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Dr. Werkele, the new Prime Minister of Hungary, is a man of plebeian origin, something that is quite unusual in Austria and Hungary, where both court and social life are noted for their exclusiveness and pride. He has, however, made for himself so excellent a record in the management of the finances that his appointment is looked upon with favor on every hand, though previous to his nomination by the Emperor his name had not been thought of in connection with the post. The appointment is another instance of the shrewd knowledge of men and rare tact which Francis Joseph has so often shown in critical times, and to which more than any other thing the Austro-Hungarian Empire owes its continuance.

The Harrisburg Independent says that the glory, lusciousness, richness of flavor and solidness of the old varieties of Pennsylvania apples are becoming luxuriant more in the memory of the oldest inhabitants than in the appetizing enjoyment of the epicures of the present. The famous Rambo, Imperial, Golden Pippin, the delicious Roman Knight, rich in its cider-producing fragrant juices; the unrivaled Ballewford, the odor of which perfumed the palate long after it was eaten; the mellow Smoke-house that had poetic qualities in its flesh, though its name was unavailing; the Greening, which retained its flavor during the entire winter, as did the Grindstone—all these were, and are still in degrees, peculiarly Pennsylvania apples, each of which had a taste peculiar to its variety, but they are becoming extinct.

It will surprise only those who have not studied the question, opines the New York Post, that much of the opposition to good roads comes from the farmers themselves who are supposed to be the most benefited by improvements. At the recent Road Congress at Indianapolis, D. L. Thomas, a delegate from Rush County, read a paper in which he said that the liking for good roads is the sentimental side, but the practical side involves three things, viz: (1.) The cost of construction. (2.) Will it pay? (3.) Who is to pay the cost? The prime object in demanding good roads, he said, appears to be the necessity of providing a way to get products of the country to market. But it is significant that the producers of the country—those most directly interested—are making the least demand for road improvement. He said further, that thoughtful farmers are trying, as far as possible, to consume upon the farm their hay, straw, fodder, oats and corn, and market their condensed products—cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. These can all be brought to market upon common dirt roads. He admitted that the most capable farmers refused to serve as road supervisors. Still he believed that the farmers would generally be in favor of "any measures which did not put a burden on them."

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.—12th day.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate: A bill to amend the charter of Rocky Mount; a bill in relation to fees of registers, etc.; to amend the constitution relative to the homestead and personal property exemption; to prevent the manufacture and sale of pistols, etc.; to pay justices of the peace per diem. The calendar was taken up and the following bills disposed of: A bill to incorporate the Burlington & South Western Railroad Company passed its third reading; to remove the colored Normal School from Warrenton to Franklinton passed second and third readings; to prevent the sale of liquor within one mile of Pleasant Hill M. E. church in Randolph county was recommitted so that an omnibus bill could be framed. A bill relative to executors and administrators pleading statutes of limitation passed its third reading. In the contested election case of Leach against Henderson, the former was continued in his seat.

There are some important changes in the Legislature for some important changes in counties. For instance it is proposed to carve a new county out of Richmond with Laurinburg as the county seat; one out of Chatham with Siler City as the county seat, and one out of Guilford with High Point as the county seat and one out of Surry with Eliza county seat. It should be borne in mind, however, that it is extremely difficult to pass a bill creating a new county. Few things are more difficult, as the promoters of such schemes have found any time these ten years past. There are also some plans under consideration for changes of county seats. These are to change the county seat of Surry from Dobson to Mt. Airy; of Stokes from Danbury to Madison; of Rockingham from Wentworth to Reidsville. These plans will lead to a fight no doubt. A petition was presented by the Speaker of the House, sent from Asheville, asking that the liquor law in that place remain as present.

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: To repeal the merchants' purchase tax; to establish a State colored normal school at Elizabeth City; to incorporate the town of Robbinsville, Graham county; to amend the Code in regard to the office of clerk of the Superior Court, so as to require them to keep a record of probates; to amend the Code relative to insurance, so as to add after the word "agent" the words "or pretending to be such" also imposing a fine of \$200 for failure to do business in the way authorized by the State. The Senate resolution authorizing the payment of \$5,995 due on the State by the Federal Government was passed its second and third readings by a unanimous vote. Mr. Norwood introduced, by leave, a bill to provide a road fund for counties. The text of this is as follows: "That all sums collected by the State as back taxes from any railway company shall be divided in equal parts among the several counties of the State, and shall be expended by the boards of commissioners in the improvement and repairs of the public roads of their several counties."

RALEIGH, N. C.—13th day.—The following bills and resolutions were introduced: A resolution looking to a more thorough listing and collection of taxes; a bill relative to securing better title to land; a bill to protect persons on lands rented or leased for agricultural purposes; a bill to change the corporate limits of Thomaston; a petition to incorporate the town of Wilkesboro; a petition to incorporate the town of Faulkland, in Pitt county; The calendar was taken up; the bill abrogating the rights of married women came up. The committee submitted a substitute that married women may contract debts in the same manner as if unmarried, but that they shall not mortgage real estate without the consent of her husband; there shall be no privity examination. The bill was postponed; the bill to determine conflicting claims to real property passed its second and third readings; the bill in relation to sheep husbandry, which provides that female dogs, which were widely discussed, amid much merriment. Many Senators moved to exempt their counties; a message was received from the House proposing to join the Senate at 12 o'clock for the purpose of going in a body to the place set apart for the inauguration of Governor Carr and the dedication of other officers. The resolution of the House was concurred in.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.
At 11:45 Gov.-elect Carr arrived in the city, and was escorted to the capitol by the battalion of troops, and on to Stronach Auditorium where were gathered all the officials of the State. Twenty-five clergymen, and prominent people to the number of 1,000. The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Shepherd. Gov. Carr delivered his inaugural. After dwelling on national affairs he said:

"The prospect for the settlement of national affairs is indeed bright. I congratulate the State upon the high character of the present General Assembly. Its election pre-emptively violates the present system of State and county government. (Applause.) I am sorry to say the masses of the people in North Carolina are not prosperous. Twenty-five years ago the people were engaged in agriculture or kindred pursuits. For four years past the condition of this class has been peculiarly oppressive. We have felt the hardships perhaps as keenly as any other section. The pall of the mortgage hangs over the agricultural section. In parts of the State lands which but a few

years ago were valued at \$25 an acre now sell under execution, for only 3, and are not sought after at that figure. The people justly cry at these things. Our duty is to heal these differences and unite the people of all parts as to the material welfare of the State. There is little surplus of farm products, so great is the demand, yet the profits of farm work yearly diminish. The farmers feel that something is wrong. The Legislature has it in its power to do good and to instill new life and hope in the agricultural classes. Impose as little tax as possible upon a people who are now groaning under as much as they can bear. Aid should be given the agricultural department and college and the various fairs, developing agriculture as much as possible. The geological survey should receive the care and attention of the State, which the interest of the people demand, and it is heartily commended. The railroad commission merits special mention. The high character of its members insured its success from the very first. Its work is of great value and it has saved large sums to the people and the State. I oppose the exemption of corporations from taxation. (Applause.) I think all should be taxed and bear their share of the burdens. All railroads should be subject to the same laws. No property should be exempt save that devoted strictly to church and charitable purposes.

"I ask your attention to the University, now waxing strong once more. It demands co-operation between it and the public schools. Such action builds the State. I urge you to aid the public schools. The State will never have done its duty until it has complied with the mandate of the constitution and provided four month schools. We are trifling with the most vital interests of the State in failing to come up to the constitution's requirements in this matter. If under the recent decision it becomes necessary, this Legislature must consider the question of taking the school tax out of the constitution. (Applause.) An efficient system of public schools is the only hope for the farming population. Its provision is an imperative duty.

"The public roads demand attention. Their condition is deplorable. The system is a failure and the roads a disgrace to civilization. I shall watch with peculiar interest the work of the State road congress and will send you a special message on that subject.

"The tax assessment system in the State is extremely unequal, and badly managed. The law should be changed so as to reach every class of property. The work of the State board of health is commended. That work needs to be upheld, as this year the State is menaced by a terrible visitor, the cholera. Take wise precautions to guard against this. The State Guard deserves your care. Such a military organization is a necessity. The Guard has served a most useful purpose. Do nothing to discourage its patriotic members, who have made it an ornament and bulwark of the State. "I am glad to see you have already taken hold of the important subject of a State bank law. In my opinion, however, the Legislature involuntarily passed the people than this. The amount of currency is not equal to the public needs. I believe there is wisdom enough in this Legislature to devise a system of State banking which will make the notes as safe as those of national banks, and which will be a stimulus to the State in regard to the use of the direct tax. I believe that of that tax \$25,000 will remain uncollected for and so favor the use of that sum; the Legislature to replace it out of the general fund if it is called for. I will recommend that so much be set apart for that purpose as the World's Fair, which is a matter of great importance to North Carolina. (Applause.) Having never sought office nor held it I am unacquainted with the routine. Governor Holt's administration was one of the ablest in the history of the State. It shall act as a stimulant to me to assure you that I will do my best in the discharge of my duty. (Great applause.)

At 1:35 the exercises thus ended. President King declared the joint assembly dissolved. He called on the Senators to return to their own hall where Hon. R. A. Doughton was with due ceremony inaugurated as Eleventh Governor. Speaker Overman called on the House to meet in its own hall.

RALEIGH, N. C.—14th day.—Both Houses of Legislature met in the morning, and immediately adjourned, this being the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

RALEIGH, N. C.—15th day.—In the Senate there were introduced: A petition against the sale of liquor in Guilford county; a bill to amend the election law of 1889; to incorporate the bank of Weldon; to authorize the commissioners of Rutherford county to purchase a farm for paupers; to enact a special fence law for Bladen county; to incorporate the Atlantic & Ohio Railroad Company; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; to increase the efficiency of the Agricultural Department; to print 1,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural address; to incorporate the Bank of Lexington; to pay solicitors an annual salary was passed over. The bill for the relief of money borrowers was considered and elicited a spirited discussion. The bill proposes to make 6 per cent the maximum amount charged for money borrowed. The bills provide for payment of judges and registrars of election in Johnston county per diem and mileage passed its second and third reading. A resolution asking the judiciary committee to prepare a bill looking to a more thorough listing and collection of poll tax passed. In the House the principal bills introduced were: To allow McDowell county to levy special tax; to provide a stock law for New Hanover county; to amend the Code in regard to the removal of cases in justices' courts, by allowing either plaintiff or defendant to remove a case once; to create a board of pardons; to restore to the railroads the right to give free passes. The bill allowing owners of land to convey crops raised thereon. This bill was referred some time ago and the committee recommended a substitute that all lands having a burden upon them, such as a mortgage, etc., it shall be allowed

This substitute was adopted and the bill thus amended passed its readings. The bill passed protecting children from fire by requiring parents when leaving them at home to place them in the care of some one.

RALEIGH, N. C.—16th day.—Senate. The bill to encourage the killing of poachers, wildcats, etc., in the counties of Buncombe, Yancey and Mitchell passed its third reading. The bill relative to the drainage of the lowlands 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 boys of means 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 exemption; to amend the constitution and Anson counties from the operations 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 tabled.

In the House: The bill to allow the people of Buncombe to vote for a judge and solicitor of the Criminal Court was defeated. Monroe's charter was amended. The bill to create an additional cause of divorce came up and with an unfavorable report. The bill to amend the law in relation to the shooting of live pigeons from traps came up with an unfavorable report and was killed. The bill to repeal 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, starving, 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.

She Could Not Plough.
[From the Atlanta Constitution.]
A story is told of a bashful young Georgia swain, who called on his sweetheart to propose. Here is a sample of the conversation:
"Miss Addie, can you sweep the floor?"
"Why, yes; of course I can."
"Can you cook?"
"Yes."
"Can you wash?"
"Yes, I can wash, too."
"And scour?"
"Yes."
"Well, can you cut wood?"
"I have cut wood, too."
"Did you ever hoe?"
"Sometimes."
"Pick cotton?"
"Yes, pick cotton also."
"Can you plough?"
"No, I can't plough."
"Well, then, I can plough for both of us."
He got her.

The Newspaper "Ad." Does the Business.
[From the Lewiston Evening Journal.]
A neat illustration of the value of sagacious advertising was given at the Portland Young Men's Christian Association meeting Sunday, when General Secretary McDonald stated that he held some curiosity to know what method of advertising reached the most people. He had circulated thousands of little dodgers, giving notice of the meeting, and he asked those who had seen them, and had been moved to come through that means, to rise. The hall was packed as full as it could hold, and of the entire number about fifteen arose. Then Mr. McDonald asked all who had read the notices in the newspapers, and had been influenced by them, to rise, and the crowd rose in a body.

Six months or more ago a number of companies were organized in the Eastern cities for providing cheap trips to the World's Fair. The buyer of a ticket was to receive his admission to the grounds, his hotel expenses for a week, his car fare, and an accident insurance policy included. An officer of one of these companies admits that they are not doing the business that they had expected, and lays the failure to the rapacity of the Chicagoans and of the railroads. "I think," said he, "that we shall pick up trade as soon as the interest on the bonds at present the common people—the people that we want to reach—are holding off for a big reduction in railroad fares. The extortions of railroads are going to make the Fair unpopular."

DIXIE NEWS.

The "Snowy" South Gleaned and Epitomized.

All the News and Occurrences Printed Here in Condensed Form.

The property of the Georgia Confederate Soldiers' Home is for sale. The home was built as a refuge for the needy and helpless veterans of the State in their declining years, and was given to the State, the only condition being the appropriation of a small annual amount for its support. Two successive Georgia legislatures refused to give it, and the home is for sale.

Reports from over the State show that South Carolina has not had such severe weather for forty years.

Norfolk, Va., now is by great odds the largest lumber dealing port on the Atlantic coast and the largest peanut market in the world.

A German Jew named Max Salt, Thursday, at Hamburg, S. C., killed Sam Edwards, colored. No cause for the deed is given.

John G. Wright, of Wilmington, while presiding over a meeting of Carolina Lodge, Knights of Honor, Monday night, was stricken with paralysis and is helpless.

At Edenton, N. C., the by and sound have been frozen over for 10 days and all navigation is closed. A party of 4 gentlemen with a sled and 600 pounds of baggage crossed the sound from Edenton to Raper, a distance of 8 miles.

It is reported that if the new underground electric railway system, now being put in on the Washington and Arlington road, is a success, a branch road will be built through Alexandria and Fairfax counties to Fall Church, Va.

Edwin Barbour, at one time editor of a paper at Cupeper, Va., and subsequently at Big Stone Gap, has gone to New York to accept a position on the city reporter staff of the Sun. He is a son of Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, nephew of the late Senator Barbour, and author of the "Virginia Mavericks."

It is creditable to the health of the town that in a place the size of Henderson, N. C., with more than 5,000 inhabitants, there was not a single death among its people during the month of December.

A gentleman from Roxboro, N. C., says that the partridges in that section are so poor that the dogs can catch them on the rise. They have not been able to get much to eat for the past three weeks on account of snow on a lidge.

Mourning Dixon, living near Bahama, N. C., is the mother of twenty four children, and she has a daughter who is the mother of sixteen children. Mourning is now over one hundred years old and very active. She can walk a mile as quick as a young woman.

CONVICTED OF A HORRID CRIME.

Hugh Dempsey Found Guilty of Poisoning Non-Union Men at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Hugh F. Dempsey, district master workman of District Assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, was found guilty as indicted for causing poison to be administered to the non-union men employed in the Homestead mill. The jury retired at 10:30 a. m. and after being out until 1:10 p. m. came in for further instructions from the court. The judge told the jury that if they found the defendant guilty at all it must be on the first count, charging Dempsey with assaulting W. E. Griffith with intent to commit murder. Several questions of an unimportant nature, but which showed plainly that the jury intended to bring in a verdict of guilty, were asked, and answered by the court. Ten minutes later they returned their verdict and were discharged from their further service with the thanks of the court.

Dempsey was in a measure prepared for the verdict and betrayed no signs of emotion. He left the court room and a crowd outside gathered about him and offered their sympathy. His attorney said the verdict was a false one and he would move for a new trial.

Shall Women Vote?
The U. S. Senate has had favorably reported to it by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women. It provides that the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex, and that Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce this provision. Senator Vance submitted a minority report, which stated that in the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress a similar report was made by this committee, accompanied by the views of dissenting members, and the minority believe that it cannot do better than to re-adopt the latter's ideas. The report referred to was submitted by Senator George on June 5, 1882, and sets forth that the matter in question involves the rights of States, and should be left for them to determine.

Uncle Jerry's Department Discovers a Cure for Lumpy Jaw.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Rusk has received from Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a report on the experiments and investigations being made in Chicago in the treatment of cattle for actinomycosis, or "lumpy jaw." The report concludes that the remedy of iodine of potassium is an effective one, having been cured. The greater part of these were very seriously affected when taken for treatment. This report shows the cost of the treatment to be trifling by comparison with the results, and it is also proved that the disease is not contagious, twenty-one head of healthy cattle having been confined in close quarters with the diseased cattle for three months without showing any signs of being infected.

A Night in a Snow Drift.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The train on the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad which left Asheville Tuesday morning struck a snow drift on Balsam Mountain. Four extra engines were sent to aid the train in getting through, but nothing could be done, and the train with its passengers, had to spend the night in the drift, six feet deep where it first struck. Wednesday morning the luck was better, and the drift was removed, the train reaching Murphy in the afternoon. The train coming to Asheville stalled on account of snow being on the Balsam, but was finally helped to Balsam where the passengers spent the night and arrived here 36 hours off schedule. The obstructions by snow are the greatest in the history of the road.

A Modest Man.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Bunn, from the committee on claims, will report adversely the claim for twenty million dollars, being compound interest on 10 per cent, for 110 years on \$15,645 furnished by General Daniel Morgan, hero of the Revolution (S. C.) as subsistence for his troops in that memorable campaign. It is brought by Daniel Morgan, of Wisconsin, his sole survivor. The matter was fully investigated in the Treasury Department by the Third Auditor and Register, and found to have been paid off long ago.

A Historic House Burned.
RICHMOND, Va.—Information was received here of the burning of the old Bowlett house located on the south bank of the James river opposite Dutch gap, and famous in war annals. There was a Confederate battery of artillery stationed in this house during the war, and while General Butler was cutting his canal through Dutch gap, his troops were constantly fired upon from this point. It was occupied by a family from Michigan, who lost all their personal effects. The loss is \$1,500, with no insurance.

Western Civilization Transplanted in the South.
RADFORD, Va.—The wife of A. W. Fillic, who came here from Illinois recently, was found dead in a desecrated grave near town. Fillic had read a story that the woman was insane and would soon be sent to an asylum. She proved perfectly sane. It is supposed that Fillic had a woman, who passed as his house-keeper, were trying to put Mrs. Fillic out of the way. Fillic is under arrest and the jail is heavily guarded, as there is danger of a lynching.

South Carolina Places \$2,000,000 of Her Bonds.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Tillman has entered an agreement with the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company to purchase \$2,000,000 worth of 4-1/2 per cent. State bonds at par. The inducement offered is \$1,000,000 amount of semi-annual interest on stock, which is to bear interest on January 1, '93, to July 1, '93. The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the Governor had a right to pay six months interest as a bonus.

THE WORST IN FORTY YEARS.

Telegraph Poles and Wires Down and Business Suspended in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Charleston was completely off from all telegraph communication north and west. The only connections possible were with Savannah and Jacksonville. The Western Union wires are down from Florence to Charleston, 100 miles, and for miles along the South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Augusta. Friday morning the regular passenger train on the South Carolina Railway was delayed greatly by telegraph poles and wires which were blown across the track, and it was necessary to send a wrecking train ahead of the passenger train before the latter could move. Telegraph wires are also strung in places. Graph wires are also strung in places. Graph wires have been sent out to repair the damages, but the telegraph manager here says it will take a week or ten days to get the wires on the South Carolina line in good working order again. Connection will be made by the Atlantic Coast Line.

There has been practical suspension of business on change, and the bulls and bears nursed their frost-bitten fingers while cursing their chances on the anti-option bill. The weather here has been very wet and raw. The thermometer at night was at freezing point.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES DEAD.
The End Came to Him at His Home at Fremont, O.
FREMONT, Ohio.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died unexpectedly at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. His death was peaceful.

The funeral took place Friday afternoon. His remains were buried in Oakwood Cemetery beside those of his late wife.

No More Lynching.
[From the Atlanta Constitution.]
RALEIGH, N. C.—The Legislative Committee on Judiciary decided to make a favorable report on a bill intended to put a stop to lynching. It imposes a penalty of \$500 and imprisonment on any person engaged in a lynching. It also holds the authorities of a county responsible if a lynching occurs. The Governor will be allowed to send a judge and Solicitor directly to the place where a lynching occurs and try any persons concerned in the affair.

An Ice Gorge at Memphis.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—For the second time known an ice gorge has formed in the Mississippi river at Memphis. The ice began to make its appearance Thursday night along the city front, and now large cakes are jammed up in the head of the river in front of the Anchor line elevator. The towns along the Mississippi without railroad facilities are threatened with a coal famine.

Eight Killed.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A dreadful accident occurred at a crossing near Lonsdale, on the Providence & Worcester Railroad. A slighting party from Pawtucket, returning from a dance and supper at Woonsocket, was struck by the locomotive of a freight train. Eight persons were killed and 16 injured. Of the injured it is feared 8 or 10 will die.

Put a Bullet in His Brain.
RICHMOND, Va.—Thomas G. Jackson, a prominent member of the Historical and War Museum, shot himself through the temple and killed himself while alone in his room. Jackson was a great sufferer from wounds received during the war and had been in ill health for several months.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
In the Senate.
21ST DAY.—Most of the session was occupied by a discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill.—Then the Anti-Option bill was called to consideration, but Mr. Wolcott in opposition to that measure moved to proceed to the consideration of the first bill on the calendar. The vote on the motion was nine to thirty-one (no quorum). Adjourned.

22ND DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was discussed.—The McGarran Claim bill was the next of several speeches.
23RD DAY.—The bill regarding the purchase of silver bullion was reported by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee.—The Senate refused to pass the McGarran bill Tuesday.—The Anti-Option bill was discussed.
24TH DAY.—Immigrants a jurisdiction was ordered over in respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes.
25TH DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was discussed.—Mr. Wolcott introduced a resolution to amend the Silver Purchase bill.—A bill to enforce the Sunday closing of the Fair was presented.—Mr. Wolcott proposed to discontinue the sale of the Columbus postage stamps.
26TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned at once out of respect to ex-President Hayes's memory.
In the House.
24TH DAY.—The bill was principally concerned in the consideration of the bill relating to the agreement with the Cereales Nation of Illinois for the cession to the United States of the tract of land known as the "Chicago tract." The Government to appropriate \$5,000,000 to carry out its part of the contract.—Secretary Foster, of the Treasury, sent in a request for an appropriation of \$300 for bath houses and disinfecting apparatus at Camp Lee, Sanely Hook, N. J. These improvements were recommended by Surgeon-General Wymen.
25TH DAY.—A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the purpose of increasing the number of Senators was presented.—The Senate bill was defeated.
26TH DAY.—Mr. Brown introduced a bill for the issue of two per cent. bonds on the repeal of the silver purchase law.—A few private measures were passed, and the Committee on the Judiciary reported on the prior order, the right of way, called up some bills of secondary importance.
27TH DAY.—The Sanitary Civil bill and the report on the loading deal were presented.—The announcement of the death of ex-President Hayes was then made by Mr. Sherman on the floor of the House. Reminiscences upon the life and public services of Mr. Hayes were made by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and others who served in the House with the ex-President. Then the House adjourned out of respect of the ex-President's memory.
28TH DAY.—Dietary tactics defeated action on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to the prison-martyrs in Brooklyn, and on the measure for construction of two revenue cutters for the Pacific coast.—Several amendments to the Interstate Commerce law were passed.—The National Quarantine bill was the next in order, but its opponents succeeded in staving it off.
29TH DAY.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported, after which the House adjourned in memory of ex-President Hayes.

