

THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY—DELIBERATIONS OVER MATTERS OF MOMENTOUS INTEREST TO OUR COMMON COUNTRY.—NOTES.

Mr. O'Ferrall was the only democrat in the house Tuesday morning during the delivery of prayer. The clerk immediately began to call the roll on approval of Friday's journal. The speaker hesitated before he announced the result, there being but two lacking of a quorum. The vote was finally announced to be yeas 155, nays 1. No quorum, and a call of the house was ordered. During the call the camera was turned on, and Mr. O'Ferrall, the lonely democratic sentinel, was absolutely powerless to check the majority in its full swing. The yeas and nays vote declaring that Venable was not elected showed that there were 165 republicans in attendance, including those who did not vote, but he felt confident it is somewhat of a coincidence that the two democrats unseated by the house Tuesday—Venable, of Virginia, after a protracted fight, and Elliott, of South Carolina, without a word of discussion, went before their nominating conventions Wednesday.

In the senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds, for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial building, which shall be a suitable monument to the memory of General Grant. The resolution authorizing the select committee on relations with Canada to continue its investigations during recess and report. At next session was agreed to. At 2 o'clock the senate went into executive session, at 4:20 the doors were re-opened and legislative business was proceeded with. After an hour devoted to the calendar, in which no business of public importance was transacted, the bill, with senate substitute, to define and regulate the jurisdiction of courts of the United States, was taken up. As no quorum voted upon it, the bill went over without action and the senate adjourned.

In the house, Bob Kennedy's speech, in which he denounced Senator Quay as a convicted criminal and a second Judas Iscariot, was stricken from the permanent Congressional Record, Wednesday morning, and the Ohio man was censured by a majority of the house. The resolution censuring reported from the judiciary committee passed by a vote of 151 to 35. However, Kennedy did not retract a word he said. He was allowed twenty minutes in his own behalf, and in the time he asserted that the charges he had made were true, and he felt confident that the country would uphold him. Not a single democratic paper had commented favorably upon his speech, but hundreds of republicans had commended strongly his utterances in the memorable speech. He had also received thousands of letters from republicans all over the country commending him for what he had said. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution calling on the president for information relative to the killing of Gen. Barrandina. The resolution was adopted.

In the senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Frye offered a concurrent resolution (which was agreed to) directing the secretary of state, treasury, war and navy to examine, report and recommend the action of the international marine conference of February, 1890. An hour was devoted to bills on the calendar unobjectioned to. The house bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, and mechanics arising under the eight hour law, and the bill to prevent the product of convict labor being furnished to, or for the use of any department of the government, also the conference report of the house joint resolution to increase the number of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers and file mechanics in such cases were discussed at length, but all went over without action. The senate bill to pay to the personal representatives of Captain John Ericsson \$13,930, found to be due him by a decree of the court of short executive session was passed. After a journal.

In the house, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted directing the clerk of the house to forward to the secretary of Arkansas, a copy of the resolution declaring that there was a vacancy in the second congressional district of that state. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on the land forfeiture bill. The conference report was adopted. Conference reports were also agreed to upon bills granting a pension of \$100 monthly to the widow of General Hartranft, and for the relief of settlers upon the Northern Pacific indemnity lands. Mr. Payne, of New York, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the Sillout defalcation, called up the bill defining the duties of the sergeant-at-arms. The bill enables the sergeant-at-arms to make a requisition directly upon the treasury for the pay and mileage of members, and constitutes him, in explicit terms, a disbursing officer, limiting his compensation to his present salary. The bill was passed. Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to purchase nickel ore or nickel metal for the manufacture of nickel steel armor, and asked for

FARMERS' ALLIANCE NOTES.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREAT ORGANIZATION.—LEGISLATION, NOTES, ETC.

More than 10,000 people attended the Farmers' and Laborers' Union picnic at Compton Grove, near Independence, Mo., on August 23. It was a great day for the aroused Missouri soil tiller.

Perhaps the members of the various farmers' associations are most completely agreed in demanding government regulation and supervision of railroads, and the suppression of commercial and manufacturing trusts or "combinations."—*Tenth's Companion.*

The call for the convention to organize a state farmers' league for New York, which was held at Altamont, embodied these words: "The unification of the organization and the welding of the chain of relationship with the body of farmers of the state are of paramount importance at this time. The need is urgent, prudent counsel is expected, efficient practical and disinterested direction required. In union there is strength. In complete, established and harmonious union there is powerful good. Time is a great factor."

The resolutions adopted by the Texas Farmers' Alliance convention ask congressmen to make laws preserving the public domain for American colonization only; that laws, both state and national, be passed to regulate transportation for the benefit of the people; and for unlimited coinage of gold and silver to be supplemented by a sufficient volume of treasury notes, to supply the country without the intervention of national banks; also asking the state legislature to specially amend the land law so as to open up the western parts of the state for actual settlers.

Farmers are determined and emphatic as regards representation in congress and legislature. How do they expect to secure it? Certainly not by sitting down with folded hands. Let every farmer remember that at all times and on all occasions, and in all places, they have a right to be heard. We should understand that we have wily politicians in our midst, ready to deal with, and must be caught napping.—*American Grand Bulletin.*

Heretofore in all parts of the world the farmer has been no match for his adversary. He has never held his own against the soldier or the priest, against the politician or the statesman. In the nineteenth century he is the slave, the serf, the peasant or the proprietor, according to location. American farmers are face to face with a crisis. They have subdued a continent, and furnished the raw material for our factories, bread for operatives, and manhood for our civilization. From all parts of this land farmers are coming together. Organization and co-operation are the wonderful ideas that have awakened them as never before. They demand for themselves and their children an education equal to the best. They insist on a fair share of the profits of American industry.—*Professor C. S. Walker.*

The following letter has been sent out to the sub-Alliances of Georgia by President Livingston:

"It is a fact that we regret very much that the contract for cotton bagging did not anticipate the extraordinary early opening of cotton, and for this reason cotton bagging is not on hand in sufficient amount, and will not be, unless the farmers stop baling cotton for a short time. The Exchange is sending out daily from twelve to twenty thousand yards, but the demand is far beyond the supply. I understand that in some localities where cotton bagging cannot be had, Alliancemen are using jute from necessity, and are threatened with expulsion. I advise, under the circumstances, not to charge, or discipline by law, with reference to those using jute, but do all in your power to hold our people to cotton or some other covering than jute."

President Rogers, of the Florida Alliance issues the following circular letter to the county alliances:

"Whereas, At the last annual session of the Farmers' State Alliance of Florida the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, That the next annual session of the State Alliance convene on the third Tuesday in October next, at such place as may be designated by the president.' And whereas, The members of the order and citizens of Jefferson county have made liberal inducements for said meeting to be held with them, therefore I, R. F. Rogers, president of the Farmers' State Alliance of Florida, do hereby call the annual session to convene in the town of Monticello on the third Tuesday in October next, the same being the 21st day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m. Each county Alliance in the State will be entitled to two delegates as provided in the constitution of 1889, the proposed constitution of 1890 not having been ratified by the required two-thirds vote, is therefore not in force."

Prominent speakers and statesmen will be invited to be present on the days set apart for the entertainment of Alliance people at the Piedmont exposition, which opens in Atlanta October 15th, and an attractive programme will be made up for each day. All of the sub-Alliances of Georgia and other states will be expected to be on hand. The following circular letter has been mailed to Alliancemen all over the country, by the management:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 24.—Dear Sir: The 28th, 29th and 30th of October have been set aside by the management of the Piedmont exposition for the reception of prominent Alliancemen from all parts of the country, and it is our earnest desire to make these three days a bright period in the history of the Piedmont exposition of 1890. Every effort will be made in this direction by the management,

NEWS OF THE SOUTH.

BRIEF NOTES OF AN INTERESTING NATURE.

FIFTY ITEMS FROM ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES THAT WILL INTEREST THE READER—ACCIDENTS, FIRES, FLOODS, ETC.

The first farmers' institute ever held in Virginia began its sessions Thursday in Richmond.

Colonel William C. Carrington, who served as mayor of Richmond, Va., for four terms, died in Williamsburg, Va., Thursday night.

Dr. C. W. Macune, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the National Alliance committee on legislation, was in Atlanta, Wednesday, on his way to the west.

A Charleston dispatch says: The democratic convention of the seventh district, on Wednesday, renominated William Elliott, who was expelled from his seat in the house Tuesday to make room for Thomas E. Miller. The renomination was by acclamation.

On the morning of the 12th a fire at Waldo, Fla., destroyed five frame buildings owned by T. M. Coulton, L. Renault and D. Hicks, valued at \$5,000, and stock of general merchandise, owned by W. D. Ziegler, less \$5,000, and stock of drugs, owned by L. Renault, \$2,000. No insurance.

Twelve miles west of Birmingham, Ala., Thursday morning a party of engineers, prospecting for coal for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, struck a vein of natural gas. A hole had been bored to a considerable depth, when a strong volume of gas burst forth. It was ignited and burned freely.

A special, of Tuesday, from Bowling Green, Ky., says that President S. B. Orwin, of the Farmers' Alliance of Kentucky, and editor of the official organ of the Kentucky State Union, published there, has come out boldly against the sub-treasury scheme, and has created much comment by so doing.

A San Antonio dispatch says: The most prolonged senatorial deadlock that ever took place in Texas is in progress at Mexico. The convention convened in its third session, the two previous sessions having several days. There have been 2,500 ballots taken, and the result Wednesday is reported as being the same as the beginning.

Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says: The laws of the state and successfully evaded officers for fifteen years, was captured Tuesday near his hiding place, in the mountains in Walker county. He is wanted for arson, burglary, numerous cases of horse and cattle stealing, and several murderous assaults.

An attempt was made Thursday night to wreck the south-bound express train on the Louisville road, near Falkville, forty miles north of Birmingham, Ala. A number of crossties were piled across the track. They were not heavy enough, and the pilot of the engine knocked them off the track without derailing the train. This is the third attempt at train-wrecking on this division of the road within a few days.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Anniston, Ala., says: The two coke furnaces in this city will shut down in a few days, on account of the dullness in the iron market. These furnaces are among the largest in the south, each turning out over 100 tons of iron per day. They have been running regularly for the past two years, even when other furnaces in different parts of the country closed down on account of the dullness. About 200 men are thrown out of work.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE BUSY WORLD.

A SUMMARY OF OUTSIDE AFFAIRS CONDENSED FROM NEWS DISPATCHES FROM THE CABLE DOMAIN AND WHAT THE CABLE BRINGS.

A new chemical trust is forming in London.

A death from cholera has occurred at Bristol, Eng.

The "people's party" organized in Indianapolis Tuesday.

Application was made to court, in New York, Thursday, for a receiver for the sugar trust.

The damage by the flood in the department of Arica, France, amounts to 50,000,000 francs.

By the derailing of a train near Florence, Italy, Tuesday, five persons were killed and twenty injured.

Dispatches of Tuesday say: A commercial panic prevails in Lisbon, Portugal. A crisis is imminent.

Turkish newspapers have been forbidden to comment upon the affairs of orthodox and Armenian churches.

The warehouses of Liverpool are crammed with goods to be shipped to the United States before October 1st.

Telegraph operators and station agents of the Chicago Eastern Illinois railroad, between Evansville and Terre Haute, went on strike Thursday for an advance in wages.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin, Tuesday, Mr. Healy, in his speech, said that if any tenants submitted to the landlords, they were traitors to their fellow countrymen.

Total collections for internal revenue, for the first two months of the fiscal year of 1890, July and August, aggregated \$65,502,506, against \$23,670,774 for corresponding period last year.

A Stockholm dispatch says: The United States steamer, Baltimore, which brought the body of Captain Ericsson to this country, of the Bremen, on her return trip to the United States.

Representatives of leading boards of trade throughout the country met in Chicago Thursday for the purpose of forming a national transportation organization for the protection of shippers and merchants from unfair dealing or discrimination on the part of railroads.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: In the case of peddlers of an English translation of Count Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata," who had been arrested on the charge of selling obscene literature, Judge Thayer, in the court of common pleas, Wednesday, decided that the book is not obscene and that the retailers had committed no offense against the law.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the treasury Wednesday aggregated 338,925 ounces, and the amount purchased 140,000 ounces, as follows: 25,000 ounces at \$1.135, 90,000 ounces at \$1.1325, 25,000 ounces at \$1.1375. Total purchases including Wednesday's, under the new law, have been 7,172,475 ounces, leaving about 107,000 ounces to be purchased the remainder of the month.

A dispatch from Panama says: Three-fourths of Colón has been destroyed. Fire broke out at midnight Tuesday, and was not under control until 7 o'clock a. m. It is reported that ninety carloads of freight in transit have been consumed. Wharves and shipping are safe. Owing to the riotous behavior of a mob of looters, the military opened fire with ball cartridge, killing and wounding several persons.

A Chicago dispatch says: The delayed arrival of Grand Masters Sweeney, of the Erie, and Quincy non-union engineers, is tending to precipitate a general strike among the Stockyards Switching Association employees. Six switchmen were discharged Wednesday morning, making twelve in all who have been discharged for refusing to work with Chicago, Burlington and Quincy non-union engineers. It is believed that nothing except the presence of the consuls of Sweeney and Sargent can prevent another tie-up in the yards.

SOME REMARKS ABOUT TEA.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK IN THE PREPARATION OF THE LEAF.

Some Study of the Manners of the Hysons, and a Glance at the Pekoe Family.

The two grand divisions of the tea trade are green and black teas, but in China certain districts make a specialty of either green or black teas. All Japanese teas are green. The distinction between the two is arrived at in this manner. There are three gatherings—spring, summer and fall. In the spring the choice roset buds are taken. These are the superior teas, and the point of time is determined by the nine young leaves which the unfolded bud discovers.

At this stage the leaf is without fragrance and very bitter. It is important to gather it after a succession of clear, sunny days when, if it is intended for green tea, it is roasted as soon as possible. The same care is used in the summer and fall gatherings.

The roasting is done in a copper vessel, and the leaves are kept constantly in motion. In the interior, however, the Chinese dry the leaves on their roofs in the same manner as old women in this country dry apples and herbs. Three roastings are usually given, and after each the tea is rolled into balls between the fingers to express the juices. The end of the last roasting is determined by the coming of that bluish tinge seen on tea which resembles the bloom on the grape.

After the roasting the tea is put through a succession of sieves, and thus becomes Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, according to the size and shape of the leaves. Young Hyson, it must be understood, is not the son of old Hyson, who has gone into the business for himself. Hyson is trade mark of a firm which made a reputation on cultivated garden teas, and teas of that quality kept the name. Young Hyson teas are made up of the closely twisted leaf of the bud. Gunpowder is the small round bud, and acquires its flavor through the tendency caused by its weight to find the bottom of the pan, where it becomes a little scorched. Teas thus treated retain their tannin. It is this principle that gives to green tea that strong astringent quality which makes it either greatly preferred or carefully avoided. And it is this which makes it so suitable for adulteration. Travelers, who are not always soothed in their stomachs, say that green teas not infrequently have served their purpose in China, but re-roasted in copper, acquire far less discriminating nations new color and flavor.

The leaves for black teas are very carefully gathered, and small twigs of the plant are mixed with them. When gathered the leaves are left to wither in the sun. The process is a species of fermentation, and the chemical change results in the formation of a volatile oil which gives the tea its flavor, and in a loss of tannin which renders black tea milder and less stimulating to the nerves.

At length red spots appear on the leaves that have turned darker. At this stage they are poured into wicker tubs with sieves at the bottom. After roasting they are rolled into balls, and the double process is repeated several times until the leaf character is lost. They are then further desiccated over a charcoal fire and packed hot, and shipped in chopp, a chop being an invoice of 600 packages of eighty pounds each.

Souchong and Congou are the principal grades of black tea imported and consumed in this country. The latter is known under the title, "English breakfast tea." But if an American should ask an English tradesman for English breakfast tea he would greatly astonish that person. No such grade is known in England. The hierarchy of teas in this order is: "Orange Pekoe," "Flowery Pekoe," "Pekoe," "Pekoe Souchong," "Souchong," and "Congou."

Orange Pekoe is usually drunk in novelty, especially since the Russians have come prominently into fashion. It is the highest grade of Pekoe, which is a black tea of delicate flavor, and corresponds with Gunpowder in green teas. Pekoe means white hair. The leaf is gathered when yet covered, with down, and it becomes Orange Pekoe by packing flowers in layers between the hot teas and taking them out when the tea has acquired the desired color and flavor. The Congou teas are usually flavored with cowslips. Formosa, which comes from the island of Formosa, is a Japanese black tea, of pleasant flavor, that is rapidly making its way in this country.

A Japan teas, however, are green teas, and the grade known as "Uncolored Japan" appears to give away the fact that green teas are usually colored. Indian teas, on the other hand, are a black tea, the Government forbidding green teas so easily adulterated. Adulteration is practised to secure two things: form and color. For this purpose the coarser leaves and the later gatherings and, as alleged, the collections from tea houses, are twisted into shapes resembling the young tea leaf. Observant travelers say this is done with the feet. Having secured the form, a handful of Prokjan blue and gypsum thrown into the pan glazes the leaves with a metallic tint resembling the bloom above alluded to. The process is, however, too successful, as the bloom diffuses itself evenly. The test of genuineness consequently is differences of tint such as would naturally occur in naturally dried leaves.

Oolong teas are green teas roasted not on copper but over charcoal fires, where they get their flavor from the peculiar wood used. Indian teas, as has been said, are black teas, and are manipulated by machinery and dried by hot air. Rolling by machinery the English, who are the consumers of Indian teas, claim is greatly preferable to foot rolling, as practiced by the Chinese, being also cleaner. The English have certainly brought the making and the drinking of tea to a high state of perfection. Caravan tea, as it is called, is the green tea of the Russians, and as the name indi-

SELECT SIFTINGS.

THE VALUE OF A TON OF PURE GOLD IS \$602,795.20.

The Bible contains no word of more than six syllables.

The smallest division of an American State is the township.

Illinois and Wisconsin have passed laws against boycotting.

Mr. Of, a New York picture framer, has the shortest surname in that city.

During the middle ages ornamental writing was included among the fine arts.

A Nevada City (Cal.) man catches lizards for cages—a la squirrel—with a pin fish-hook baited with a fly.

A boy in Peekskill, N. Y., is reported to have hooked in succession two eagles of combined length was seventeen feet.

The late Pope Pius IX. occupied the Papal throne from 1846 to 1878. He was the longest reign of any pope on record.

Americans call a stew, and the English call a hash known as a stew in England.

American wheat is called "soft" because it is soft, and the Indian corn is called "hard" because it is hard. Pigs' feet are called "trotters."

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system operates more mileage than any other single corporation in the United States.

The largest American tunnel is the Hoosic, which is four and three-quarter miles long, about half the length of the St. Gothard.

Sixty-five years ago Edmund Rudge was arrested in Hartford, Conn., for selling ice, as the doctors had decided that it was unwholesome.

The name of a woman who died in Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago was Joyce Jane Parramela Ann Sarah Elizabeth Douglass Carr Geany Ballard.

The highest altitude reached by any railroad in the United States is on the Denver and Rio Grande line, at Marshall Pass, which is 10,852 feet above the level of the sea.

The chimneys of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, will consist of fifteen bells, weighing 30,000, and cost \$15,000. They are not yet in place, but are to be finished by Christmas.

It is reported that Elkannah Watson, of Albany, N. Y., was the originator of cattle shows and agricultural fairs. The first was held under his direction at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1810, where he then had a farm.

The tolling of bells at funerals is a relic of the pagan idea that the sound of bells frightened away evil spirits. It was kept up until watches and clocks became common to apprise the worshippers of the arrival of church time.

Until this year R. H. Barham has held the distinction of being the only person of his name enrolled in the Boston directory. He came there in 1842, and since then no other man named Barham, which is a common name in England, has been a resident of Boston.

The following note is posted in the main shanty at Athens, Ga.: "To my neighbors: If my spring chickens are disturbing your garden kill them and eat them. Don't pile them out in the alley to become a nuisance."

John Edgerton.

Prince Bismarck is the only prominent political personage in European statescraft who carries a scar received in another field—that of battle. He was shot through the thigh in the memorable cavalry charge on the afternoon of Mars-la-Tour, in which he rode as a private dragoon.

A Fawn Commits Suicide.

The Worcestershire Regiment adopted a fawn, was a pet at the Norton depot. At the militia inspection twelve months ago the graceful creature was led in front of the band, and received almost as much attention as the colonel in command. But his military career was short-lived, says the London *Country Journal*. It had its fancies like other animals, and a sense of dignity, too, and there came a day when this sense was offended beyond endurance. The fawn had been assigned special quarters at the barracks, and grew accustomed to them. After it had enjoyed them for a time, however, two foxhound puppies were introduced into the depot, and to make room for the new arrival of the fawn was deposed and placed in new quarters. The tender thing evidently took the transfer as an indignity, for which not even the prospect of military renown would atone. The next morning it was found dead, battered and bruised by beating itself against the walls of its dwelling.

THE DEAL MADE.

ALABAMA ALLIANCEMEN TO GET ADVANCES ON THEIR COTTON.

A dispatch from Montgomery says: George F. Gaither, business manager of the Alabama Alliance exchange, announcing, over his own signature, in the official organ of the order in Alabama, Thursday morning, that the exchange is prepared to handle 500,000 bales of cotton, and is ready to advance \$95 per bale on insured cotton in the warehouse. In addition, he states that the exchange has engaged a buyer who will buy cotton of the Alliancemen for export, and when members of the orders desire, will settle with them after the sale of the cotton in Liverpool, paying the price brought there, less freight and insurance. It is claimed that this will net the Alliancemen \$5 more per bale for cotton than they now get, that much, it is said, being consumed by the middle men in ordinary transactions. Large quantities of cotton are stored all over the Alabama railroads awaiting the arrival of the alliance exchange buyer.

REMARKABLE TRIAL.

OF A MAN WHO COMMITTED MURDER TWENTY YEARS AGO.

One of the most remarkable cases ever tried in any court in this country was tried in Cleburne county (Ala.) circuit court at Anniston a few days ago. Over twenty years ago a man named Zener killed another man named Hogan in a row. Zener was arrested, but his trial has been continued from term to term for the past twenty years, and now he is sentenced to a term of only one year for his deed.

AN INJUNCTION WANTED.

AGAINST TENNESSEE COAL COMPANIES AND DEALERS.

John Ruhn, United States district attorney for the Middle Tennessee district, under direction of the attorney general of the United States, filed a petition in the clerk's office at Nashville Thursday against companies owning or operating mines from which coal is shipped to Nashville and all local dealers selling to the consumers, numbering three or four dozen companies. The petition alleges that a combination or trust exists between the above corporations, firms and individuals, to fix prices for the Nashville coal market and thus monopolize and control the coal trade in Nashville.

THE PRISONS' CONGRESS.

MEETS IN ANNUAL SESSION IN CINCINNATI THURSDAY.

The National Prison Congress Association of humanity inclined persons and of persons whose duties are in connection with prisons and reformatory work, began its annual meeting in Cincinnati Thursday. Gov. Campbell and Mayor Mosby delivered the welcoming addresses, and ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the association, made a reply. The work of the congress will continue until October 1st. One hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of the United States will be in attendance.

SIX MILLIONS.

ARE THE LIABILITIES OF THE POTTER-LOVELL FIRM.

A Boston dispatch of Wednesday says: The footings of the Potter-Lovell liabilities have been reached and the indebtedness of all kinds is found to have been about \$6,000,000. The direct indebtedness is about \$3,000,000. The direct liabilities are large because of guarantees placed upon a great deal of the paper. Before any settlement can be reached, the amount of this guaranteed paper that will ultimately fall within the note brokers' liabilities must be first ascertained.

Orders have been issued by the German Emperor that those members of the aristocracy who have married the daughters of trades-people shall be excluded from the court receptions. This, the Emperor says, is not that he objects to trade, but to the mercenary spirit of those who propose such alliances.