development of the South which, he ecntended, was not the outgrowth of outside influence, assume people pretended to believe, but was the work of Southern affort and Southern heart and all they needed was upital and technical skill and these they were gerting as well as they could from the best brains and blood of the New England States and the boundless Northwest. After routine business the Convention

THE NEXT SENATE.

How it Will Stand With Delaware's

Result Uncertain. Delaware having been the last state in which a United States Senator remainded to be elected, the Senate roster for the opening of the Fifty-feurth Congress is now complete. Omitting the second Delsware senato ship, the Senate, politically, will be composed as follows: Republican, 42; Demo-crats. 39 Populists, 6. The membership of the next Senate is as follows:

Alabama-John T. Morgan, D; James L Pugh, D. Arkansas-James K. Jones, D; James H. Berry, D. California-George C. Perkins, R. Stephen M. White, D. Colorado -Henry M. Teller, B. Elward G. Wolcott, R. Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, R. Or-ville H. Pratt, R. Delaware—George Gray, D: (disputed). Fiorida-Samuel Pasco, D; Wilkinson Call, D. Georgia-John B. Gor-don, D: Augustus O. Broon, D. Idaho-Fred T. Dubois, R; George L. Shoup, R. Illineis—Shelby M. Cullom, R. John M. Pal-mer, D. Indiana—Daniel W. Voorhees, D; David Turpie, D. Iowa-Wm. D. Allison, R. John H. Gear, R. Kansas-Wm. A. Peffer, F: Lucien Baket, R. Kansas-Wm. A. Petter, F: Lucien Baket, R. Kentucky-Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D. William Lindsy, D. Louisiana-Doneison Caffery, D. Newton C. Blanchard, D. Maine-Eugene Hale, R; William P. Frye, R. Maryland-Arthur P. Gorman, D. Charles H. Gilleron D. Macco. Gorman, D. Charles H. Gibson, D. Massachusetts—George F. Hoar, R. Henry C. Lodge, R. Michigan—James McMillan, R; Julies C. Burrows, R. Minnessota—Cush-man K. Davis, R; Knute Nelson, R. Missisppi-James Z. George, D; Edward C. Walt-D. Missouri-Francis M. Cockrell, D; orge G. Vest. D. Montana-Lee Mantle, Thomas Curter, R. Nebraska-William V Allen, P.; John M. Thurston, R. Nevada —John P. Jones, P.; W. Hiam M. Stewart, P. New Homishire—William E. Chandler, R; Jaco H. Grillage, R. New Jersey-James Smith, Jr., D. William J. Sewell, R. New York-Davil B. Hill, D; Elward Murphy. Jr., D. North Carolina-Marion Butler, P. J. C. Pritchard, Republican, North Davota-Hurry C. Hansbrough, R. -Juo.Sherman, R; Cal-Wm V Ponel D. Ohio vin S. Brice, D:Oregon-John H. Mitchell, R; George W. M. Beide, R. Pennsylvania-J. Donald Cameron, R. Matthew S. Quay, R. Rhode Island-Nelson W.Aldrich, R; George P. Wetmore, R. South Carolina -- John L. M. Irby, D; Benjamin F. Tillman, D. South Dakota-Richard P. P. ttierew, R; Jas. H. Kyle, P. Tennessee -Isham G. Harris, D.Win, B.Bate, D. Texas -Roger Q. Mills, D.; H. Chilton, D. Vermont Virginia-John W. Daniel, D; Thomas S. Martin, D. Washington-Watson C. Squire, R: John L. Wilson, R. West Virginia-Charles J. Faukner, D. Stephen B. Eikins, Wisconsin-William B. Vilas, D; John L. Mitchell, D. Wyoming-Francis E. Warren, R: Clarendon D. Clarke, R.

COTTON THAT IS PLANTED. Government Report Makes a Change

In the Market. The cotton report as consolidated by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the month of May relates to the progress of cotton planting and the contempleted acreages. The amount of proposed breadth planted prior to the first of May was 78.5 per cent, against 81.6 last year and 85.3 the ear before, which is ten points lower than the acreage usually planted at that date. The returned estimates of the area of planted States are as follows: North Carolina 55; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 79; Florida, 95; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 84; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee 79. The delay is caused principally by a cold, backward spring; while in some sections it was the result of dry weather. The indications at present point to about the usual acreages in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, and a reduction in the States of Mississ.ppi, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee.

COMPARISONS OF THIS YEAR'S ACREAGE WITH LAST.

At New York, on Friday, cotton contracts opened steady, but quiet at about the closing prices of previous day and then eased off 2 3 points under a very small transaction. The sales at noon were 41,000. All forenoon the market was a waiting one. ' Promptly at 19 o'clock the bureau report was read, showing the proportion planted of the contemplated area to be 78.5 against 81.6 last year. The mark t immediately broke 3 points. It was argued that with 81.6 planted last year, a record breaking crop was raised, and notwithstanding the great amount of talk about an unproportions senson the difference between this year's and last year's planting is only 3

As Bradstreet Sees It. Bradstreet's report says of last week:

The week brought distinct, and, in some instances, even more pronounced evidences of improvement in businesss, notwithstandthe increase of the wave of industrial discontent and strikes for higher wages always the accompaniment of an upward tendency of prices. Some little gain in demand for either dry goods, plantation supplies, or in collections (which is most significant), is announceed by two-thirds of all cities reporting. Savannah expects pext week's carnival to stimulate demand, and Augusta states factors are asking for less money than a year ago Merchants at Memphis, Charleston, Chattanooga, Atlanta have experienced a better demand, but at Birmingham, New Orleans, and Galveston business remains quiet or un-Cotton goods are not neving very active-

ly at the advances; buyers have supplied themselves at lower figures. Popular lines of prints are relatively ac-tive. First orders for dress woollens for fall delivery have been taken, but demand is moderate. Woollen machinery is fairly employed, Wool is quiet. Prices at the interior being above views of manufacturers, and stocks at eastern markets being in light supply.

Commercial failures do not equal last year's. The liabilities in five weeks ending May 2 were \$10,905,971, of which \$4,188,06 were of manufacturing and \$6,552,110 of trading concerns. Last year for the same weeks the liabilities were \$14,758,467, of which \$5,662,210 were of manufacturing and \$8,560,315 of trading concerns. The failures last week were 227 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 42 last year.

End of Delaware's Deadlock. The Delaware Legislature adjourned sine

die on Friday without having elected a United States Senator. In joint session 211 ballots were taken, the first ballot having been taken on January 15, and there was at least one ballot on every day since that date, Sundays excepted. Just prior to the adjournment Speaker McMullin, of the House, declared Henry A. Dupont elected Senator. McMullin's declaration will, it is claimed, as a cround for contest in the United States

THE LATEST NEWS.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Southern Dots. Commissioner Miller designated Samuel Rogers, chief deputy, to take charge of the office of the Fifth North Carolina Internal Revenue district, at Asheville, N. C., and act as collector tintil a successor to Collector Melvin E. Carter, who died Sunday, shall

have been appointed by the President. A number of banks in Georgia, the Caro-linas and Tennessee are borrowing in New York, and are paying an average of 4 per cent, for money to mature in October, with agreement covering renewal at that time. It is understood that several of the Mass chusetts mili men who were lately in the

South have decided to build mills. At Opelika, Ala., J. F. Adams, the leading gents' furnisher in east Alabama, made an signment. His liabilities and assets are at present unknown, though they will be large, The State Bankers Association, at Jackson. Miss., adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, resolutions opposing the free coinage

The last step in the contested Governorship of Tennessee was taken at Nashville on Thursday when Governor Peter Turney took the oath of office to serve another two years. The inauguration took place at noon and was witnessed by a large crowd.

Chairman Dudley has called a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic party of Texas to be held at Dallas on May 27 for the purpose of defining the position of the party on silver. He says that the issue must be met now and the party united for action next year.

The corpse of E. D. Hatcher, formerly of Fort Vailey, Ga., was sent to that place for interment. Mr. Hatcher fell dead at Jacksonville, Fla., as he was taking leave of his affisheed, Miss Daisy Whistler, upon whom he had been calling. Heart disease was the the cause of his death.

At Nashville, George Childres, eashier of the defunct Second National bank, of Columbia, Tenn., entered a plea of guilty to the charge of misappropriation, misapplication and embezzlement of funds of the bank and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Kings county prison, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington.

The Treasury gold reserve jumped \$3,500, 000 on Friday, standing at the close of business at \$95,039,868. The gold came from the

Belmont-Morgan syndicate. The President made public the rules to overn examinations in the internal-revenue service, which was placed under the civil service regulations on December 12th last. One of the most important provisions authorizes transfers from one classified internal revenue collection district to another, and from any classified internal revenue collection district to a bureau in the Treasury Department in which business relating to the internal revenue is transacted, and also from such a bureau in the Treasury Department to such a district upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury and the certification of the commission.

--Labor.

Over 900 wage earners in the mills at Norristown and Bridgeport, Pa., are in idleness owing to strikes at the Woodstock Woolen Mills,in Norristown and the shut down of the entire large plant of the Jas. Leesons Co., in Bridgeport. The weavers asked for a restoration of a twenty per cent reduction. The Company offered to restore 10 per cent, but this was refused.

At Sheboyogan, Wis., the Tanners' strike is at an end. The men have returned to work at the restoration of the half out made in their wages in 1892. The wood workers will return to work in a few days.

Legislative.

A our to prevent notels or any public resorts from discriminating against colored people passed the New York Assembly. The Lexow greater New York bili has been ost in the Sanate on the final passage by a rote of yeas, 14; noes, 15. A motion to reonsider the vote was tabled.

ting \$200,000 for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. A motion to reconsider was en-In the Florida Senate on Friday a memorial was adopted asking Congress to increase

Crime.

John Ninney, colored, the leader of a gang of safe-blowers who did about a dozen jobs in Knoxville, Tenn., was sentenced to thirteen years in the penitentiary in the criminal court.

At Jersey City, N. J., the jury in Ging rourder case rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree. Ging, who killed his sweetheart, Ciara Arnheim, said as the verdict was announced : "That suits me." The date of execution will be fixed May 20.

Foreign.

The imprisoned New York newspaper correspondent. Fuentes, has been released in

from Shanghai that ratifications of the peace treaty between China and Japan were exchanged at Chee Foo on Friday. The Exposition.

The London Morning Post is informed

At Hartford, Conn., the committee on manufactures reported in the senate a resolution regarding the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, Ga. It provides that Governor Coffin shall appoint six commissioners, three men and three men, to arrange for a representation of Conpecticut's industries at the Atlanta exposition, September 15th to December 31, 1896. The sum of \$7,600 is named to be appropriated as expenses. Disasters, Accidents, Fatalities.

The Cain House, the largest hotel at Moristown, Tenn., was burned on Wednesday. Oscar Woodson, a fourteen year old boy,

Loss \$8,000; insured. who lived with his parents about four miles north of Rutledge, Ala., was drowned while bathing in Patsaliga creek. There were four other boys with Oscar at the time, and all the others could swim.

Three men were killed by an explosion of natural gas in a Chicago lodging house Saturday. Nine badly burned persons were rescued, four of whom will die.

Mortnary. At London, the Right Hon. Robert Peels Bart, eidest brother of Ex-Speaker Peel, died, 73 years of age.

The South African Republic, so icalled, has an area of 113,000 miles, the exact size of Arizona.

Cheap Telephones are Coming. At Memphis, Tenn., the Southern Standard Telephone Company, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, to operate in Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas, has been organized. The Southern organization is a branch of the Standard Telephone Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, with headquarters in New York. It is proposed to enter into competition with the companies now performing like service, and a considerable reduction in rates is likely.

The Cotton Visible.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,005,258 bales, of which 3,617,002 bales are American, against 3,656,816 bales and 3,016,616 bales respectively last year Receipts of cotton last week at all interior towns, 23,314 bales; receipts from the plants. tions, 24,475 bales; crop in sight, 9,461,09

THE MARKETS.

THE MINICION	- 1
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super may 3 15 (43 40; winter wheat patents 3 60 a 3 %; spring wheat patents 3 80 g 4 00. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Middling 3 19-32. Futures—C. sed very steady. Sales 12,000. American 11,500.

May and June 3 37s to Decemer and January 3 41v; January and February 3 45r. NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES. Cotton starty. Midding appeals by Middling Gul., 700 Futures closed

steady. Sales 61,400 bales. 6 55@56 May..... 6 62/464 June July 6 60:651 August September 6 68:669 October November. 6 76 277 December 6 8168 January 6 86 287 NAVAL STORES. WILMINGTON, N. C. - Besin steady, strained, 1 15; good stranged, 1 20 Sources turpentine,

steady at 25%. The firm at 115, could the penting straty, ha. , 1 D; son 100, virgin, CHARLESTON S. C.—1 arrentine duli at 28% Rosin—Good strained firm at \$1.05 Ak 6\$1 70 W W COTTON SEED OU.

New York .- Cotton seed on quiet and steady; crude 24 a 24 %; prime yell a 27. OCHARLOTTE COLTON MALEET [These figures to research process paid to WASSER Strict Good Middling ...

Good Middling 6166 M.idling..... Ting 3.... Steins.
M. oket steady.
CHARLESTON, S. C., COLON MARKET. Market firm, seriets as the ? in the Fally good ordan Y Pully low militing.

Midding Fally melding The Tennessee house of representatives by Good and and a vote of 61 to 30, rejected the bill appropria-NEW ORLFANS COTION SCHOOLS.

the duty on Iruit. The memorial passed by a vote or 15 to 13. The Senate is composed Cinel steady; site still i of 52 members, 31 of whom were Democrats.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. (EASTERN SESTELL)



Eastern Time at Columbia and Pts North No 36 No 10 No 35

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FAMOUS SHORT TURN WACON

Johnstons ..

Trea on Grantieville...

Ar. Au. 15'1

Lv.Columbia

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Ar.Savannah.

" Jacksonville



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