

THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

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Newfoundland has taken to agriculture. It produced the past year hay and potatoes to the value of \$888,000, and butter to the value of \$60,000. The fishing industry is very precarious, and the resort to agriculture seems to be the only hope for the colony.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, of Warren, Ind., claims to have been born in Pennsylvania in 1774. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812. There is good reason to think that Mrs. Carroll is really 113 years old, although she is as active as a woman of sixty.

The Times of India says that a general order is about to be issued by the commander-in-chief directing that cavalry, like infantry, shall henceforth cheer when charging. It is suggested that when colonels give out their commands on other matters, soldiers might also be permitted to express their approval by a "cheer hear."

The world's coal supply seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. A vein of coal sixteen feet thick has just been found at Whitewood, Dakota, twelve feet below the surface, and seventy feet beneath that another vein more than three times as thick has been discovered. The coal is said to be as good as any in the country.

A Western judge has decided that a stockman occupying the public domain as a cattle range acquires no right to the same that will enable him to prevent other stockmen from turning loose cattle on the range, even though the first occupant has developed the water on the range and has it fully stocked.

The potato crop of the United States in 1887 aggregated 134,000,000 bushels on an acreage of 3,300,000, which was a yield per acre of fifty-six bushels. In the last eight years, 1883-1887, the average yield per acre was 49 bushels. In 1887 the yield was 104,423 bushels, raised from 2,299,275 acres, which was a yield of ninety-one bushels per acre.

A Chicago clothing manufacturer says that he is obliged to put particular attention to the hip pockets which he puts in trousers destined for the Western trade. His Kansas and Iowa customers demand a pocket capable of holding a quart flask, but for the far West trade the pocket is made deep and narrow, with an unusually strong lining, so that a pistol will fit snugly in it.

The English Board of Trade has made a report, in which it alleges that the number of paupers in the country now are only 21.7 of the 1,000, while in 1870 there were forty to the 1,000, and that the total number has fallen from 900,000 to 697,000, while the population has increased by 7,700,000. In London, it is alleged, there are now only twenty-one paupers to 1,000 inhabitants.

Justice Jaimesch, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has a parrot that he wouldn't sell for its weight in silver. On five different occasions this intelligent bird saved the house from being burglarized. The last time was on a recent night. The burglar got the door unfastened, but when he opened it the parrot asked, in a stern and harsh voice: "Hello, there! What's the matter?" The burglar didn't answer, but fell over himself in his desperate hurry to get away.

The general climate of England is favorable to the development of cancer, says the London Standard. "Out of every million deaths from all causes, those from cancer number about 30,000. This proportion is only exceeded by phthisis, old age, convulsions, bronchitis, pneumonia and debility." Next to consumption, cancer is the most fatal of all the constitutional diseases; and it has been steadily gaining ground for more than twenty years. The deaths from cancer per million of persons living were in 1852, 341; in 1872, 431; in 1881, 529; in 1882, 532; in 1883, 546; in 1884, 509; in 1885, 563, and are now close upon 600."

Michael Cahill, of San Francisco, is well known in Washington. As far back as 1875 he sent his application for a patent for his rain-making invention to the patent office, and as often as the law required renewed his caveat by paying \$10. The drawing which accompanied the application was a marvel. It represented the rising moon and the setting sun, a bellows, a man smoking a pipe and a huge rain-storm. When Cahill finally went to Washington it did not take long for the officials to confirm their previous impression that he was a crank. At the same time they guard his crazy ideas with great care and treat the whole matter with amusing seriousness, because he has not legally abandoned his absurd claim. Commissioner Hall is particularly inclined not to allow Cahill to be made sport of by the papers. "You may laugh at me," he said, "but I have no doubt that the time will come when man will be able to bring rain out of the sky whenever he desires to do so."

There is a man in the Kansas Penitentiary who, beginning with a term of Sing Sing years ago, has served his time in regular succession in the penitentiaries of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

What Our National Law Makers are Doing

Departmental Gossip—Movements of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the House bill to carry into effect the provisions of the act of the 2nd of March, 1887, in regard to experimental stations at agricultural colleges. Placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Quay, the Senate took from the calendar and passed the bill increasing the pension for total deafness to thirty dollars a month (from thirteen dollars), and allowing a proportionate rating for partial deafness. The Senate then took up the bill giving a pension of \$2,000 yearly to the widow of Gen. John A. Logan, passed it almost unanimously, and also granted by the same vote a pension to the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair. The Senate then took up the Blair educational bill, but soon proceeded to the consideration of executive business. In the House, the morning hour was consumed in debating the bill affecting the title to a small tract of land in Kansas, reserved for some New York Indians, who never occupied the lands. The bill was finally passed. The committee on foreign affairs was discharged, and at its own request, from further consideration of the bill, incorporating the Maritime Canal, with Nicaragua, and the same was referred to the committee on commerce. The speaker pro tem stated the regular order to be the consideration of the resolution setting apart February 21st, after the morning hour and each day thereafter, until further order, for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, not to interfere with revenue or general appropriation bills. Filibustering motions were then entered upon, but were repeatedly voted down amid much noise and confusion.

Among the petitions and memorials presented in the Senate and referred, were the following: By Mr. Brown, of the Medical college of Georgia, to have the surgeons' supplies and instruments placed on the free list. The resolution offered by Chandler some days ago, calling on the navy department for information as to the purchase of plans and specifications in foreign countries; as to changes from the original plans in the construction of ships of war; and as to contracts made for ships and ordnance since the fourth of March, 1885, were taken up. The first of them was adopted, and the second referred to the committee on naval affairs. As to the third, Mr. Butler moved to amend it so as to substitute 1880 for 1885. A long discussion ensued, many senators arguing against the propriety of putting into the bill amendments which would have the effect of delaying its passage; Mr. Hale defended his action in offering amendment on the ground that the Senate had just overruled the position which the appropriations committee had taken on the subject (not to add any items to bill as came from the House) and also on the ground that the secretary of the navy stated that the appropriation was absolutely needed. The Senate confirmed the nomination of C. H. Way, of Georgia, consul-general at St. Petersburg; C. C. Litchfield, postmaster, Abingdon, Va.; and R. M. Gardner, Christiansburg, Va., in the House. Mr. Hendon, of North Carolina, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill to amend the internal revenue laws. Placed on the House calendar. A resolution, with the accompanying preamble, was adopted, as follows: "Whereas, It is alleged that certain individuals and corporations in the United States engaged in manufacturing, producing, mining or dealing in the necessities of life and other productions have combined for the purpose of controlling or curtailing the production or supply of the same, and thereby increasing their price to the people of the country, which combinations are known as associations, trusts, pools, and like names; and whereas, such combinations not only injure the interests of the people of the United States, as derived from their duties on imports; therefore, Resolved, That the committee on manufactures, be and the same is hereby directed to inquire into the names, number and extent of such alleged combinations, under whatever name known, their methods of combination of doing business, their effect upon the prices of any of the necessities of life and of all products sent to the people of the country, and their revenues from foreign commerce, and its revenues from impost duties, together with any and all other matters relating to the same which may call for or suggest legislation by Congress, and report the same to the House, with such recommendations as said committee may agree upon, and for these purposes the committee on manufactures is authorized to sit during sessions of the House, to employ a stenographer to administer oaths, examine witnesses, compel the attendance of persons, and the production of papers.

The editor of *Democrat* says that "a movement is on foot to have a grand celebration in New York on the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. During this session of Congress a bill will be presented which will declare April 30, 1889, a public holiday. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor of New York City, and a number of other prominent citizens, have formed a committee, and commenced making arrangements for the celebration. This will be one of the greatest events in the country. It is fitting that the ceremonies on this occasion shall be impressive. The inauguration of Washington was just as important an event in the history of the United States as the signing of the Declaration of Independence, or the drafting of the Constitution. The completion of the Constitution would have been fruitless without ratification, and to do this it took months of labor. The machinery of the Constitution could not be set to work without the President. Such commemorative celebrations are a good thing for the country. They serve to keep alive our patriotism, and hold before our eyes the greatness of the American Republic. In these days when anarchism and socialism have so tainted the minds of our youth, and left a dark page upon our country's history, something should be done to impress upon the minds of the people that the Republic is still "the land of the free," and that no one will be permitted to take from us that freedom for which our forefathers fought, and paid so dearly."

The contested points in the fishery trouble between the United States and Canada, and now engaging the attention of the authorities at Washington, are: 1. Whether the United States has a right in the British fisheries, independent of treaty provisions. 2. What are the rights of American fishermen under the convention of 1818, and under the laws of navigation and trade. 3. The "Headland Question," which is incidental to the other two questions. The British hold that the line must be drawn from headland to headland, three miles from shore. This interpretation would exclude American fishermen from the bays which American fishermen from the bays which indent the coast deeply and are the resort of the fish. The Americans say that three miles from shore means upon a line parallel with the shore, and three miles distant at every point. Consequently all bays more than six miles wide at the mouth would open to American fishermen.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

What Our National Law Makers are Doing

Departmental Gossip—Movements of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the House bill to carry into effect the provisions of the act of the 2nd of March, 1887, in regard to experimental stations at agricultural colleges. Placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Quay, the Senate took from the calendar and passed the bill increasing the pension for total deafness to thirty dollars a month (from thirteen dollars), and allowing a proportionate rating for partial deafness. The Senate then took up the bill giving a pension of \$2,000 yearly to the widow of Gen. John A. Logan, passed it almost unanimously, and also granted by the same vote a pension to the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair. The Senate then took up the Blair educational bill, but soon proceeded to the consideration of executive business. In the House, the morning hour was consumed in debating the bill affecting the title to a small tract of land in Kansas, reserved for some New York Indians, who never occupied the lands. The bill was finally passed. The committee on foreign affairs was discharged, and at its own request, from further consideration of the bill, incorporating the Maritime Canal, with Nicaragua, and the same was referred to the committee on commerce. The speaker pro tem stated the regular order to be the consideration of the resolution setting apart February 21st, after the morning hour and each day thereafter, until further order, for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, not to interfere with revenue or general appropriation bills. Filibustering motions were then entered upon, but were repeatedly voted down amid much noise and confusion.

Among the petitions and memorials presented in the Senate and referred, were the following: By Mr. Brown, of the Medical college of Georgia, to have the surgeons' supplies and instruments placed on the free list. The resolution offered by Chandler some days ago, calling on the navy department for information as to the purchase of plans and specifications in foreign countries; as to changes from the original plans in the construction of ships of war; and as to contracts made for ships and ordnance since the fourth of March, 1885, were taken up. The first of them was adopted, and the second referred to the committee on naval affairs. As to the third, Mr. Butler moved to amend it so as to substitute 1880 for 1885. A long discussion ensued, many senators arguing against the propriety of putting into the bill amendments which would have the effect of delaying its passage; Mr. Hale defended his action in offering amendment on the ground that the Senate had just overruled the position which the appropriations committee had taken on the subject (not to add any items to bill as came from the House) and also on the ground that the secretary of the navy stated that the appropriation was absolutely needed. The Senate confirmed the nomination of C. H. Way, of Georgia, consul-general at St. Petersburg; C. C. Litchfield, postmaster, Abingdon, Va.; and R. M. Gardner, Christiansburg, Va., in the House. Mr. Hendon, of North Carolina, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill to amend the internal revenue laws. Placed on the House calendar. A resolution, with the accompanying preamble, was adopted, as follows: "Whereas, It is alleged that certain individuals and corporations in the United States engaged in manufacturing, producing, mining or dealing in the necessities of life and other productions have combined for the purpose of controlling or curtailing the production or supply of the same, and thereby increasing their price to the people of the country, which combinations are known as associations, trusts, pools, and like names; and whereas, such combinations not only injure the interests of the people of the United States, as derived from their duties on imports; therefore, Resolved, That the committee on manufactures, be and the same is hereby directed to inquire into the names, number and extent of such alleged combinations, under whatever name known, their methods of combination of doing business, their effect upon the prices of any of the necessities of life and of all products sent to the people of the country, and their revenues from foreign commerce, and its revenues from impost duties, together with any and all other matters relating to the same which may call for or suggest legislation by Congress, and report the same to the House, with such recommendations as said committee may agree upon, and for these purposes the committee on manufactures is authorized to sit during sessions of the House, to employ a stenographer to administer oaths, examine witnesses, compel the attendance of persons, and the production of papers.

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