We hold the Truth to be Self Ev

nt, that All Men are Created Equal.

President Eliot, of Harvard, together with ten other prominent educators, has in preparation an exhaustive work on the relation between colleges and preparatory schools.

The Comte de Paris has greatly reduced the number of his "agents," and stopped his subsidies to the newspapers. He has given up the hope of ever being the King of France.

Political offices are in great demand in China. Places are filled there by competitive examination, as China has strict civil service reform administration, and at a recent examination held at Nankin to fill 155 places 1800 candidates presented themselves.

Although the court of Austria is commonly known as the most aristoeratic in Europe, no monarch is easier to reach than the Emperor Francis Joseph. He has certain audience days, when any of his subjects, high as well as low, are permitted to call to discuss with him any affair which they

in the Galatia District, Turkey, for selling the Epistle to the Galatians, on the ground that it was a seditious document. The Turkish authorities called for a certificate of the author's death to assure themselves that the document was not of recent origin.

It is said that the leading magazine publishers are using manuscripts now which have been on hand and paid for, some of them for years. This saves paying out money now, of course. Some of these magazine offices have manuscripts on hand which they accepted and paid for five, ten and even fifteen years ago.

One of the quaint remembrances of Robert Louis Stevenson's South Sea life is that of his Honolulu mouse. small shelf hung over the couch whereon he used to lie when ill are trying to forget his pain in "tooting" ap dagelot. On this shelf the

novelist's caresses. If it got no immediate attention it would scratch on the shelf and make a little whine or song to attract its friend, and after a time it actually persuaded its spouse to pay a daily visit to the musician in its company .- Detroit Free Press.

A twelve-story office landing will to soon be begun in the heart Chicago by a man who so hat the lot recently for \$480 good and then secured a lease or ninety-eight years at \$24,000 a year. Some of the provisions of the lease are peculiar, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle. He binds himself to build a twelve-story structure, costing \$200,000, and to permit no one to sell liquor on the premises under penalty of forfeiture of the lease. This is said to be the second case on record of a like restriction in Chicago. Should such clauses become general the rent of saloons in the business district of Chicago will be advanced.

There is a small tribe of Indians in Southern Arizona who are idolators They are in reality sun worshipers, but make small images out of clay with faces supposed to represent the sun, although bearing little if any resemblance to it. They do not associate with other tribes, and are very rarely seen by white men. The idols have large, round bodies and heads, with eyes and mouth and ears, beams radiating from the eyes over the face. The Indians have these in their rude houses or wigwams, and at certain seasons they hold a sun dance, which is with them a religious ceremony. They have no other form of worship, although a few of them were at one time induced to abandon their idols by the works of the Jesuits.

During Mr. Cleveland's former administration Judge Holman, of Indiana, escorted to the White House an aged but vivacious maiden lady of seventy, a niece of John Quincy Adams, who had spent her childhood there. She entered the East Room. Looking round in bewilderment she exclaimed: "What, is this really the same old room? Why, there used to stand a meal barrel, and in vonder corner were the washtubs, and from there over to there," pointing with her parasol, "a clothes line was stretched and in this corner we kept our playthings." The old lady was right, adds the New York Press. Today the White House is greatly shanged for the better from the time when the Presidents of far-away history occupied it. But it has already become too small and too old-fashloned in its construction and arrange ment to be a proper home for the President of the United States.

ALLIANCE TALK.

NEWS OF THE ORDER THROUGH. OUT THE COUNTRY.

What is Being Done for Its Advance. ment and Upbuilding.

Public ownership of railroads would ouble the price of village and farm property, because there would be no discrimination rates in favor of cities

Will you vote for your own interests!

Fredenia (Kan.) Herald.

Did the farmer ever think of it, who can see no use in farmers' organizations that if he would work less and think more he would get along better. In union there is strength. Did he ever think of that? The member who attends and does his part in an organization helps every other member to do his part .- Midland Journal.

In '92 the Alliance was charged with every ill to which human nature is heir, yet with all their battering rams turned against the order it came through the campaign without a blemish, and to-day in the national firmament above the din of political strife shines forth the demands of the Alliance as the Bethlehem star which will A colporteur was recently arrested sooner or later lead this government to "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."—Rural Reformer.

An Important Bill.

Mr. Richards of Ohio has introduced a bill in the house of representatives "to forbid contracts making debts payable in gold only." The bill reads as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that it shall be unlawful to stipulate in any contract, verbal or written, or in any instrument of writing, that any indebtedness thereby created or evidenced shall be paid in gold only; and all debts which shall at any time become due to any person, partnership, association, joint stock company, or corporation shall be payable in any money or currency which is a legal tender for the payment of debts in the United States of America, at the same time such indebtedness shall be due and pavable, any language in the contract or instrument creating or evidencing such indebtedness to the contrary notwithstanding."-Ex.

The White City Getting Black. Editor Stead, long connected with are e Review of Reviews, in the world, to its age, has just spent the discriminations which the in the world. Poits age, has just spent four months in America, mostly at Chicago. He has written and will publish a book showing the rottenness in our great cities, taking Chicago at in our great cities, taking Chicago at least sixty-live billio, the law has lost depravity and official Join the graphic languar and at c. charitable cotal valuation of all property in Chi- | manner.

cago twenty years ago was \$3,000,000. says the horses in the city are fine public. ones, but are returned at an average of \$20 each. The carriages of the rich at an average of \$30 each. In the whole city of more than a million and a half people only 5,000 watches are returned for taxation. He says Chicago has eighty Aldermen and fifty of them are known to be as purchasable as hogs in the market. Chicago is a bad place, but there are thousands of towns and cities just as bad in every particular. The farmers have allowed these corrupt people in www.and cities to control the politics of the country and you see the result every time you sell a bale of cotton or anything else. Are you farmers ready to stand together and vote together hereafter or will you divide and make faces and curse each other again?-Progressive Farmer.

The Farmers' Movement.

This subject is ventilated by C. S. Walker, in The Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia. He says: The widespread movement among the farmers, today, is their effort to adart themselves and their occupation to the ever-changing environment, so that they shall be once more masters of the situation, receiving their due share of the product of American industry, and exerting their due influence in the formation and development of national character. As a result of his industry, the farmer has rendered food and raw material for factories both cheap and plentiful, and here we have the cause of his embarrassment. The supply of agricultural products has increased beyond the demand, and prices have fallen without any corresponding fall in the prices of personal service means

of transportation, and the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life. Farmers have been content in the past to confine their labors to the production of wealth, leaving to others the control of the conditions which regulate the distribution of this wealth. At last, however, they have awakened to the fact that they are the victims of unequal legislation. Abundant statistics show that the farmer, north, south, east and west receives a lower remuneration for his labor than the average man in any other of the great branches of industry. The farmer, when his eyes were first opened, turned to the railway magnate and to the politician for redress. He has now realized by experience that the solution of the problem depends upon himself The farmers' movement is simply the awakening of those sturdy citizens the year has expired to dispose of the from engrossment in the pursuit of 4000 acres. Only seventy-five acres wealth to a sense of their duty, first to are to be sold to each man.

themselves, and then to society. Such a movement may have obstacles, it may be slow, it may do much apparent damage, but it is irresistible, and ir the end its results will be of value. I has reached the stage where guidance is needed, rather than ridicule and

denunciation. In their endeavor to secure organization the farmers soon discovered the necessity of broadening their education, especially in the field of econo mics and politics. Every farmers organization has this object pre-eminently in view. These associations at themselves efficient schools, giving

their faithful members training public speaking, in thinking, and h administration. As a result of twenty six years of this work the Grange ha become a national university, employ ing hundreds of teachers, collegeeducated as well as self-taught, who stimulate thought and lend inspiration to their fellows.

In another direction the farmers movement has thrown a great deal of light upon co-operation, both distributive and productive; and organization, education and co-operation have ed the farmers' movement toward po litical action, in which slowly, but surely, they have been educating themselves for practical participation During the last presidential election the People's party cast 1,122,045 ballots, out of a total of 12,154,542 votes They secured 22 votes in the Electoral College, and this was the first time since 1856 that a third party secured an electoral vote. They increased their representatives in the house from three to twelve. In the senate they have several senators, and in four states they elected their candidate for gov

Whenever the farmers of this fair land shall unite in their demands for practical measures of reform, or e or other of the old parties will surely submit to their will. There may ever be class legislation in favor of the farmers, but this would surely be followed by a reaction. Farmers have suffered from a neglect of their own interests, but they are now thoroughly aroused, and have begun a movemen. the outcome of which will be to secure them their proper share of the proncts of the national industry.

The Interstate Commerce law is not likely to stand very much longer. If it is not soon repealed it will at least become a dead letter. The railroads

e Review of Reviews, transportation to favoring the sest known publication shippers, and in other ways practising free

into porpetuachs, and it is coming to an anothguage. He finds an imad | be depised by them in the most open

The railroads will not reach the Today it is returned for taxation at average standard of justice until the \$240,000,000, but it is estimated to be government owns and operates them. worth two billion dollars. Hence he and then no Interstate Commerce calculates that the citizens of laws will be necessary. Such is the Chicago pay tax on less than mission of every civil law, to demonone eighth of their property. He strate its undoing. - New York Re-

The New York People's Party.

I. E. Dean, D. Rousseau, T. B. Mc-Guire, D. M. S. Fero and L. J. Mc-Parlin, members of the State Executive Committee of the People's party, eld an important meeting at Albany

An address to the voters of the state as issued, setting forth the aims and bjects of the People's party and calling upon the industrial organizations to join in the fight against the common enemy, viz., the Republican and Democratic parties.

People's party clubs are to be organized in every portion of the State, and lecturers will be sent out throughout the State for that purpose. It was decided to call a State Convention on September 11th and 12th at Saratoga Springs. - New York Republic.

What a Banker Says About Southern Gold Fields

Robert J. Lowry, a prominent banker of Atlanta, in a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, says: "I believe in the next twenty years, with the modern devices for mining, the gold regions of upper Georgia, western North Caro lina and a part of South Carolina wil produce more gold than California ever did. If our hills and valleys abound in this precious metal, which they do should not every effort be put forth to develop them? Let the world know that we have gold of the finest quality which is at par the world over; give up a mint; let the general government eucourage our mines by this needful institution, when I am satisfied the re sult will be surprising to those who

have not looked into the question." Mr. Lowry has carefully studied the situation, and is satisfied that there are vast possibilities in the gold ores of the South. If one-half of what those who, like Mr. Lowry, have investigated the matter say of the gold ores of the Carolinas and Georgia be true, that section is destined to become the centre of great mining activity.

Developing Florida.

E. N. Crane, of Kennesaw, Neb. after spending a winter at Kissimmee, Fla., has left for his home, and states that he will shortly return with twenty colonists whom he intends to locate on part of a 4000-acre track of land in Florida, which he has purchased. It is Mr. Crane's intention to colonize the entire tract, and he expects before

SIELD OF PROGRESS.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT IN CON-GRESS.

The Capitalists Are Gradually Becoming Arrayed Against the Producers - New Jersey Populists Are Active - Interstate Commerce Law.

The day after the vote was taken in the House, upon the veto of the seignoirage bill by President Cleveland, four members who were absent at the time, rose to explain how they would have voted had they been present. The two liberbers who were Republicans stated that they would have voted to sustain the veto, while the two Democrats were just as auxious to put themselves on record as opposed to the President.

This incident is significant of the change of front in the political parties. Slowly but surely men are taking their true positions upon the new problems which present themselves for solution, and I have no doubt that two years more will find the Eastern Democrats and the Republicans fighting shoulder to shoulder in defense of the capitalists, while the Southern and Western Democrats and Populists will practically throw their votes together for the rights of the producers.

The doings of our present Congress have really very little importance. While Democrats and Republicans would gladly make the people believe that they ere fighting important division between the hosts who are encapital and labor.

The west of words going on now over the tarid is the sham battle of departing actors in an old and worn out comedy, played to occupy the people and keep hem from studying more important questions. The Republicans, having gained power during the War of the Rebellion, tried to persuade the per ple that by a protective tariff they we ald get the better of Eu-Id get the better of European natio and the bait they farmer the promise used was for to t for his produce, and for the labore protection from pauper labor compe Now the bubble has burst, th ottom has dropped out from the he market and the pauper labor has m to this country, so that and farmers have lost fait Besides, th ariff reform

ntry, shifting burdens from her, and no inbelieve, after sition taken by the Demorly upon sugt bails. lumber, etc., that any party is sincere in advocating tariff reform, if by so doing it jeopardizes private interests. Democratic tariff reform is now understood to mean that protection is to be taken away from the other fellow, but that our constituents' interests are to be carefully guarded from foreign competition.

The comedy of the quarrel between protection and free trade, as understood by the American people, having been played out, the much more important questions of our currency and of our income tax are coming to the front, and are going to bring about entirely new political combinations, and it would not at all be surprising to see in 1896 a Western Republican and an Eastern gold Democrat running together for President and Vice-President.

The elections of this fall will furnish a very fair indication of how far and how fast the new lines are being formed, and of their relative strength. The Republicans have great hopes of carrying everything before them, but I believe are doomed to disappointment. The gains they have made so far have been in the North and East, and are due to the inability of the Democrats to give the promised relief through tariff reform. Because of the utter inefficiency of any tinkering of the tariff to help our economic con-

dition the Republicans will make gains, but not enough to control either House, but the probability is that the next Congress will be much more favorable to the policy advocated

by the People's party. eform tariff Congress, but it will be one of increasing hostility to capitalistic power. The People's party principles will be strongly represented, and the work of economic reform will be fairly launched upon the political waters. - Albert Chavannes in New York Republic.

Hudson County (N. J.) Populists.

JERSEY CITY POPULIST CLUB held an enjoyable meeting April 16. Mr. E. T. Neben, the National Recruiting Officer of the Industrial Legion, was present and urged the change of the club into a Legion. He was accompanied by Dr. Hiller, of San Francisco, who spoke in the same strain. The club decided to give the subject due consideration, but to take no hasty action, and it was suggested that the members assist in the organization of Legions in other parts of Hudson County, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject. Th club is in a flourishing condition and s constantly increasing in member-ship. Three new members joined the alub during the evening. A committee from the Socialist-Labor party was present and asked for a conference with a view to better harmony between

early day. Louisville, Ky., is the Falls City, from its position at the falls of

the parties. There is a possibility of

a largely increased membership from the northeastern part of the city at an

TAR HEELS AROUSED Industrial Progress of the Old Forth State.

Charles Halloch in the Philadelphia Times an Charlest n News and Course.] Ten years ago the people of one section of North Carolina hardly knew what another section of the State produced. People ontside didn't know, for North Carolina is a great domain, half the length of Texas, with a large part mountainous and but little traversed by railroads until recently. The inhabitants from way back were always quiet, contented and unobtrusive, and careless withal about business pursuits, and the early school geographies summed it up as one-Whenever the Tar Heel State was men-

lowstone National Park. But that was "lang syme," as a Scotchman would say, and many of Browne were convicted. the early settlers of North Carolina They secured bail in were Scotch Latterly the State has gotten a move on herself whereby seven of its ninety-six countries. Wher-State exhibit was set up at New subject to \$100 and 60 days. Orleans, ten years ago, and followed, by fairs at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and elsewhere, did the industrial world suspect that North Camplina was capable of anything but ta and fish. Progress has gone on so quetly and unostentationsly since then that the ment. So insidiously did the spirit of industry invert the sleep, old tur pentine orchards and moun ain rift that the ancient community Fot awake and astir before its advanced neighbors realized that there was any excitement afoot. And now, A the latter day, there is no place he ween the two oceans equal to the "Cad North Carolina" for investment, Gould, Corbin and Vanderbilt forms it out soon and have promise growing apace.

Trundreds of small capitalists and men of limited means re making from where

the North and West to occury where opportunities best offer, mit only in the mountain and Piedr or in 9 I5pm gom regions, but along the neglected at I sleepy seaboard. They are bringing in new industries and revolution zing old ones. Under a new system agriculture they have lifted the farmers' burden of debt by causing in acre of land to produce the amount of three. Three crops a year are new raised instead of one as hitherto, and the profit of each is enlarged. In the Newbern district alone the value of the trucking interests has reached three and three-quarter millions a year and is one-ninth of the load for the whole United States. Gold is being mined at a profit in thirty-ine counties. Seven-eights of all the mica used in the United States, are claimed to be produced within its limits. Its fisheries lead all others is whale fisheries engage the labors of a dozen vessels from New Bedford and Provincetown during the summer. Its oysters receive the attention of eight packing establishments. It lumber output is one hundred millions of feet per annum. It has more popular

other individual State, and a greater variety of gems and precious stones. Topographically North Carolina is like Old Mexico, with its thee grand elimatic divisions, only that the peaks of the mountain region are rounded and not so high by half, the loftiest being less than 7,000 feet. And we find in both countries the same comprehensive plant life and exuberant

seaside and mountain resorts than any

flora. Botanists aver that There are 1,900 species of flowering plants alone in North Carolina, and of course the soils are various and capable of indefinite production in any direction Unless all signs fail, it will not be a that horticulturists may effet. The flat seaboard region, which tallies with the terra caliente of Mexico. excepting in fervor of midsummer heats, is the chosen ground for the fruit grower and truck raiser, and it is shortly to become the seat of extensive

> dairy and cattle interests. Exteriments already made at Newberg Chizabeth City and other points prove what the botanists have all along declared that pasture and meadow graines grow as luxuriantly as other plant growths, and that all that farmers beed to make their own good beef, hav, these, but-ter and milk is to adopt those courses which common practice decidered clares are proper and right. Experiments in hay culture and Heef and milk production are already well advanced, and the State agricultural ex- of Wilson, R. E. Grand Commander, periment farm has listed thenty-six presiding. kinds of grass and cloved which it advises to use for hay or restarage. The upshot of all this is to demon-

strate what the seaboard is carable of what the requirements are and where the gates of special opportugity are widest ajar. Cultivated lards with improvements and buildings can be improvements and buildings can be bought anywhere along the life of the No. 7, Wilson; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 10, Newbern.

No. 8, Greensboro; St. John Commandery, No. 10, Newbern.

Traverses the eleven tide water counties, at \$15 to \$25 an acris. Labor is cheap—at 65 cents per day, or \$8 to \$12 per month, and rations, and is tractable and efficient if the life of the No. 7, Wilson; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 8, Greensboro; St. John Commandery, No. 10, Newbern.

A Wet Mayor at Hickory.

HICKORY, N. C.—At the city election that the commandery, No. 10, Newbern. and handled and promptly part. There electing a wet are plenty of churches and schools and dry aldermen.

no beggars, tramps or toughs. Farm schools for whites and blacks, if established in available districts, would | They Use Dynamite and Siew Up Engines and disseminate much needed information in respect to many lines of industry which have been neglected to overlooked since the war. Vine culture would prove a most profitable business

COMMONWEALERS SENTENCED.

if conducted on intelligent methods.

Coxey, Brown and Jones Have a Hard Time

Washington, D. C .- The 3 leaders of the Commonweal, Jacob Slecher Coxey, Marshal Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, have been half wilderness, given to migal stores, found guilty of violating the laws by a and the other half water and sand jury of their peers and will have to beach teeming with fish. So that for submit to a sentence hereafter to be many generations travellers passing imposed by the court for their recent east and west merely skirted the heads demonstration on the capitol. All of the sounds on the south or flanked | three of the accused were convicted on the postern of the Commonwialth away | the first count of the indictment which up north in the Ohio River basin. | charged them with displaying in the capitol grounds the banner of the tioned the thought was of lears or a Coxey Good Roads Association. Jones, segregated game preserve like the Yel- of Philadelphia, was acquitted of the second count which accused him of treading on the grass, but Coxey and

They secured bail in \$500 each and will try to get an appeal.

Two weeks may elapse during which railroads now at last penetrate all but | the trio will be free on bail, before the motion for a new trial trial is argued ever there is a bed of ore, ar a stone and decided. The penalty provided quarry, or deposits of coal, tramways are sure to be found. Manufactories viz: A fine not to exceed \$100 and impression of the prisonment in jail for not more than economic battles over the tariff, what one hundred and sixty-six colton mills | 60 days or both, within the discretion is really taking place is a new political and one million spindles are in a steady of the court. Accordingly the punishwhirl, and five hundred and fifty mis- | ment which may be meted out to Coxes tering upor the great fight between cellaneous factories supplement the and Browne is \$200 and 120 days. clatter and hum. Only mitil her while Christopher Columbus Jones is

HIS ARM WAS AMPUTATED And He Has Accident Policies for Over Forty

Thousand Dollars. COLUMBIA, S. C .- At half past clock Sunday morning D. R. Flenuiken, a prominent commission merchapt and confederate veteran of this city, about fifty years old; attempted to pick up a borrowed rifle, intending to return it. The hammer of the weapon struck a chair and the weapon was discharged, shattering his wrist. imputation of the arm was necessary. Flenniken had accident insurance to the amount of \$41,000 and will get \$17,000 regularly, but on leaving the eng Jones is here to delegate

pe day tick mount dowing companies: United Watual, \$15,000; American of Conisville, \$5,000; Travelers, \$5,000 Aetna, \$8,000; Standard, \$8,000. About two years ago Flenniken fell under a horse car and the arm amputated Sunday was permanently injured. He received \$1,500 accident insurance

Barkeepers Stirred Up.

Winston, N. C .- Winston barkeep ers are raising a howl over the rigid ordinance passed by the aldermen. says every person licensed to sell malt or spirituous liquors shall post in conspicuous places: "No minors allowed in here." Any saloon keeper or clerk allowing minors to enter shall be fined \$25 for each offense. No license shall be granted any place in town where business does not front on a public treet. All back doors and entrances to barrooms must be closed. Bars nust be closed at 10 p. m., and not pened before 5 a. m. A fine of \$50 imposed for all violations. Those sho allow drunken or disorderly peoele in saloons must pay \$25 for each offence. All screens, blinds and painted glass must be removed, violators beid on fined \$50 for each offence. Upon conviction before the mayor, minors who risit barrooms will be fined \$10. A imilar fine shall be imposed upon all under 21 years who make false representation regarding their ages.

Sam Jones' Prescription.

From the Galveston News. After the tremendous men's meeting at Waco Brother, Sam Jones was throughly exhausted, and he felt sick. Brother Jones is of a bilious temperament, and his sallow complexion tells plainly that while all is well between Brother Jones and his soul, there is war between him and his liver. Brother Jones felt bad at bedtime, and Brother Owens told him, "Go to God with it, brother; he'll straighten you out."

the reporter; and Brother Jones followed the advice of Owens and the reporter, and as a result when he got up he was all right and much refreshed He said: "Prayer was the thing. But I must admit that the pills did much good, and from now on my prescription for biliousness will be one prayer and three pills before bedtime.'

"Take a dose of pills,"

Knights Templar Meet. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of North Carolina met at Charlotte last week, Francis M. Moye,

The following Commanderies were represented: Plantagenet Commandery, No. 1, Wilmington; Charlotte Commandery, No. 2, Charlotte; Raleigh Commandery, No. 4, Raleigh; Cyrene Commandery, No. 5, Asheville: Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, Winston; Mount Lebanon Commandery,

the town went dry by 23 majority

electing a wet mayor, one wet and two

MINERS MAKE WAR.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, - Conti threats by stril I z miners he made for some time against the are now working and against ators who have been trying to the big strike by putting into the mines negro labor. At an early hour Monday morning these threats were carried into effect. An armed mob of about two hundred supposed strikers assembled at Horse Creek and began the destruction of mine property generally. The mob first went to Price's mines, which have been working at the union rate, and placed dynamite in the boilers and among the machinery as well as in the head of the slopes. This was touched off, and everything in sight was a complete wreck. The engines were torn up and the mines blocked

by the explosion of the dynamite. Then the strikers went to a sidetrack, where there were several cars loaded with coal. These too were given dynamite and were torn up. Another string of cars was turned loose down a beavy grade and they were wrecked. They then proceeded the Vicot mines, where the scalebouse was oiled and

All this time dozens of volleys by the riotous miners were being fired and not a single person would venture out. The reason that no people were killed is that none interfered with the miners. The mob left coming eastward, but quickly dispersed.

PARSONS, W. VA - The H. G. Davis Coal and Coke Company's works are guarded by forty special officers armed with rifles. Thirty non-union men are at work and the strikers are placing sticks of dynamite about, with threatening notes attached to them to the effect that they will blow the works to

Sam Jones to be Tried.

MEMPHIS, TENN .- The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South is sitting here. The trial of Rev. Sam. P. Jones, the noted evangelist not a particularly severe and Alime!

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

91st Day. -Mr. Harris moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill. In response to a request by Mr. dar to be taken up, Mr. Harris remarked that the disposition of the Tariff bill was of vastly more importance. The question was taken on Mr. Harris's motion, and it was agreed made by Messrs. Hule, Harris, Sherman and Dolph. At 3 p. m. Mr. Dolph yielded the floor, when Mr. Cameron offered resolutions on the death of Representative Lilley, of Pennsylvania. Eulogies were delivered by Senators Cameron, Palmer and Chandler, the resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate a ljourned

92p Day.-Cross-fire debate on the tariff occupied the whole day. Mr. Turple, in a speech, accused Mr. Aldrich of telling three deliberate lies, and Mr. Voorhees declared the income tax would not be stricken from 93p Day.-For the third time in five weeks

the Senate met only to hear the announce-Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan-which occurred at Chicago. The meeting of the Senste had been postponed from 11 o'clock to noon, so as to give Senators an opportunity to attend the funeral of Mrs, Morgan, wife of the Alabama Schator. The Michigan Senator's desk and chair in the outer row of The usual resolutions were offered by Mr. McMillan, and were agree; o. They provide for a committee of seven Benators to attend the funeral at Kalamazoo, Mich. Senators McMillan, Frye, Washburn, Callom, Jones, of Arksusas; Gibson and Biancharl

24TH DAY .- The bill for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and inter-State commerce and the postal service was discussed by Mesers. Vest and Hoar. Mesars. Squire and Lodge spoke on the Tartiff

95TH DAY .- When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Allison appealed to Mr. Harris to let the first amendment, fixing the time for the bill togo into effect, pass over for the present day was consumed by the speeches of Messrs. Quay, Chandler and Hoar. 96rs Day.-Mr. Quay continued his speech

The House.

118TH DAY.—The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and general debate thereon exhausted. It was considered a short time by paragraphs for amendments, when a point of no quorum was raised. The lack of a quorum being officially demonstrated, at 5.35 the House adjourned. 114TH DAY, -The resignation of Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, was received and flied .--

Senate bill appropriating \$7000 for the re-construction of the Government bridge over the Niobrara Biver, Nebraska, was passed A resolution requesting the Fish Commissioner to inquire into the allest LAW, struction of fish in the Wabash Re. struction of fish in the wants for of fish in the Almy flow of oil was agreed to. The Almy fin propriation bill was considered, a few can-important amendments to it agreed to, and

the bill passed.

115TH DAY.—Mr. Dingley called up the bill reorganizing the accounting branch of the Treasury Department, abolishing the offices of Second Comptroller and Deputy Second Comptroller. The House made it the unfinished business.—The House then adjourned out of respect to the memory of the

116rn Day. -Mr. Bell introduced a joint resolution to provide for the app a committee to devise means for the employ ment of the idle men of the country, strict immigration, start up the mines, crease the currency, and to probibit the sue of interest-bearing bonds, without the authority of Congress.—The Dockery Commission bill was passed.—Before adjournment the House entered upon the considerfilm of the River and Harbor Appropriation

in Committee of the Whole to general de-bate on the River and Harbor bill.

118rm Day. - Without preliminary business the House proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bil under the five-minute rule. It was passed. — The night session was devoted to the con-

ration of private pension bills