

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor

VOL. II.

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

DUNN, HART CO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

(\$1.00 Per Annum, in Advance)

NO. 50

THE SOUTHERN JURIST DEAD.

Chief Justice Fuller Announces the Death of Justice Lamar.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the United States Supreme Court met as usual at noon, the chief (between those of Justices Gray and Brown) draped in mourning, again told the story that between the announcement of the court and its assembling, there had passed away one of its members.



JUSTICE L. Q. C. LAMAR.

The death of Justice Lamar was not startling to his Associates, for they had realized when he left the city for the south that in all probability he would not resume his seat on the bench, yet it was unexpected, and a shock to them, for the last news they had from him was to the effect that he was improving and getting along quite well.

The bar and audience quarters of the court were filled when the justices filed into their places and the court opened. Chief Justice Fuller announced Justice Lamar's death in a few words, saying: "It again becomes my melancholy duty to announce the death of a member of this court. Justice Lamar died at Macon, Ga., Tuesday evening at 8:55 o'clock. No business will be transacted. The court will adjourn until Monday next."

Interfering With Uncle Sam.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In the United States Court Judge Simonon, on motion of Joseph H. Ganahl, counsel for H. M. Comer, receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia, issued an order requiring Sheriff Nance, of Abbeville county, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, and also an order forbidding him from interfering with the property of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad, which is leased and operated by the Georgia Central, or arresting or interfering with its conductors or trainmen.

The suit grows out of the arrest at Greenwood on Saturday last, by Sheriff Nance, of two trains of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad. The trains escaped from the sheriff, who threatened to arrest the first train that passed Greenwood again.

Notice of the order of court was telegraphed to Nance.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD SUITS.

They are Dismissed in the U. S. Supreme Court for Want of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court has dismissed for want of jurisdiction the application of the United States Circuit Court for the district of South Carolina to do likewise suits brought by the Northeastern Railway Company and Central Railway Company, against Walter et al., to enjoin these county officers from the collection of the tax imposed on railroads by the State.

The taxes were State, county and school taxes. The Tillman board of equalization assessed railroad property and it is claimed that this is unconstitutional. The question at issue has stirred up the railroad companies of the State, and has been made a political issue as well between the two wings of the South Carolina Democracy.

It is held that jurisdiction cannot be made to attach by combining various forms of tax in a number of counties, and thus swelling the total amount involved to about \$2,000, the amount necessary to take the case into the Federal Court. The merits of the case were not gone into. The opinion was given by Justice Brown.

THE SOUTHERN FAST MAIL.

The Item Restored and the R. & D. to Carry the Mail.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The postoffice commission reconsidered its decision at the last meeting and added \$196,684.22 for special fast mail facilities, but changed the route so as to run from Springfield, Massachusetts, via Washington and Atlanta to New Orleans, instead of by the Coast Line to Tampa, Florida; and therefore, it is stated that the Coast Line did not ask an extension of the facilities. The transfer of the fast mail advantages to Atlanta and Charlotte is largely due to Col. A. B. Andrews, of the Piedmont Air Line.

Senator Kenna Died Poor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has just become known that the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, died a very poor man. He left his widow in almost destitute circumstances, his long illness and its attendant expenses having consumed what little money he had saved from his salary. In order to provide for the widow and her large family the Virginia delegation in Congress met and united in a strong plea to President-elect Cleveland, asking him to appoint Mrs. Kenna postmistress at Charleston, W. Va., as soon as he enters the White House. The salary of the office is about \$2,500.

As Senator Kenna was one of the very few Cleveland men in the United States Senate it is thought probable that Mr. Cleveland will make the appointment.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE.

What They are Doing in the General Assembly.

Bills Upon Bills All Intended for the Good of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C.—16th day.—Senate. The bill to encourage the killing of panthers, wildcats, etc., in the counties of Buncombe, Yancey and Mitchell passed its third reading. The bill relative to the drainage of the swamps in Rowan and Davidson passed its third reading. The bill to give justices of the peace jurisdiction in cases of cruelty to animals passed its second reading. The bill to prevent bodies of men, known as detectives, from going armed in this State, after considerable discussion, passed its third reading.

House. Bills were introduced: To reduce tax on marriage licenses to \$1; to require water furnished through water works, for drinking purposes, to be filtered; to prohibit the sale of liquor in Lincoln county; to prohibit justices of the peace from holding office more than two terms; to make 6 per cent. the legal rate of interest; to make the defilement of a church a misdemeanor; to amend the constitution by abolishing the homestead. The bill to exempt Vance, Robeson and Anson counties from the operation of the opium law was taken up and passed. The bill repealing the act allowing surveyors' fees for laying off a homestead passed.

RALEIGH, N. C.—17th day.—Bills were introduced in the Senate: To repeal an act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Gaston county; to establish State banks of issue. The bill in relation to the running of daily trains on railroads, passed its third reading, with a slight amendment. The bill to pay solicitors an annual salary was taken up.

In the House: The bill to allow the people of Buncombe to vote for a judge and solicitor of the Criminal Court was defeated. Monro's charter was amended. The bill to create an additional cause of divorce came up and with an unfavorable report. It was promptly tabled. The Buncombe county road act, based on the Mecklenburg act, passed its readings. Mr. Vance's bill to forbid the shooting of live pigeons from traps came up with an unfavorable report and was killed. The bill to amend the law as to the sale of seed cotton in Mecklenburg was unanimously passed. The bill to create degrees of murder was taken up with a favorable report. It provides for two degrees. It provides: Sec. 1. All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, lying in wait, imprisonment, torture, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, burglary or other felony, shall be deemed to be murder in the first degree and shall be punished with death.

Sec. 2. All other kinds of murders shall be deemed murder in the second degree and shall be punished with imprisonment not less than four months in the county jail nor more than three years in the penitentiary. Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any alteration or modification of the existing form of indictment for murder, but the jury shall determine whether the crime is murder in the first or second degree, and if the prisoner confesses his guilt the court shall ascertain the crime by the verdict of a jury, upon examination of the testimony, and render judgment accordingly. Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to any crime committed prior to its ratification. The bill was then set for Thursday at noon. It is of great importance and will pass.

RALEIGH, N. C.—18th day.—A petition was introduced in the Senate that county commissioners shall not issue or recommend liquor license unless by a vote of the majority of the people. Bills were introduced to establish a Reformatory School; to incorporate the Durham & Charlotte Railroad Company; bill to amend the election law was tabled.

In the House bills were introduced to change the dividing line between Lincoln and Cleveland counties; to submit to the people of Stokes county the question of the sale of liquor; to require that in cases of assignments, a sworn statement of the cash value of property be filed with the clerk of the court and also a sworn statement that the amounts as stated in the preferences are justly allowed. There was a bill to incorporate the town of Kelford, in Bertie, which caused a good deal of merriment. On motion of the member from Bertie it was tabled. Then a bill to incorporate Kelford in that county came up and the member found that it was the Kelford bill from the table and the Roxabel bill took its place there. The town of Inander, in Buncombe county, was granted a charter, but the commissioners of the county were forbidden to give it authority to issue liquor licenses. The charter of the town of Waxhaw, in Union county, granted in 1889, was repealed. The bill granting the charter of the Raleigh & Western Railway came up as a special order. Mr. Adams asked its recommendation to the committee on internal improvements, in order that certain gentlemen interested in the bill could be heard. Another special order was then taken up, this being the bill to create two degrees of murder. This passed its second and third readings. The bill to require public officials of the counties to be in all cases responsible for funds lost when deposited in banks, and repealing the act which relieved them from responsibility in case of the failure of a bank in which such funds are deposited, passed its second and third readings. The bill to allow manufacturers to sell liquor made on premises by the quart failed to pass. The bill to restore the right to give and receive railway passes was taken up with an adverse report. An effort to table it failed and it was recommitted. It is said most of the Senators and members of the House favor it.

Cleveland Rides the Goat.

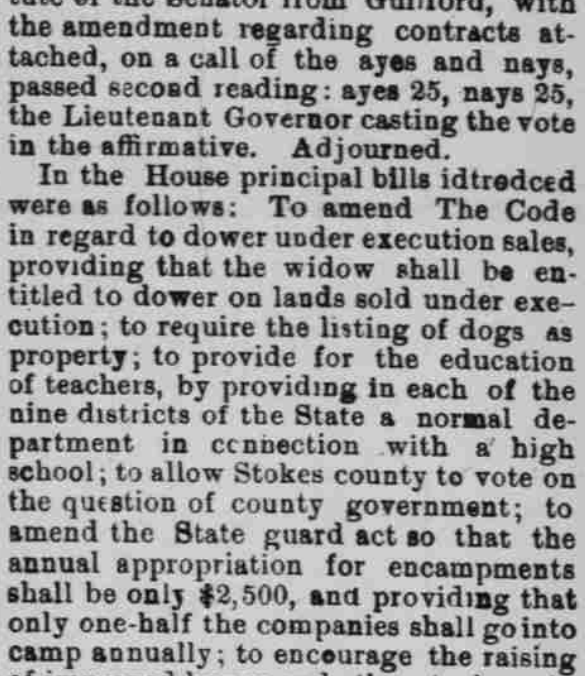
NEW YORK.—President-elect Cleveland was initiated into the Sigma Chi college fraternity. A badge of the fraternity was presented to him. It was accepted with great interest. The President-elect with an interest worthy of the enthusiasm of an undergraduate.

HE DIED PEACEFULLY.

Blaine's Long Sickness Is Ended at Last.

And He Has Passed Over That Dark River of Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock Friday morning. He passed a restless night and in the morning was very weak. Shortly before 9 o'clock a change for the worse occurred, and both physicians were hastily summoned and remained at his bedside until he died.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

His death was quiet and peaceful and he retained his consciousness until a few minutes before death.

His whole family, Miss Dodge and the trained nurses were at his bedside. Dr. Hyatt said that Mr. Blaine's death was due to sheer exhaustion. He was unwilling to make any statement regarding the exact cause of Mr. Blaine's death, but he had received the consent of the family.

The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wild-fire. Crowds gathered on the corners and visitors flocked to the house. Dr. Hamlin, who was passing the house at the time the announcement of death was made, at once entered and remained with the family some time.

Word was sent to the President immediately after his death. At 11:25 P. M. Secretary Hallford and Lieut. Parker, walked over to the Blaine mansion. The President showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster General Wanamaker followed the President.

To a reporter, Dr. Johnston said: "I was called Friday morning to the Blaine residence about 9:30 o'clock and found Mr. Blaine in a very exhausted condition. He had grown weaker during the early morning hours, and about 8:30 o'clock the nurse observed that his breathing was more difficult and his pulse more feeble than it had been. Dr. Hyatt was also sent for and arrived there about 9 o'clock. After my arrival Mr. Blaine continued to grow weaker very rapidly, his pulse becoming more feeble. He died at 11 o'clock. He was perfectly conscious up to within a few moments of his death, and recognized all those around him. He died without suffering."

The President had been warned of Mr. Blaine's approaching end, through press bulletins which informed him that Mr. Blaine could not live through the day. A few minutes later he received the announcement of his death. The cabinet was immediately notified. Secretary Foster, of the State Department, was at home preparing to leave town when he was notified by telephone of the ex-Secretary's death. He postponed his trip and ordered the State Department to be closed.

The President issued a proclamation announcing the death of Mr. Blaine and directing that on the day of the funeral all the executive departments at Washington should be closed; that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast, and that for thirty days the Department of State be draped in mourning.

A PALACE BURNED.

The \$700,000 Casino at St. Augustine Destroyed.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—A special from St. Augustine says: A fire, which started at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, in the Casino building, adjoining the Hotel Alcazar, razed substantially for about five hours, but was confined to that structure, which was badly gutted. The loss will probably reach \$100,000.

The fire was caused by a servant pulling down a gas fixture while attempting to light it. The flames spread rapidly around the northwest and south part of the top floor and soon communicated to the ball room on the second floor. There they were kept in check by the opening in the wall which leads to the Turkish bath.

The principal damage by fire is to the ball room, sleeping apartments and ball room roof, but the whole structure is deluged with water, and it will take two months to repair damages.

The guests in the Hotel Alcazar adjoining were aroused but there was no panic, for they saw that the fire could not penetrate the massive concrete walls, so they returned again to the building, and breakfast was served as usual to 270 guests.

DIXIE NEWS.

The Beloved South Gleaned and Epitomized.

All the News and Occurrences Printed Here in Condensed Form.

The taking of testimony in Tom Watson's contest of the congressional election in the tenth Georgia district began in Augusta Wednesday.

A new Loan & Savings bank is to be established at Charlotte, N. C.

The citizens of Hampton, Va., are very much excited by the discovery of a plot to burn the town.

It is reported from Russell county, Va., that a child froze to death in his mother's arms during the cold snap.

The Carolina Mfg. Co., of Barnwell, S. C., has been incorporated to manufacture textile fabrics; capital stock \$100,000.

Gov. Carr, of N. C., has appointed Oliver P. Meigs judge of the Criminal Court for New Hanover and Mecklenburg counties.

The friends of Colonel O'Ferrall, Congressman from the seventh Virginia district, are pushing his gubernatorial candidacy, and an organization has been effected for the purpose.

W. L. Campbell, city treasurer of Charleston, S. C., for 22 years, died at his residence in Summerville, S. C., aged 62 years. He served through the late war as captain in the Confederate army and was one of the most popular and highly esteemed officers.

A new railroad company has been chartered by the North Carolina Legislature to build a railroad from Durham to Charlotte.

J. M. Hyams, the fellow who faked the story of the Bakersville, N. C., lynching riot, has fled from Johnson City, Tenn., leaving an unpaid board bill.

Nancy Garrison, a negro living at Holly Springs, Miss., has the longest hair probably of any woman in the world. She is about sixty years old. Her hair she wears in three plaits. The side plaits just touch the floor, while the plait behind drags two feet nine inches on the floor and measures eight feet in length. It is a silver sable in color, and she wears it coiled up on her head.

Edward Gibson, son of a farmer living near Cascade, Miss., was a young man, received a slight wound on the head several days ago with an axe. The wound was not regarded as at all dangerous, but the boy soon developed a genuine case of lockjaw and died from its effects.

In the matter of new cotton mills erected in 1892 Massachusetts leads with nineteen, while North Carolina is second on the list with sixteen. South Carolina follows with eleven. There is more than half, there being only seventy-three miles erected in the whole Union.

Sam Milling, colored, was arraigned Saturday morning before Squire Maxwell, of Charlotte, N. C., charged with bigamy. Sam, it seems, has a wife in Wimsboro, S. C., one in Georgia and two or three more scattered around down South. He was brought to time by Major White.

A lot of revenue officials from Greensboro went up to Wilkes county last week and made one of the biggest hauls for two days work ever recorded in the annals of raiding, at least in this part of the country. Thirteen distilleries in full blast were captured, with eight copper stills and 13,000 gallons of beer, but if they caught any of the men engaged in the nefarious business we have yet to hear of it.

A bill has been introduced in the Alabama legislature requiring railroad officials to instruct conductors on trains of their respective roads to report all casualties or accidents immediately after happening to the nearest telegraph operator. The operator is to at once telegraph the particulars to the nearest newspaper publication. A penalty is attached for failure to comply with this law.

J. H. Freeman, of America, Ga., has purchased a 50-acre tract of land near that city, and is stocking it with poultry and planting fruit trees. It is his intention to raise fine fruits and poultry and to give some attention to the dairy business. Already he has several hundred chickens and eight well bred Jersey cows. Nearly 5,000 fruit trees, peach, plum, apple and pear, 400 grape vines and 12,000 strawberry plants, besides numerous vegetables, have been planted this month.

Not in Love with Dakota.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, said the other day: "I used to be interested in a Dakota wheat farm. It is a great country in the spring and summer. The days are so long that I have shot prairie chickens at 9 p. m. It is easy to sit in front of a yard and read a newspaper at 8:30 in the evening. It is bright daylight at 3 a. m. But in the winter it is terrific. The horses were kept from freezing in the stable only by banking manure half way up the side of the building. They get a lot of hay in there. The hostler lived a hundred yards away. There was stout rope stretched from his house to the stable door. He could never else have found his way in the blinding storm. That country is so far north that the rivers all run that way, owing, maybe, to the curve of the earth. The land of the fleecy cotton, the sugar cane that is nearly black in its richness, the glowing sunsets, the soft winds, and the scent of the magnolia blossom upon the air for me. No more Dakota."

A Turkish Girl for Sale in Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

TIRTON, IND.—A gang of Turks, twenty-three in number, are camping in the center of a large woods near Kempton, in the western part of this country. Their outfit consists of several horses, dogs, one monkey, and five bears. They chaff live by begging from the neighbors. Among them is a girl, 17 years old, whom they are offering to sell. The price asked is \$250.

Destructive Fire at Winston.

WINSTON, N. C.—Another destructive fire occurred here. The Tise block, in which was the Sneed Furniture Company, and in which several other firms were doing business, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Alliance Men Oppose State Banks.

WACO, TEX.—The district Farmers' Alliance of the Seventh Congressional district adopted resolutions opposing the State Bank bill now before the Legislature and urging Senators and Representatives to vote against its passage as a measure utterly inimical to the interests of the farmers.

VIRGINIA VS. TENNESSEE.

A Big Legal Battle Between the Two Precipitated.

Suit for One Thousand Square Miles Instituted by Mr. Rufus A. Ayers—A Humorous Side.

BRISTOL, TENN. (Special).—Virginia and Tennessee are preparing to fight a great battle which has been brewing for years.

A few months ago Hon. Rufus A. Ayers filed a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States to extend the southern boundary of Virginia eight miles into Tennessee. A subpoena was issued for the Attorney-General and Governor of Tennessee to appear and answer, which they did. The case will come up in the Supreme Court in February or March and will attract national attention.

The territory in dispute amounts to about 1,000 square miles, being about 8 miles deep and 150 miles in length. If Virginia should win this suit she will get one-half of six counties, including the towns of Bristol and Cumberland Gap, the big Louisville and Nashville railroad and tunnel at Cumberland Gap, several miles of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, and part of the great East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. The country involved is rich in mineral, timber and coal.

On the territory in dispute it is estimated that there are about 40,000 inhabitants. If taken from Tennessee it would not seriously affect that State politically, but would give the Democrats a bigger majority, as the votes in this territory are largely Republican.

By giving up the disputed territory the entire northern boundary, from White Top Mountain to the Cumberland river, would be a straight line.

The present litigation is something over three years old, and started in Bristol, when the Bristol, Tenn., Water Works Company started to lay pipe on the east side of Main street. The Bristol, Va., Water Works Company enjoined them in chancery court, and the suit has gone the gamut of all the courts to the court of last resort.

Years ago the people of Bristol agreed on the centre of Main street as the State line for the sake of convenience. In the water works suit Virginia claimed that all of Bristol was on her side of the line, while Tennessee claimed that the State line was really the east line of Main street. This is the point they expect to establish in the United States Supreme Court.

The records in the case would fill several bound volumes of ordinary size, and include hundreds of depositions taken at Bristol and along the line all the way to Cumberland Gap, copies of surveys made at different times, and reports of several general commissions appointed to establish the disputed boundary at different times. The records contain much valuable historical matter which has never appeared in print.

Going back to the beginning, there was controversy between Virginia and North Carolina regarding the line between Virginia and the territory belonging to North Carolina now embraced in the State of Tennessee. In 1783 a commission was appointed to establish the boundary, starting on the Atlantic coast. When they reached White Top Mountain they held several conferences, which can be seen in a hundred miles in any direction, upon whose summit the three States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee corner, they disagreed as to the line westward. Two lines were run from the White Top to Cumberland Gap, only three miles apart. One survey, conducted by Virginia commissioners, was called the Worth survey. The North Carolina survey was known as Henderson's, and was made by General Henderson, who at one time had a charter for nearly all the territory now included in the State of Kentucky, and in whose honor the city of Henderson was named.

Neither survey was ever adopted, and the strip of disputed territory soon became known as "No Man's Land," and was the rendezvous of thieves, murderers and criminals of every description. These outlaws came from both sides of the strip, and when a man committed a crime within reasonable distance he made a break in that direction where he was positively secure from officers of either State.

The condition of affairs was the cause of a bitter controversy between William B. Hunt, first Governor of Tennessee, and the Governor of Virginia. They "fired and fired" as the saying goes, over the matter, from the time Tennessee became a State in 1796 until 1892, when they finally agreed to appoint commissioners from each State to settle the boundary. These commissioners agreed on a compromise equidistant between the Worth and Henderson lines, which has ever since been recognized by both States. The people on either side work their roads and pay taxes up to the line, but it is supposed to be a straight line, but it is not. The law required the engineers to run absolutely due west from the White Top to the Cumberland mountains, but owing to the d. n. y. of the forests and other natural obstacles there are several offsets, the most valuable of which is in Denton's valley in Hancock county, and in Powell's valley, near Cumberland Gap.

There was no trouble about the line any more until along in the '50's, when the country had become so thickly settled. Confusion then arose as to the proper location of the boundary, because of the destruction by fire and otherwise of marked trees.

In 1858 both States agreed on a joint commission, with power to appoint engineers to run out and remark the compromise line of 1892. The Virginia commissioners were Leonidas Baugh and James Black, of Abingdon, and Tennessee was represented by General Milligan, of Greenville, and Colonel George R. McClelland, of Sullivan county. A careful survey was made and exhaustive reports of the same submitted to the respective Governors. The commissioners reported that they had found no difficulty with the old line, and that it was correct according to the compromise.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, recommended the rejection of the report, which the Legislature proceeded to do. His objection was based on the fact that the survey was commenced at the base of White Top Mountain, instead of going to the top. Tennessee never acted

THE SPLIT IN THE ALLIANCE.

Tillman of Tennessee Issues a Manifesto—A New Organization to be Formed on a Strictly Non-Partisan Basis.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The next issue of the National Economist will contain a manifesto from a faction of the Farmers' Alliance appealing to members, in the order to repudiate the acts of the late Memphis convention, by forming a new organization on a strictly non-partisan basis. The manifesto is signed by J. F. Tillman, of Tennessee, who, along with his office, was abolished, far as the Alliance is concerned, at the Memphis convention. Mr. Tillman denounces the men who now control the Alliance, and reviews the origin and growth of the order, pointing out its original purposes, which he declares were in accord with the principles of the Democratic party, and which he, as a life long Democrat, understands to carry out and impress upon its members.

Referring to and defining the action of the late national campaign, in which he is charged with treason to the Alliance by sending out, under his official signature, numerous documents appealing to the Alliance to be true to the Democratic teachings upon which it was founded, he says: "I conceived it a duty devolving upon me, both as general manager and director of the lecture bureau of the Alliance, and as an humble member of the Democratic party to contribute to the success of a cause common to the interests of both. The Alliance has been out under my signature aided the Democratic party and contributed alike to the defeat of the Republican and Third parties. I have no doubt, and freely admit, in fact, such were my desires, because the Third party in my State and other Southern States was a lying with the Republicans in their efforts to defeat Democratic principles."

A call will be issued in a few days for a convention of the seceding faction, which will meet in Memphis or Atlanta some time during April.

A Great Divine Passes Away.

BOSTON, MASS.—Bishop Phillips Brooks died at 6:30 Monday morning of heart failure, brought on by a fit of coughing. His death was entirely unexpected.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

27th DAY.—Mr. Wolcott made a speech attacking the new Columbian postage stamps.—The Anti-Option bill was afterwards taken up and discussed for an hour.

28th DAY.—The Senate took up the Anti-Option bill, and Mr. George continued his argument in favor of his substitute. He was followed by Messrs. Washburn and Chandler. At the close of Mr. Chandler's speech the bill went over without action.—The Cherokee Outlet bill, which had come over from the House, was taken up for consideration.

29th DAY.—The Senate adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the late Associate Justice Lamar.

30th DAY.—The hour of the session was taken to take up the bill for the relief of the Indians, which was regarded as of much public interest.—A bill was introduced to increase the salary by \$10,000 of the Secretary of the Interior.

31st DAY.—Mr. Cullum introduced a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Elias Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer.—Mr. Gorman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to lend engines, flags, etc., (except battle flags for decoration of the World's Fair exhibition), and it was passed.—The Anti-Option bill was debated.

32nd DAY.—Following roll call the death of James G. Blaine was announced by Mr. Frye, who also moved the adoption of a series of resolutions. After this was done the Senate adjourned out of respect.

In the House.

30th DAY.—Mr. Cummings withdrew the Fort Greene Monument bill. The Senate bill abolishing profit trade wars was passed.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported.—The floor was then accorded to the Committee on Commerce, and the Quarantine bill was called up and discussed until adjournment.

31st DAY.—The Quarantine bill was passed after a stormy debate.—The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

32nd DAY.—The House refused to agree to a motion to take up the Sunday Civil bill, the fight against it being made by the friends of the Bankruptcy bill. The vote stood, Yeas, 105; nays, 157.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar the House then adjourned.

33rd DAY.—The day was consumed in filibustering against the Torrey Bankruptcy bill.

34th DAY.—The Sunday Civil bill was discussed.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed.

35th DAY.—Immediately after the adjournment the death of James G. Blaine was announced. The House then adjourned in respect to the death of the late Justice Lamar.

36th DAY.—The Sunday Civil bill was discussed.—The House then adjourned.

37th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

38th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

39th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

40th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

41st DAY.—The House then adjourned.

42nd DAY.—The House then adjourned.

43rd DAY.—The House then adjourned.

44th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

45th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

46th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

47th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

48th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

49th DAY.—The House then adjourned.

50th DAY.—The House then adjourned.