

Hillsboro Recorder.

WE'LL HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

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DEMOCRATS MEET.

GROVER CLEVELAND THEIR UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

FOR NEARLY HALF AN HOUR CHEERING ISSUES—HANDSOME RESOLUTIONS COMPLEMENTARY TO GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN.



The Democratic National Convention began to gather in the early hours of the morning on Tuesday, at St. Louis, Mo., and long before noon ten thousand human faces gazed upon the high desk reserved for the presiding officer of the convention, as yet empty, but with its gleaming white silver gavel, the gift of the Nevada delegation, full of curious interest for the expectant multitude.

The decorations were simple, but effective. The stage is hung with red, white and blue bunting, relieved by festoons and borders of evergreens. Upon a pedestal on the right of the entrance of the stage, stands a bust of the president, and suspended upon the face of the gallery above the stage, heavily framed in gilt, is a large portrait of the President in oil. On either side are similar portraits of Cleveland, Hancock, Tilden, Hendricks and ex-Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri. The balcony and gallery pillars and face of the long winding galleries and fronts of the balconies are profusely decorated with American flags in alternate large and short festoons, caught up with large red, white and blue roses. Festoons of American flags and red, white and blue bunting hung from the open woodwork supporting the roof and the high, graceful pillars which support the rafters are bound with encircling garlands and ropes of evergreens. In the background along the hall is a more elaborate attempt at decoration. A heroic statue of Washington on horseback, framed in a festoon of large American flags, which are caught in the centre of the frame above the head of the statue, by an American shield, surmounted by the American eagle with widespread pinions, grasping in his talons a sheaf of green wheat. The statue, which has the appearance of marble, is highly relieved by a background of rich brown plush silk draped curtains.

Beneath the Cleveland portrait is the familiar quotation from the President's message: "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." Under the Tilden portrait is the motto: "Let there be peace and fraternity throughout the land." Beneath the Hendricks portrait: "The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in time of peace." Beneath the Hancock portrait is written the following quotation from his letter of acceptance: "The great principles of liberty are the inheritance of the people."

Chairman Barnum advanced to a high desk on the platform, and at 12:35 the vast assemblage was silenced by a stroke from the gavel, and the Democratic Convention of 1888 was formally in session. The chairman introduced Bishop J. B. Granberry, of St. Louis, who opened the proceedings with prayer. He rendered devout thanks for the many benefits which this country had received from the hands of Providence; prayed for the continuance of those bounties, and called down the Divine blessing upon the President and all those in authority. The chair then stated that acting under the authority conferred upon him by the National Democratic Committee, he would present the convention the names of persons selected by the committee to preside over and officiate the temporary organizations of the convention. As the secretary read the name of S. M. White, of California, as temporary chairman, the convention greeted it with cheers, as it also greeted the name of F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as secretary.

The reading of the list of officers having been concluded, the choice of the committee was ratified by the unanimous vote of the convention. The chair appointed A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, C. S. Brice, of Ohio, and F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina, as a committee to conduct Mr. White to the platform. At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech of acceptance, Gov. Green, of New Jersey, offered a resolution adopting the rules of the preceding convention as the rules of the present convention, subject to the following modification: "That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President, no state will be allowed to change its vote until the roll call of states has been made and every state has cast its vote." The resolution was adopted, after a point of order from Mr. Schewalter, of Missouri, that it was not in order until a report had been made by the committee on credentials, had been overruled by the chair.

Thomas M. Patterson, of Missouri, rose and, craving the indulgence of the convention in behalf of the state of Col-

orado, presented to the convention a gavel manufactured of Colorado silver, richly chased and burnished. It was, he said, a modest offering from a younger member of the Federal Union to that party which had restored silver to that high plane from which it had been degraded by the congressional conspiracy of 1873, and which had ever since remained its constant champion. Let the announcement be made throughout the civilized world, through the silvery tones of the gavel, of the second and unanimous nomination of the people's choice for president, Grover Cleveland. [Loud Applause.]

Chairman White, in accepting the gavel, pleasantly remarked that as far as the gavel would do it, the convention would have to be ruled by silver. [Applause.] The chair then recognized Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who presented a resolution providing that the roll of states be called, and that each state name a member of the committee on credentials, a member of the committee on permanent organization, and a member of the committee on resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. The resolution was adopted, and the states proceeded to make the appointments.

On Wednesday, the convention was called to order by the temporary chairman and prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Green, of Missouri, who especially invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the convention, who had been entrusted by the people of the states of the Union with the performance of an important duty. The chair laid before the convention the credentials of delegates from Alaska, and they were referred to the committee on credentials.

Congressman T. J. Campbell, of New York, sent up to the desk, so that it might be read, a long preamble and resolutions prepared by himself and signed by a large number of prominent Democrats. The resolution declared that the perpetuity of the republic demands the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, and that territorial aggrandisement by foreign powers in America should be discouraged and discontinued by every means in the power of the United States Government, so that it is highly wise that this republic should maintain friendly relations with our sister republics, Mexico, Central and South America, and with other home-ruled powers of America, and that we should extend to them our friendly aid to maintain themselves and protect themselves against the encroachments of foreign powers and that if necessary to maintain our supremacy on this continent, the republic of the United States should be prepared to declare and maintain our authority by every means in the power of the great nation. The resolutions also contained a resolution providing that it be presented to the convention in order to call the attention of this great body of Democrats to this great question. It was referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, offered the following resolution which was referred to the committee on resolutions: "Resolved, That this committee hereby approves and indorses the principle of tariff reform enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the Government, we give our unqualified and universal support." The mention of Cleveland's name was the signal for a round of applause which again broke out, as the reading of the resolution was completed.

The chairman then called for reports from the committee of organization. Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, its chairman, reported that it had unanimously agreed upon Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman. H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, was recommended as secretary, and one delegate from each state as vice-president and one as assistant secretary. They were elected. Chairman White said: "Thanking you for the favors you have extended to me, and your indulgence accorded me so far in the proceedings of this great convention, I take pleasure in introducing to your permanent presiding officer, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts."

Mr. White then passed over to Mr. Collins the silver gavel and retired. There was another burst of applause, and when it had subsided Mr. Collins addressed the convention. Mr. Collins spoke in a voice, which although not great in volume, was sufficiently clear and distinct to enable him to be heard in every portion of the hall.

The chairman announced that the secretary would read a petition for the consideration of the convention. The paper proved to be a request from the Woman's convention recently held in Washington, stating that two of its members had been appointed to make a short talk to the convention on behalf of the women of America. This request was accompanied by a promise that if it were granted by the convention the representatives of the woman's organization would occupy the attention of the convention for ten minutes. The communication was signed by Virginia L. Miner and E. A. Merriweather. Mr. J. J. O'Donohue, of New York, moved that the women be heard, and it was agreed to. Congressman T. J. Campbell, of New York arose and presented a resolution, which he asked be read. The chair ruled that under the rule adopted by the convention, resolutions should go to the committee on resolutions, without debate. Mr. Collins asked unanimous consent, but objection was made by a New York delegate, and further objected to by others. Mr. Collins insisted that the subject matter of the resolutions did not relate to the platform, and therefore did not come un-

der the restrictions of the rule adopted. Objection was made by Mr. Wells, of Wisconsin, who subsequently withdrew it, and the resolution was read. The resolution was as follows and was adopted by a rising vote: Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of Gen. Phil Sheridan, [Applause], and to him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with speedy recovery, and that Divine Providence may spare him to this nation for many years to come. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the democracy of the United States. [Cheers.] Mr. Campbell asked for unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now engaged in his most desperate campaign.

Mrs. Merriweather then mounted the platform, and was received with applause. She said that she was delegated to ask that this great convention help to make the practice of this nation conform to its principles of universal suffrage. Mrs. Merriweather's voice was not strong enough to fill the hall, and she was frequently interrupted with cries of "Louder!" and the hand struck up an air before she had concluded, but she remained pluckily at her post until her time expired. When Alabama was called, on the call of states, the chairman said his state desired to give way to New York. The convention applauded at this announcement, and when the New York delegation presented the name of Daniel Dougherty to make the nomination the great hall rang with cheers, which were prolonged and grew in volume for nearly a minute, until Mr. Dougherty mounted the platform, when it was redoubled, and as soon as he could be heard, Mr. Dougherty said, addressing the convention at length: "I greet you my countrymen, with fraternal regards. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, though sublime. You come from every state and territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound continent, covering the country. You are about to discharge more than an imperial duty, with the simplest ceremonial." In conclusion he said, "I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York." Mr. Dougherty's speech was delivered with effect, in his best style, and aroused unbounded enthusiasm.

When he mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland, or referred to his public acts and utterances, the convention fairly shouted itself hoarse. Delegates mounted chairs, waved their hats, their canes, and handkerchiefs. Ten thousand spectators joined in the applause, and a band in the east gallery helped along with horns and drums, but their blare and noise could scarcely be heard above the general din. It aroused the enthusiasm of the convention to fever heat for the first time during its proceedings. The hall was filled with cheer on cheer, and the great body of people in the auditorium, balcony and gallery arose and stood shouting at the top of its voice till the din became almost deafening. Hats were thrown in the air, red bandanas waved from a thousand hands, and white, black and gray hats were frantically thrust upon points of cane and waved until the owners became exhausted. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left of the chairman with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wider burst of shouts and cheers than before. Although the full band of sixty pieces was in full blast all this time, not a sound from its trumpets could be heard. The climax of this great scene was reached when the banners of all the states were borne by delegates to the New York standard and draped about it. At this the enthusiasm was unbounded. Spectators and delegates tore the red, white and blue bunting from the pillars and waved them from the face of the balconies and waved these improvised bandanas all over the hall with great vigor for ten minutes. This remarkable outburst did not cease until everybody was absolutely exhausted. It was twenty-four minutes before the chair was able to regain the control of the convention.

The chair put the question and there was returned from the convention a thundering cheer of yeas. The chair, therefore, announced that Grover Cleveland, having received a unanimous vote, was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States. Before the call of the roll of states on Mr. Voorhees's motion was completed, it was evident that it would have a large majority, and at the suggestion of the chair, the convention, by unanimous consent, agreed to suspend the call and agreed to the motion; and the chair, at 1:50 announced that the convention stood adjourned until Thursday morning.

DIFFERENCE IN SENTIMENT.

The celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria took place on Saturday. The weather was bright and clear. The most notable features of the celebration were the reviews of the troops. At Limerick, Ireland, the troops cheered in honor of the Queen's birthday. A crowd which had assembled outside the barracks immediately responded with cheers for William O'Brien and the plan of campaign.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany drove in an open carriage to Grunewald, where the Emperor paid his first visit to the mausoleum since the funeral of the late Emperor William. Kneeling beside the coffin of his father His Majesty offered up a silent prayer.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

HOW CONGRESS IS SPENDING ITS TIME AND ENERGY.

OFFICIAL ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT—APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS—WHERE THE NATION'S MONEY GOES—GOSSIP.

CONGRESSIONAL.
In the Senate, immediately after the reading of the journal, on Wednesday, a brief executive session was held. All pension bills on the calendar—110—were passed, sixty-four of them being House bills, besides a considerable number of other bills affecting local interests.... After some unimportant business the House went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill. The clerk read the pending paragraph, "pickets and palings," which Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, immediately moved to strike out. The motion was rejected. A general tariff discussion followed and without action upon the amendment the committee rose. The House immediately went again to committee of the whole to act upon Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. These were generally non-concurrent in the committee rose and the bill was sent to conference.

The Senate took up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and amendments were adopted increasing some salaries. An item of \$25,000 was inserted for salaries and expenses of a scientific commission to investigate the Congo basin. An amendment offered by Mr. Call to increase the salary of the minister resident and consul general to Paraguay and Uruguay from \$5,000 to \$7,000 started a long debate, and was finally concluded on a point of order.... The demand for the regular order cut off the usual "consent" business in the House. Mr. Dobbie, of South Carolina, from the committee on public buildings, reported back the Allentown public building bill, (vetted by the President), with the recommendation that it be passed, notwithstanding the President's action. Placed on the calendar. The House then went into the committee of the whole on the tariff. The speaker pro tem, laid before the House a message from the President, returning without his approval bills for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, Me., and for the purchase of additional ground for the building at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

On Monday, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and passed, among others, the following bills: House bill to authorize the county of Laurens, in Georgia, to construct a bridge across the Oconee River at Dublin, Ga. Senate bill appropriating \$30,000 for the extension of the public building at Lynchburg, Va. Senate bill granting the right of way to the Mobile & Birmingham Railway across Mount Vernon arsenal reservation, in Mobile county, Ala. Senate bill appropriating \$6,000 for an addition to the public building at Jackson, Miss. The Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned, having passed in all seventy-eight bills, forty of which were pension bills. A bill was introduced in the House, by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to restrict the immigration of foreigners into the United States. It also imposes a tax of twenty-five dollars on each immigrant. Diplomatic representatives are exempted.

GOSSIP.

Gen. Sheridan's condition is better now than it has been for the past two weeks.

The sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee has made a favorable report on the bill for a light-house at Dog Island, Fla.

Mrs. Cleveland denounces as "heartless lies" the statement made by Rev. Mr. Pendleton of Worcester, Mass., that the President had misused her.

The very latest report from the bedside of Gen. Sheridan is unfavorable, and a decided change from his condition in the latter part of last week, when he rallied under the inspiration of the news that Congress had raised his rank to that of full general, equal to the honor conferred on Gen. Grant.

Within a day or two, the Washington Post and the National Republican will cease to exist. It is understood that the two papers are to be purchased by a syndicate, headed by Wm. Henry Smith, of Chicago, manager of the Associated Press. His associates are known to be Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune; Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey. The plants of the two papers will be moved into one and run as an independent republican paper. As yet, nothing is known as to what the name of the paper will be.

The weather crop bulletin issued by the Signal Office says: The weather throughout the week has been generally favorable for all crops in the states of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri valley, where the crop conditions have doubtless improved, although in the extreme northern states the temperature has been too low for rapid growth. Portions of Michigan report too much rain for corn, and some damage from hail is reported from Kansas. The season is well advanced in Tennessee and South Carolina, where harvesting should be in progress. The weather conditions have particularly favored the crops in the former state, but not so much in the latter. In the states on the Atlantic coast, excessive rains and almost total cloudiness have not been favorable for rapid growth and have delayed planting in some localities.

It is better to be nobly remembered than nobly born.

SOUTHERN SPRAYS.

INTERESTING FACTS BRIEFED FOR BUSY HUMANITY.

MOVEMENTS IN RELIGIOUS, TEMPERANCE, MASONIC AND SOCIAL CIRCLES—FIRES, ACCIDENTS—INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Alabama.
Mr. H. B. Talane, Mrs. J. A. Bates, and Mrs. L. V. Kidd, of Wetumpka, Ala., have returned from Princeton, New Jersey, where they went to attend a settlement of the estate of the late Paul Talane. A partial settlement of the estate was made, and as heirs of Paul Talane they received a half million dollars equally divided between the three.

Michael Duffy, the oldest member of the Montgomery police force, died on Monday. He was a native of Ireland, and has been in the service of the city for thirty years, except when in the Confederate army. He was corporal of the Montgomery Greys, and fought gallantly from Manassas to Appomattox, receiving eighteen wounds. At Appomattox he bore the colors of the 84th Regiment Alabama Volunteers from the staff, wrapped them around his body and brought them home.

Florida.
Prof. A. Q. Holliday, from the University of Virginia and University of Berlin, and president of the State Agricultural College of Florida, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England.

Dr. Kenworthy, the health officer of Jacksonville, stated that George Loques supplied his store recently with a soda-water fountain costing \$2,400. A child drank some of the water and was made very ill; and Mr. Hughes directed his attention to the fact, and insisted upon an analysis being made. A small quantity of lemon-syrup was drawn from one of the taps and tested by Prof. Lynes, who made tests determining beyond question the presence of tin as a stannous salt in the specimen of syrup. The health officer stated that he found verdigris (subacetate of copper) in a number of the faucets, and in connection with the analyses of Prof. Lynes he condemned the costly fountain.

Georgia.
A large number of dealers have been arrested by the Atlanta police for selling diseased meat.

Peter Brown, a colored man, was shot in Savannah, by Policeman Quinn, while stealing brasses from the Central Railroad cars.

The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Presbyterian church in the United States, will be celebrated in Atlanta June 12-14.

Representatives of the Confederate Survivors of Fulton county, and the Grand Army of the Republic met on Tuesday in the office of the Piedmont Exposition, in Atlanta, and accepted the invitation of the Army of the Potomac to meet at Gettysburg in July. Gen. J. R. Lewis, a one-armed officer of the U. S. A., presided. It was unanimously resolved, on motion of a Federal soldier, that the party go as "Georgia Veterans," without distinction on which side they fought. Col. Lowndes Calhoun, is chairman of the committee of arrangements, and the Gate City Guard go as escort.

North Carolina.
One of the most terrific cyclones that has ever visited that section passed near Milton, Saturday evening. The length of the track was about twenty-five miles and five hundred yards wide. The destruction and devastation was immense. Whole plantations of recently planted corn and tobacco were wiped out; buckets full of hailstones, as large as guinea eggs, could be easily gathered, and the weather has since been so cold that hail is still seen on the ground and people are sitting by fires. The woods are strewn with green leaves like the fall of dry leaves in Autumn.

Tennessee.
Mr. W. F. Gordon, Jr., has been appointed chief engineer of the S. A. and O. Railroad with headquarters at Bristol. Charles Winn, son of a prominent citizen of Chattanooga, while crossing the track of the Alabama & Great Southern Railway, in the southern part of the city on Wednesday, was run over by a train and instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled.

United States officials have succeeded in capturing Fred Fowler and William Ferguson, two members of a counterfeiters' gang who have been working the section around Chattanooga for over two months. It is estimated that there is upwards of fifteen thousand dollars in counterfeit coin now in circulation, besides a large number of five dollar silver certificates.

Another shooting affray occurred in Paris on Monday, in which Dudley Porter, son of ex-Governor James D. Porter, was killed. It was a sequel to the quarrel in which Will Edmondson seriously wounded Kinney Porter, the 5th of last April. Kenney Porter had recovered, and he and Dudley were together. Kinney shot at Edmondson, who returned the fire, killing Dudley Porter dead.

Virginia.
G. B. George, manager of the Joseph Davis shoe company, of Lynn, Mass., (contractors for convict labor in the Virginia penitentiary), committed suicide in the penitentiary yard at Richmond by shooting himself in the temple. The act is attributed to temporary mental aberration. The deceased was fifty-nine years old, a native of Massachusetts, and leaves a wife and son.

VALUABLE HINTS.

PRACTICAL AND SEASONABLE WORDS TO FARMERS.

SOMETHING ABOUT GRASSES, BEES, SOILS, HORSES, CROPS, JOHNSON GRASS, FIGS, AND MAKING DOMESTIC WINES.

It is an excellent idea to put broken land in Bermuda and burr clover.

Prof. Cook, of Michigan, says that no one variety of bees possess all the good qualities, but that we must cross the best sorts, and thus eliminate the undesirable characteristics and promote the good ones.

A South Georgia man complaining of mites infesting everything on his place, a friend suggests the chalking of table legs, the floor, etc., as certain species of ants will not cross a chalk line properly made.

The best soil for the watermelon is a light, warm, sandy, loam, and if newly cleared, or having not been planted for three years previous in melons, so much the better. Whatever tends to compact the soil, whether rainy weather or a deficiency of vegetable matter, is detrimental to the crop.

Says a Tennessee horse-breeder: "The large mares are the thing; the large horse for a cross will prove worthless; but the large mares, crossed for three generations on the pure thorough-bred will get better all the way."

The proper cultivation of the crops already planted, and the planting of additional side crops, will demand all the energies of the farmer during the month of June. The grass that gives most trouble is that which comes up during the latter part of April and throughout the month of May.

Plantings of the usual forage crops may be continued throughout the month. It is a good time to commence preparing spare grounds for the planting of turnips, barley, ryegrass, etc., in July, August and September. Previous good preparation of the ground is about as indispensable as manure in making a crop of turnips.

In killing out Johnson grass there is a right time and a wrong time to attempt it. In any other Summer months than July and August, plowing cultivates it. In July, the sap descends to the roots and they become full of moisture. Then take a two-horse plow, keeping the points sharp, and break up the ground to the depth of six inches (eight if possible), leaving as far as you can the turf stand-upon its edge. The sun and rains take the earth from the roots so exposed and they soon die.

If a pig has the thumps, separate him from the rest. If he be large enough to drink slop or milk, dissolve one-fourth of a teaspoonful of carbonate of ammonia in a pint of milk and let him drink it. Also, give him ten drops to thirty drops of the tincture of digitalis every two hours, and allow no other food for three or four days.

It is a mistake to consider the destruction of grass and weeds as the only object in view in plowing and hoeing a crop of corn or cotton. If there were no grass or weeds, it would still be necessary to stir the surface soil, in order that the rootlets may easily penetrate it in search of plant food, and so that the air may enter laden with its store of carbonic acid, nitrogen and moisture.

To make good wine, to each gallon of ripe berries add one quart of boiling water; mash the berries and let them stand twenty-four hours; then express the juice, strain and add two and a half pounds of white sugar to each gallon. Put in a cork or jug and cover the bung-hole or mouth with a thin cloth. Keep the vessel full from some of the juice reserved for that purpose. When fermentation has ceased, bung or cork tightly, or draw off into bottles and cork well. Wine may be made from ripe wild grapes. Press the juice from the grapes, add one gallon of water to the pomace for every two gallons of juice already obtained; let stand twenty-four hours and then press the pomace again and add the two runs together and sufficient white sugar to cause a flesh hen egg to float and show a circle the size of a dime. This will require from two to three pounds of sugar for each gallon. Then put into a barrel or jug and proceed as for black-berry wine. To remain clear the wine should not be bottled until next March.—Atlanta Ga., Southern Cultivator.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Ex-President Jefferson Davis celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth on Sunday at his home, Beauvoir, Miss. His house was filled with flowers sent by his neighbors. Mr. Davis received in person those who called. He also received large numbers of congratulatory letters from old army and political friends. He expressed kindly solicitude for the health of Gen. Sheridan, to whom, as secretary of war, he gave his first commission as lieutenant in the army.

GARIBALDI'S STATUE.

A statue of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot and liberator, was unveiled in Washington square, in New York on Monday. The monument was paid for by popular subscription of the countrymen of Garibaldi and the donations ranged from five cents to a thousand dollars. Mayor Hewitt, in a short address, accepted it on behalf of the city.

MET A DEFEAT.

Gen. Boulanger attempted on Monday in the French Parliament to get the constitution revised, and in his speech claimed France could get along without a president. The general's motion was defeated.