In a letter to the United States Senate Secretary Blaine recommended that congress appropriate \$15,000 for the purchase of 10,000 pages of historical manuscript, caused by B. F. Stevens of London to be transcribed from important documents in the archives of European governments, bearing on the Revelutionary War.

So-called Villages of Liberty have sprung into existence in the outskirts of Senegal, Africa, through the flabors of Lieutenant-Colonel Gallicni for the assistance of slaves. Slaves who are maltreated fice to these villages, and, on arrival, are declared free. They are assigned to some village and supplied with food and land. The Village of Liberty at Kages has now 500 inhabitants who live happily and comfortably.

In France the manufacture of matches is a government monopoly, and as a result the price for these necessary articles is about ten times as much as in any other cauntry, while the quality is said to be proportionately bad. Although there has been a great deal of opposition to this state of affairs, the French Chamber of Deputies has, almost without a dissenting voice, decided to continue the monopoly for another year.

Occan travelers have a direct interest in one reform that does not seem to have come before the International Marine Conference at Washington. The old system of "watch and watch" by which both officers and men came on duty every four hours, necessitates a strain which tells severely upon any man's ability to keep his wits bright for an emergency such as may occur at any momest. Already one of the principal lines has led the way in giving its men longer hours of sleep, reaping the advantage of a better morale among the crew, and increased confidence among the passengers. What they have demonstrated to be possible, the New York Voice thinks should be made compulsory.

The Photographic Society of Geneva, switzerland, has just made an interesting experiment. It has been observed in the case of mature married couples who have lived together for a long period of years that, harmonious in thought and feeling, and subject to the same conditions of l.fe, they acquire a strong facial resemblance. The society ook the photographs of seventy-eight couples to see to what extent this facial esemblance prevails. The result, acording to a London paper, is that in wenty-four cases the resemblance in ie personal appearance of the husband nd wife was greater than that of rother and sister; in thirty cases it as equally great; and in only twentyur was there a total absence of resem-

The Chinaman, says the Atlanta Cm tution, is not what he used to be. not only neglects to keep his timenored wall in repair, but sets out to ke breaches in other people's walls. uside able flurry was created at Petersburg recently by the anuncement that the Chinese governnt had determined to construct a lroad from Rekin to Girin, a town the Russian Crontier. As a set-off, Muscovites propose to strengthen ir Pacific fleet. The Chinaman is t biginning to real ze that with orn engineering the immense popuon which is a burden to him at Chinese soldier fights with blin l, ensible courage in war, and when na puts her coolies to work on rail-Is at 10 cents a day, sile will spee 1develop that vast empire at a cost below that of the same work in er puts of the world.

he tremendous cost which the Euronations are under in keeping thems prepared for war can be realized a recent statement in a German paper as to what can be done in way of mobilizing the German

In less than seven days a little 1,400,000 men could be concenon the kontier. Four or five later 890,000 more men would a second line and back of these be the landstrum, with about ,000 on the first call. All these are thoroughly drilled and armed he repeating rifle. The cars to ort them are ready and the coal railroad was laid in long ago. n imagine, therefore, what the ar would b and at what frightit the preparations for it are on. The New York News cont almost as bad for the people to the maintenance of this enormy as to suffer the consequences would follow a conflict w.th nation maintaining a like force. orrowful condition of affairs, h there is no improvement in ccept that which may follow by ing the ruling classes who are

ble for such folly.

AT THE CAPITAL.

WHAT THE FIFTY FIRST CON-GRESS IS DOING.

APLICANTMENTS BY PRESIDENT HARRISON-MEASURES, OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND ITEM'S OF GENERAL INTEREST.

In the house, on Wednesday, Mr O Neill, of Penasylvania, presented the remonstrance of the business men of Philadelphia against an increase of duty on oranges and lemons. Referred. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, a member of the cominittee on elections, called up the Maryland contested case of Mudd against Compton, it being agreed that debate should be limited to six hours, at the end of which time the previous question should be considered as ordered. After considerable argument, and pending a vote, the

house adjourned. Vice-President Morton having returned to Washington, after a two weeks' absence, occupied the chair at the opening of Wednesday's seem of the senate.

An unusually large number of petitions were presented and referred, comprising some for and some gainst the Sunday rest law; some for free coinage of silver, and several from abor unions against of any but inted States citizens.

The resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees last Monday, as to the agricultural depression, was taken up and Mr. Voorhees addressed the senate in relation to it. He spoke of the deep strong current of anxiety, discontent and alarm prevailing in farming communities and said that he proposed to aid them in the inquiry as to the causes of the courses of the course of the cour the causes of the existing depression. The Blair educational bill was then taken up as unfinished business, and Mr. Pierce, of North Daketa addressed the senate. He hoped, he said, to have an opportunity of voting to postpone the bill till the second Tuesday in December next. Mr. Evarts addressed the senate in support of the Mr. Call spoke in favor of the bill. had voted for it before (he said) and would do so now. He supported it because it was a donation, without conditions other than such as had been contained in the agricultural colleges bill and in the bill for experimental stations. Mr. Bate obtained the floor, and the bill went over. Mr. Allison, from the finance committee, reported back, with amendments, house bill to simplify the laws in relation to the col

lection of revenue (McKinley's administration bill.) and it was placed on the calendar. The senate then adjourned. Another Democrat was turned out of the house on Thursday. This is the fourth seat that has been vacated by the Democrats. The man turned out was Barnes Compton, of Maryland. He has served five years in the house, and had become one of the most distinguished members. However, there was a young Republican named Mudd, who wanted his seat. There was no bolting from either party. Every man was on hand or paired, and the vote stood 159 to 145, in favor of Mudd.

Thursday was a sad day for poor old 'Grandma' Blair. The educational bill was buried beneath the cold, cold sod by his colleagues in the senate. The vote stood 36 to 32 against the bill. However, when Blair saw his bill had been buried, he changed his vote from ave to no, in order to move a reconsideration. Every member in the senate was either paired or voted. The Georgia senators were divided. Both Tennessee senators voted against the bill, as did the Arkansas and Texas men. The South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi senators were divided, senators Hampton, Pugh and George voting for the bill. Senator Pasco. of Florida, and the two Virginia senators voted for it. The republican vote against the bill was larger than ever before. Mr. Blair made a motion to reconsider the vote, which motion was entered; and | Canada, and increased the duties on them then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the accordingly. The new schedule aims at senate proceeded to the consideration of Ontario in the matterof barley

committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows, bate on both sides, the committee rose the secretary of war to purchase 2,500 leveled against that trade, and ne may be made form dable abroad. | tents for the use of people driven from | will fall most heavily on Ontario and Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana... adopted calling on the secretary of intecommittee appointed by him to investihouse, then at 3 o'clock, took a recess antil 8 o'clock, the evening session to be

> Senator Sherman made a concise statement of the purposes aimed at by the bill, Trusts, he contended, were the outgrowth of high tariff which fostered them, and the only way to suppress them was to bury the ax in the cause which made them possible. A long running debate followed. The bill went over till Monday. when the forthcoming debate will probably attract widespread attention. Mr Blair renewed his motion to reconsider the vote of Thursday, by which the edu. cational bill was rejected, and Mr. Inman moved to lay that motion on the table. No action was taken.

NOTES. The president, on Wednesday, nomina ted to be postmasters: Virginia-George S. Smith, Marion; South Carolina, Maggie L. Carson, Aiken; Joshua E. Wilson,

Florence. Mr. Randall is steadily improving. His health is better at present than any time during his long illness. He seems confident that he will be able to resume his old

seat before this session closes. The republican members of the ways ific for advalorem duties. There was also the palace of the chancellor at an early some discussion upon the rate to be fixed date.

upon raw silk, but no decision was reached in either case.

Judge Crisp, of Georgia, appeared before the river and harbor commmittee on Thursday asking for an appropriation for the Oconee, Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, The committee will-give them, but it seems now that the chances in favor of the river and harbor bill becoming a law are very slight.

The senate, on Thursday, confirmed the nominations of A. R. Nininger, United States marshal of the northern district of Alabama, and the following postmasters: South Carolina, W. W. Russell, Anderson Tennessee, C. S. Moss, Franklin. Virginia, P. E. Griffith, Winchester; Lewis P. Summers, Abingdon.

In executive session of the senate Thursday afternoon, the nomination of W. W. Russell to be post-master at Anderson courthouse, South Carolina, was confirmed by a party vote on a call of the ayes and nocs. This nomination has been held up for some weeks on the objection of South Carolina senators.

Major McKinley's tariff bill, which was to have been presented on Friday to the full committee, is not yet born, and there is no telling when it will make its appearance. Major McKinley and his associates are beginning to find out that they have an elephant on their hands. On all sides opposition is vigorous and intense, and the committee is trying to hammer the bill into shape, and get it reported to the house before it is emasculated beyond

An application from Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson for a pension for the services of her late husband, General "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Mexicap war, was filed at the pension office Friday. General If you are with us say so, and if you are Longstreet was the witness. To the above was added the affidavit of Dr. Joseph Graham, who was present at the marriage July 15, 1857, of Lieutenant J. Jackson and Miss Mary Ann Morrison. Mrs. Jackson will receive a pension of \$8 per month from January 29, 1887, the date of the passage of the Mexican Veteran's Bill—some \$304 up to this date.

The committee on agriculture, on Friday, reported favorably to the house, with amendments, of the Conger bill, defining lard, and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, etc., of compound lard. The bill, in its main features, is similar to the oleomargarine law, which the committee says has given general satisfaction, and the wrongs to be prevented and the benefits to be secured are in their general character the same in both cases. The report concludes with the statement that the compound lard trade as carried on is a stupendous commercial fraud. which it is the duty of congress to sup-

The civil service commission has in the course of preparation a circular of instructions to applicants for examination for the appointment to the government departmental service. A considerable portion of it is devoted to the discussion of the question: "When may an appointment be expected?" In connection with this subject, it is learned that, while the quotas of several eastern, northern and western states are generally exhausted, those of the southern states, especially incligibles for appointment from the clerk registers, are by no means full, the fact being, it is stated, that competent clerks who can pass the necessary examination from either Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina or Kentucky are reasonably certain of appointment.

TOUGH ON CANADA.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF ON HER TRADE.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: It appears as if the framers of the United States tariff changes had studied the distinctive products of each province of and apples at Quebec and New Immediately after the reading of the Brunswich on horses and hay, and at journal on Friday, the house went into 1 Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island on potatoes and other vegetables. Nova of Michigan, in the chair) on the pension | Scotia also gets hard hit in the shape of appropriation bill. After a lengthy de- increased duties on fish. Those who have looked into the details of the new tariff. and the bill passed . . . A number of pri- think it is a direct blow at Canadian vate bills, coming over from last week trade with the United States. The duty were passed, among them one for the re- on horses is now twenty per cent.; the tirement of John C. Fremont, with the proposal is to raise it to thirty per cent. rank of major-general... On motion of Canada sert last year 17,277 horses, val-Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, a bill was | ued at \$2,113,728, to the United passed appropriating \$25,000 to enable States. The increased duty heir homos by floods, now prevailing in Quebec, whence 16,000 of the horses were drawn. The duty on cattle, for-On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Karsas merly twenty per cent, is to be raised to (acting on instructione from the commit- | \$10 per head where the cattle are over a tee on invalid pensions) the resolution was vear old, and \$2 per head where less. Canada sent 37,300 cattle, valued at rior for a copy of evidence taken by the \$488,266, to the United States last year. The duty on these impor's would be, ungate the management of the pension der the old rate, \$9,764. Under the new office under Commissioner Tanner. The rate it would reach, provided the cattle are all over a year old, \$373,090. Eggs, now free, it is proposed to tax at the for the consideration of private pension rate of five cents a dozen. Canada's exports last year were 14,011,017 -dozen. The Sherman trust bill provoked a long | The tax at five cents would be \$700,000. debate in the senate Friday afternoon. It is in barley that the greatest damage will be done. The present duty on barley is ten cents per bushel. It is proposed to increase the rate to thirty cents. Last year Canada sent 6,934,504 bushels to the United States. The present duty on this quantity is \$993,450. The new duty would aggregate \$2,980,350.

J. J. Bruner, editor and proprietor of the Carolina Watchman published at Salisbury, died at his home in that town on Sunday. He was seventy three years old, and the oldest and one of the best known editors in North Carolina, having edited the Watchman regularly since

THE RETIRING CHANCELLOR

EMPEROR WILLIAM OFFERS HIS THANKS AND A DUKEDOM TO BISMARCK.

A special edition of the Berlin Riech Sanzeiger contains the imperial rescripts, cordially thanking Prince Bismarck for vances, as can be had thereon, and to alhis services and appointing him Duke of low said cotton-covered bales there to re-Lanenburg, colonel-general of cavalry main until the demands made shall be and field-marshal-general; also appointing Count Herbert Bismarck interim minister of foreign affairs and General and means committee on Friday consider- Von Caprivi chancellor and president of ed the sugar schedule and had under ad- the Prussian ministry. Prince Bismarck visement a proposition to substitute spec- has made arrangements to evacuate

ALLIANCE NOTES.

MEMBERS ARE DOING.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER, GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Alliance officials in Georgia have given prompt denial to the Washington story that the order intended to scoop up | esrt that the compound lard bill now all the Congressional districts this year. The Farmers' Alliance now has 70,090

with the plans of the politicians .- Atchi- oppose the passage of said measure. From every county comes the cheering news that the Alliance is growing stronger. Alliancemen are learning practical lessons of economy and co-operation:

order. - Solid South. Why is it that the journals pretending to be such friends of the Farmers' Alliance do not come out squarely and endorse the sub-treasury plan and the railway platform of the National Alliance, which demands that the railways must be controlled by the people in the interest of the masses, and that the farmer should receive same privileges as are accorded the banks and bond-holders? You cannot carry water on both shoulders any longer. not, show your colors. - Southern Farm-

The Farmers' Alliance is going ahead with its own business. "What have they done?" some will ask. Read this just think for a moment and then you will answer for yourself: "They have done a great deal for the laboring people." What did guano sell for at this time last year? and what is it selling at now? Look at the difference in the price of cotton last fall and last fall year. Just look at everything in proportion as well as cotton and guano. The principle of the thing is enough for any man .-Buchanan (Ga.) Messenger.

Neither the race problem nor sectional difficulties intruded themselves at the great national convention of farmers and laborers at St. Louis. Delegates from the Colored Farmers' Alliance were received by the white Farmers' Alliance and matters pertaining to their mutual interest were considered. Northerners and Southerners, brothers in the Alliance, clasped hands at that convention and left the thrill of fraternal fellowship which all the fierce blowing of dead en:bers cannot chill. If politicians will cease meddling, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will solve the race problem and re-unite the too-long estranged sections of our beloved country.

President Polk of N. F. A. and I. U.

knows more concerning the condition of the Alliance throughout the country than any man in the South, and when questioned as to Alliance matters, he said: "Although the growth of the Alliance in the South has been wonderful, the growth of the order in the Northwest has been still more phenomenal. In Kansas, great strides are being made in the right direction, and the organization has more than doubled since the St. Louis convention. The farmers of the west, although they are not troubled by any particular grievance such as the ute bagging oppression of the South, still have great obstacles to overcome. They feel the effects of the reduction in prices, and they find it almost impossible to make a living profit from their products. They are trying to break the combination of the buyers, and I have no doubt they will succeed. One feature of the National Alliance assures me above all else of its success. It is killing out sec-

tionalism, and building up a national

spirit which will be a benefit to the whole Among the resolutions adopted at the recent Convention of the National Alliance, held at Atlanta; Ga., was the following: "Whereas, at New Orleans in September, 1889, a conference was had between prominent representatives of the cotton growers of the South and members of the cotton exchanges in the Uniwhich was to take effect on the first day of October thereafter, fixing the tare on cotton covered bales at sixteen pounds, and on jute covered bales at twenty-four pounds, which was satisfactory to Alliancemen. And, whereas, by the opposisition of several important cotton exchanges this agreement was rendered a nudety. And, whereas, we invited the cotton exchanges of this country to a conference on this same subject at St. Louis on December 5th, 1889, which they refused to notice by letter or otherwise. And, whereas, our president, Col. L. L. Polk, recently urged upon these parties to express their wishes or plan for an adjustment of this question, at a meeting to be held in Atlanta, Ga., March 19, 1890, and only one reply was received with encouragement, and that from Mr. James Tobin, of Augusta. And, whereas, after a careful consideration of the whole subject in all its phases, we, the presidents and accredited representatives of the State Alliances of the cotton section, in conference assemb'ed in Atlanta, Ga., March 19th, 1890, do unanimously reaffirm the equity and justice of will doubtless cause the volume to be reour demands on this subject; and we do,

Resolved, That we urge the Alliancemen of the cotton states to stand by the action of the St. Louis supreme council on the use of cotton bagging or any other fibre than jute, and that each Allianceman be, and is hereby instructed to deposit said cotton-covered bales in warehouses, to be provided, and, with liberal adcomplied with.

Resolved also, That your national and state officials do hereby pledge their ut-Polk, be instructed to assure the brethren | good late crop.

in the cotton states that the outlook for the manufacture and supply of cotton bagging is much better than for the past WHAT THE ORDER AND ITS year and will probably be equal to the de-

> Resolved, That the state presidents of each Alliance or union be requested to assist in every possible way J. F. Tilman, the national crop statistician, in securing accurate crop reports.

Resolved, That the representatives of the cotton States, here assembled, do aspending in congress is unwise, special, and class legislation, and will increase the burdens of one class of producers and members in Kansas, and is growing at the only benefits a monopoly that by no means rate of 2,000 a month. It is ten months | manufacturers a pure article of hog's fard, yet until election. Ninety thousand votes and members of congress are hereby most thrown one way will play the mischief respectfully and earnestly requested to

. L. Polk, president N. F. A. and U.; S. M. Adams, president Alabama alliance; W. S. Morgan, delegate, Arkansas; W. I. Vason, delegate, Florida; L. F. Livingston, president Georgia Alliance T. S. Adams, president, Louisiana; G. B. those who had the courage and patience Dimes, delegate, Missouri; S. B. Alexander, delegate, North Carolina; E. T. to stand by the principles of the Alliance Stackhouse, president, South Carolina; are beginning to reap the benefits of the S. D. A. Duncan, president, Texas; R. W. Coleman, delegate, Mississippi; J. B. Buchanan, president, Tennessee.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

ENERAL PROGRESS AND OCCURRENCES WHICH ARE HAPPENING BELOW MA-SON'S AND DIXON'S LINE.

The Pan-Americanists will leave Wash ington on their Southern trip about the

10th of April. Bills repealing the charters of Frankfort, Henry County and Grand Lodge lotteries passed the Kentucky house of

representatives, Thursday. Dr. M. A. Rust, one of the oldest and most prominent German physicians in Richmond, Va., fell from a ladder on Thursday at his residence and was instantly killed.

The Southern Baptist convention wil meet at Fort Worth, Texas, in May next, This is a large and able religious body. It covers the territory from Baltimore to Texas, and represents over 2,000,000 Baptists.

According to the monthly statement of the railroad commission, just issued at Columbia, the railroads of South Carolina earned nearly \$9,000,000 net in January, an increase of about \$140,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

The Dallas, Ga., cotton mills were completely destroyed by fire Friday morning. The mills were owned by a company of Dallas gentlemen and the loss is about \$15,000, with only \$3,500 insurance. The mill was comparatively new, and the loss will be felt by its

On Friday, near Blocton, Bibb county. Ala., forty miles south of Birmingham, the dead bodies of four negroes were found in the woods. Three had been shot to death, and the head of the fourth one had been severed from the body with an ax. An inquest was held, but it was impossible to learn how the negroes came to their

DISCUSSING THE TARE.

THE BAGGING COMMITTEES CONSIDERING

The Interstate and State bagging committees held a meeting in Atlanta, Ga. on Wednesday, to discuss the demand to be made by the Alliance as to selling cotton by net weight. The delegates to the convention were as follows: W. S Morgan, Arkansas; S. M. Adams, Ala bama; W. J. Vason, Florida; T. S Adams, Louisiana; J. B. Dines, Missouri S. B. Alexander, R. B. Hunter, North Carolina; E. T. Stackhouse, South Carolina; S. D. A. Duncan, Texas R. W. Coleman, W. S. McCallister, Mississippi; J. P. Buchanan, J. F. Tillman, Tennessee; L. F. Livingston, W. J. Northern, W. L. Peek, R. M. Brown, J W. Sutts, Thomas E. Wynn, W. D. H Searcy, R. L. Burks, W. R. Gorman, Georgia. The object of the meeting was to decide what demand the Alliance will make. As it now stands, cotton is sold in Liverpool with thirty pounds tare to the bale off. As cotton bagging with ties weigh only sixteen pounds, and even jute with ties weighs only twenty-four, ted States, an agreement was entered into the farmer loses either fourteen or six ounds of cotton on every bale he sells. The demand will probably be that, like tobacco, sugar and other things, cotton must be sold at net weight.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Volume.

BY DR. J. WM. JONES.

We learn from the publishers, Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co., of Atlanta, Ga. that the Davis Memorial volume being prepared by the popular author, Dr. J Wm. Jones, is rapidly nearing completion. Since the death of the greatest leader of the "Lost Cause," there has been an unprecedented demand for such a work and it is an assured fact that it will have an enormous sale.

Messrs. Hudgins & Co., say they ex peet to have canvassers in the field in a few days so the public will not have long to wait. Aside from the great love and admiration on the part of our Southern people for the dead hero, the fact that the talented author is so well and favorably known

ceived with unusual favor. Those wishing an agency should write at once to Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co., of Atlanta.

JACK FROST'S WORK.

REAT DAMAGE TO THE TENNESSEE FRUIT CROP BY THE FREEZE.

On account of the late frosts, it is conceded by the fruit raisers of Tennessee.

most ability and unceasing efforts in behalf of the people to obtain full and fair facilities for marketing their cotton." * * Resolved, That our president, L. L. by the frost, but may rewood and give a April 15th, and work on the building

CURRENT NEWS.

CONDENSED FROM THE TELE-GRAPH AND CABLE,

THINGS THAT HAPPEN FROM DAY TO DAY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, CULLED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Five hundred tolling mill men are out on a strike at Pittsburg, Pa.

The New York court of appeals has decided that the electrical execution act is constitutional.

James J. Slocum, the baseball player convicted of murdering his wife, was on Friday sentenced to death at New York. The Illinois democratic central committee has decided to call a state convention, to meet at Springfield on June his mortgage harder to lift.

The strike of the English coal miners has ended. Wages will be advanced 5. per cent., and the men will resume work | mand. Corn and wheat and other staples at once. Major-General George Crook, U. S. A.

in command of the department of Missouri died at the Grand 'Pacific hotel, a Chicago, Friday morning of heart disease. General Robert Cumming Schenck congressman, soldier and diplomat, and leader in public affairs a generation or more ago, died a Washington D. C., Sunday evening of pneumonia.

Dr. Harrison Wagner, whose numerous suits against the Adams Express company has attracted so much attention, has come to grief. He was, on Wednesday, arrestforgery.

There was a long meeting of the sugar trust in New York on Thursday, and be fore it ended interested parties everywhere had information that a cash divi dend of two and a half per cent had been declared for the present quarter.

The "Newark," last of the cruisers built for the government by Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, was successfully launched Wednesday afternoon. The vessel was christened by Miss Grace H. Bautelle daughter of Congressman Bautelle.

Senator Voorhees will be the principal counsel for Mr. Kincaid when he is put on trial for the killing of ex-Representa tive Taulbee. Senator Voorhees has had several long consultations with Mr. Kincaid, and has marked out the line of de A special of Wednesday from Henley,

mania mines and threatens a heavy loss of property. Five miners penned in the burning mine have perished. The bodies of two have been recovered. Loss to the mining company \$100,000. A special from Canton, Ohio, says The Canton glass works, one the largest and most successful in the country, was

Wis., says: A great fire is raging in Ger-

totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss \$60,000, insurance \$35,000. Two hundred workmen are thrown out of em-Judge O'Brien, of the New York su preme court, on Friday granted leave to the sugar trust to declare a dividend of

two and a half per cent. on \$50,000,000, provided the portion due the North River refinery was deposited with the court. pending the suit. Both branches of the legislature of

Ohio have passed a bill providing that railroad employes who have worked twenty-four consecutive hours, shall not resume till they have had eight hours' rest. Twelve hours are to constitute a day's labor. The fine for violation is \$150 in each case.

A dispatch of Thursday from Berlin Germany, says: The labor conference is working with unexpected rapidity and success. The Sunday committee has practically finished its labors, having arrived at a compromise, advising that rest on church holidays be obligatory only for women, young persons and children.

John F. Plummer, the well-known republican politician and dry goods merchant of New York, made an assignment Wednesday. The dry goods trade was a good deal startled when the failure was announced. The liabilities are stated to be \$1,000,000. The firm is one of the largest commission houses in the business, and has been in existence many

THE BOLD BOOMERS.

ORGANIZING FOR ANOTHER RAID ON THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Cherokee Strip Homesteaders' a sociation has issued a secret circular, day at Guthrie, Arkansas City, Winfield Coldwater, Kas., March 11th, which cites that: "The administration l given evidence of its entire sympat with the thousands who are clamo homes in the great domain, no given over to the cattle barons. clusion of many worthy set s, it has been deemed expedient for ospective settlers to organize a secre sion of the having for its object the Accord-Cherokee strip at a given ingly, on the 22d day April, at 12 of boomers o'clock, a concerted move will be made on good reason to the outlet. We have will be unbelieve that the se assumes suffimolested if the move matter was cient proportions." of the president brought to the atte advised that a on Wednesday an the press to effect: statement be give

the proportions of "That no matter t of the strip will the raid, the se il it is made lawful." not be allowed The patrol of the Cherokee strip by the forces of the Upard States army was begun Wednesda

BLU TON'S GIFT.

SHE SECURE RE LOCATION OF THE NEW ODIST UNIVERSITY.

Bluff a Alabama, makes the munifif \$500,000 to the Methodist church for the location of the al institution known as the Unof the Southland. Rev. C. L. D. D., who has it in charge, says that this year's crop will be unusually small. On the ridges and mountains it is small. On the ridges and mountains it is small building, which will be 300 feet by estimated that eighty per cent of the

DODGE'S FIGURES,

HE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN COM-MENTS ON THE SITUATION.

American agriculture is treated by Statistician J. R. Dodge in the March report of the department of agriculture. The prevalence of low prices is noted and feeling of discouragement in rural circles throughout the world is indicated. It is, and has been, especially severe in Great Britain, and is the subject of com-plaint, discussion and official investigation in Germany, France, Italy, and other countries. It is present in monarchies and republics, under diverse currencies and economic systems. Though the prices of implements, utensils and fabrics are also lower, the farmer's interest account is unreduced, and

THE CAUSE OF LOW PRICES. The main cause of low prices is referred to the inexorable law of supply and deare cheap because of over-production. Immigration has increased the population 5,000,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been carved into farms free to the natives and foreigners, opening millions of acres to cultivation. Railroad extension has stimulated production and overwhelmed the east with western products. Speculation first and utilization afterwards have produced results that have astonished the world with a plethora of bread and meat. The old world has joined with the new to crowd the mountains, valleys, slopes and far-stretching plains of the continent with beeves, in ed in Washington, D. C., charged with the haunts of the once countless herds of buffalo.

> In the more eastern areas maturity of beeves has been hastened by breeding and feeding. An extended comparison shows how in the progress of forty years, production outrun the population in its wildest strides. It is shown that wheat growing has become a philanthropic mission to make cheap bread consistent with the low wages in Great Britain, that northwestern missionaries continue sowing their seeds and floating their bread across the waters, mourning for profits that do not return after many days. It is suggested that less than a fourth of the world eat wheat: that half of the people of Europe scarcely know the taste, and that Asia, Africa, South America and Australia all have wheat to sell. Mr. Dodge says that while there is an excess of production of few staples, there are insufficient supplies of many other necessary products, and the total absence of scores of others, which should furnish profitable employment to rural labor. There is too narrow a range of cropping. . Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. There are imports costing \$240,000,000 per annum. of as cultural products which should be produced here. These are sugar, animals and their products, fibers, fruits and nuts, barley, leaf tobacco, and wines. The farmers are suffering for the want of the hundreds of millions of dollars that the sweat of the brows and dexterity of hands might produce in "raw materials" for scores of old and new industries. Depression more intense will result, it is predicted, if the farmers continue to restrict their efforts, walk in the furrows their fathers turned, and seek to live and die in the same overdore and profitless routine. Another serious cause of depression, he says, is the exorbitant share of farmer's products taken by middle men and carriers. Seculators depress prices when the grners are full. and boom them when the farmers have nothing to sell, as at present. The community is infested with the pestilent swarms of non-producers. The curse of speculation blights ad consumes the result of honest ind try. Leeches fasten on every product labor and suck from it the life-blood oprofit. Men who produce nothing, we neither toil on farms nor spin in factries, are absorbing the wealth of the cuntry, by combinations without consence, and service without equity.

AN UN ORTUNATE MAYOR. HIS DWANNE TWICE BURNED DOWN ET

IS POLITICAL ENEMIES.

Fo wer a year there has been a bitter war ween the prohibition and antion element in Colorado Springs, The feeling was so bitter that two ths ago the residence of Mayor ekbridge, a prominent prohibitionist, burned to the ground. The loss as \$11,000, and it is rumored his politcal enemies had a hand in the matter. At a meeting of the republican and liberal parties Wednesday night, Mr. Etockbridge was nominated for mayor, and Thursday morning his new residence was fired and burned to the ground.

THE SUGAR TARIFF

RAISES A HOWL AMONG THE LOUISIANS PLANTERS.

The Louisiana Planters' association held a meeting at New Orleans on Fridsy and adopted a series of resolutions protesting against a reduction of the tariff on sugar without a corresponding reduction on all other protected articles; protesting against the duty on sugar being changed from specific to an ad valorem tax, and also against the standard being raised thirteen to sixteen Dutch standard, color

CRAYON GREENBACKS. YOUNG ARTIST TRIES HIS HAND AL . COUNTERFEITING.

A St. Joseph, Mo., special says: Fred Jones, aged nineteen years, a crayon artist, was arrested Thursday for counterfeiting United States \$5 treasury in Jones' method of counterfeiting was culiar. He used no dyes, but made c copies of genuine notes. The co-feits are pronounced by offcers to be ceptionally deceptive

ANOTHER SYNDICAT INVESTING IN IRON AND COAL LANDS

The purchase of the town si City, fifty miles from Chattan on the Cincinnati Southern syndicate from Kentucky is Ten thousand acres are involsale, the consideration being lion dollars. The purchase is velopment of in a and coal in