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The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subjects "The Waters of Merom?"

TEXT: "And when all these kings were met together they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom to fight against Is-rael."—Josh. xi., 5.

We are encamped to-night in Palestine by the waters of Merom. After a long march we have found our tents pitched, our fires kindled, and, though far away from civilization, a variety of food that would not compromise a first class American hotel, for the most of our caravan starts an hour and a half earlier is the morning. We detain only two mules, carrying so much of our baggage as we might accidentally need and a tent for the noonday luncheon. The malarias around this Lake Merom are so poisonous that at any other Merom are so poisonous that at any other season of the year encampment here is perilous, but this winter night the air is tonic and healthful. In this neighborhood Joshua fought his last great battle. The nations had banded themselves together to crush this Joshua, but along the banks of these waters Joshua left their carcasses. Indeed it is time that we more minutely examine this Joshua of whom we have in these discourses caught only a momentary glimpse, although he crossed and recrossed Palestine, and next to Jesus is the most stirring and mighty charac-ter whose foot ever touched the Holy Land.

Moses was dead. A beautiful tradition says the Lord kissed him, and in that act drew forth the soul of the dying lawgiver. drew forth the soil of the dying lawgiver. He had been buried, only one Person at the buriel, the same One who kissed him. But God never takes a man away from any place of usefulness but he has some one ready. The Lord does dot go looking around amid a great variety of candidates to find some one arrangelly fitted for the vacant position. He especially fitted for the vacant position. He makes a man for that place. Moses has passet off the stage, and Joshua, the hero, puts his foot on the platform of history so He was a magnificent fighter, but he always fought on the right side, and he never fought unless God told him to fight. He got his military equipment from God who gave him the magnificent the from God, who gave him the promise at the start: "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life." God fulfilled this promise, although Joshua's first battle was with the spring freshet, and the next with a stone wall, and the next leading on a regiment of whipped cowards, and the next battle against darsness, wheeling the sun and the moon into his battalion, and the last against the king of terrors,

death—five great victories.

This first undertaking of Joshua was greater than the leveling of Fort Pulaski, or the thundering down of Gibraltar, or the overthrow of the Bastile. It was the crossing of the Jordan at the time of the spring freshet. The snows of Mount Lebanon had just been melting, and they poured down in-to the valley, and the whole valley was a raging torrent. So the Canaanites stand on one bank, and they look across and see Joshua and the Israelites, and they laugh and say, "Aha! aha! they cannot disturb us in time—until the freshetafall; it is impossible for them to reach us." But after a while they look across the water and they see a movement in the army of Joshua. They say: "What's the matter now? there must be a panic among these troops, and they are going to fly, or perhaps they are going to try to march across the River Jordan. Joshua is a lunatic." But Joshua, the chieftain, looks at his army and cries, Forward, march!' and they start for the bank of the Jordan.

One mile ahead go two priests carrying a glittering box four feet long and two feet wide. It is the ark of the convenant. And they come down, and no sconer do they just touch the rim of the water with their feet than by an Almighty flat Jordan parts. The army of Joshua marches right on without getting their feet wet over the bottom of th river, a path of chalk and broken shells and pebbles, until they get to the other bank. Then they lay hold of the cleanders and tam-arisks and willows and pull themselves up a bank thirty or forty feet high, and, having gained the other bank, they clap their sb and their cymbals and sing the praises of the God of Joshua. But no scener have they reached the bank than the waters begin to dash and roar, and with a terrific rush they break loose from their strange anchorage. Out yonder they have stopped, thirty miles of distance they halted. On this side the

waters roll off toward the salt sea-But as the land of the Lord God is taken away from the thus uplifted waters—waters perhaps uplifted half a mile—as-the Almighty hand is taken away those waters rush down, and some of the unbelieving Israelites say: "Alas, alas, what a misfortune! Why could not those waters have traid parted! Resource waters have water. staid parted? Because perhaps we may want to go back. O Lord, we are engaged in a risky business. Those Canaanites may eat us up. How if we want to go back? Would us up. How if we want to go oaca: would it not have been a more complete miracle if the Lord had parted the waters to let us come through and kept them parted to let us go back if we are defeated?" My friends, God makes no provision for a Christian's re-treat. He clears the path all the way to Canaan. To go back is to die. The same gatekeepers that swing back the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan

Israel pass through now swing shut the ame-thystine and crystalline gate.

But this is no time for the host to stop. Joshua gives the command, "Forward, march!" In the distance there is a long march! grove of trees, and at the end of the grove is a city It is a city of arbors, a city with walls seeming to reach to the heaven, to buttress the very sky. It is the great me-tropolis that commands the mountain pass. to is Jericho. The city was afterward cap-tured by Pompey, and it was afterward captured by Herod the Great, and it was afterward captured by the Mohammedans; but this campaign the Lord plans. There shall be no swords, no shields, no battering ram. There shall be only one weapon of war, and that a ram's horn. The horn of the slain ram was sometimes taken, and holes were punctured in it, and then the musician would put the instrument to his lips, and he would run his flugers over this rude musical instrument and make a great deal of sweet harmony for the people. That was the only kind of weapon. Seven priests were to take these rude rustic musical instruments, and they were to go around the city every day for six days—once a day for six days and then on the seventa day they were to go around blowing thes: rude musical instruments seven times, and then at the close of the seventh blowing of the rams' horns on the syvento day the peroration of the whole scene was to be a shout at which those great walls should tumble from cap-

The seven priests with the rule musical instruments pass all around the city walls on the first day, and a failure. Note; much as a piece of plaster brose loose from the wall; not so much as a loosene i rock, not so much as a piece of mortar lost from its place. "There," say the unbelieving larabites, "didn't I tell you so? Why, those ministers are fools. The idea of going around the city with those musical instruments, and expect-ing in that way to destroy it! Joshua bas

been spoiled; he thinks because he has overthrown and destroyed the spring freshet
he can overthrow the stone wall.
Why, it is not philosophic, Don't
you see there is no relation
between the blowing of these musical instruments and the knocking down of the wall?
It isn't philosophy." And I suppose there
were many wiseacres who stood with their
brows knitted and with the forefinger of the
right hand to the forefinger of the left hand
arguing it all out and showing that it was
not possible that such a cause could produce
such an effect. And I suppose that night in
the encampment there was plenty of philosophy and caricature, and if Joshua had been
nominated for any high military position he
would not have got many votes.

would not have got many votes.

Joshua's stock was down. The second day
the priests blowing the musical instruments go around the city, and a failure. Third day, and a failure; fourth day, and a failure; fifth day, and a failure; sixth day, and a failure. The seventh day comes, the climasteric day. Joshua is up early in the morning and examines the troops, walks all around about, looks at the city wall. The priests start to make the circuit of the city. They go all around once all around twice, three times, four times, five times, six times, seven times and a failure. e is only one more thing to do, and

that is to utter a great shout. I see the Israelitish army straightening themselves up, filling their lungs for a vociferation such as was never heard before and never heard after. Joshua feels that the hour has come and he cries to his host, "Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city!" All the people begin to cry, "Down, Jericho! down, Jeri-

cho!" And the long line of solid masoury begins to quiver, and to move, and to rock. Stand from under! She falls! Crash! go the walls, the temples, the towers, the paiaces, the air blackened with the dust. The huzza of the victorious Israelites and the groan of the conquered Canasnites cougroan of the conquered Canaanites com-mingle, and Joshua stanting there in the debris of the wall hears a voice saying, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

Only one house spared. Who lives there? Some great king? No. Some woman dis-tisguished for great kindly deeds? No. She thad been conspicuous for her crimes. It is the house of Rahab. Why was her house spared? Because she had been a great sin-ner? No. but because she repented, demonstrating to all the ages that there is mercy for the chief of sinners. The red cord of divine injunction reaching from her window to the ground, so that when the people saw that red cord they knew it was the divine indication they should not disturb the premses, making us think of the divine cord of a Saviour's deliverance, the red cord of a Saviour's kindness, the red cord of a Saviour's mercy, the red cord of our rescue. Mercy for the chief of sinners. Put your trust in that God, and no damage shall be all you. When our world shall be more terribly surrounded than was Jericho, even by the trumpets of the judgment day, and the hills and the mountains, the metal bones and ribs of nature shall break, they who have had Ra-hab's faith shall have Rahab's deliverance. But Joshua's troops may not halt here.
The command is, "Forward, march!" There is the city of Ai; it must be taken. How shall it be taken? A scouting party comes

is the city of Ai; it must be taken. How shall it be taken? A scouting party comes back and says, "Joshua, we can do that without you; it is going to be a very easy job; you just stay here while we go and capture it." They march with a small regiment in front of the city. The men of Ai look at them and give one yell, and the Israelites run like reinder. The Northern troops at Bull Run d d not make such rapid time as these Israelites with the Canaanites after them. They never cut such a sorry ev were on the retrea Anybody that goes out in the battles of God with only half a lorce, instead of your taking the men of Ai, the men of Ai will take you. Look at the church of God on the retreat. The Bornesian cannibals are up Munson, the missionary. "Fall back! said a great many Christian people. "Fa back Ochurch of God! Borneo will never be taken. Don't you see the Bornesian canni bals have eaten up Munson, the missionary?'
Tyndall delivers his lecture at the University of Glasgow, and a great many good people say: "Fall back, O church of God! Don't you see that Christian philosophy is going to be overcome by worldly philosophy? Fall Geology plunges its crowbar into the mountains, and there are a great many people who say: "Scientific investigation is going to overthrow the Mosaic account of the creation. Fall back!" Friends of the church have never had any right to tall

Joshua falls on his face in chagrin. It is the only time you ever see the back of his head. He falls on his face and begins to whine, and he says: "Oh, Lord God, where fore hast thou at all brought this peopl over Jordan to deliver us into the hand of the Amorites to destroy us? Would to God we had been content and dwelt on the and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall environ us round and cut off our name from the earth.

God comes and rouses him. How does he rouse him? By complimentary spostrophe? No. He says: "Get thee up. Wherefore liest No. He says: "Get thee up. Wherefore lies thou upon thy lace?" Joshua rises, and warrant you with a mortified look, but his old courage comes back. The fact was that was not his battle. If he had been in it he would have gone on to victory. He gathers his troops around him and says, "Now, let us go up and capture the city of Ai; let us

go up right away."

They march on. He puts the majority o the troops behind a ledge of rocks in the night, and then he sends comparatively small regiments up in front of the city. The men of Ai come out with a shout. The small regiments of Israelites in stratagem fall back and fall back, and when all the mer of Ai have left the city and are in pursuit of these scattered, or seemingly scattered regiments, Joshua stands on a rock—I see his locks flying in the wind as he points his spear towards the doomed city, and that is the signal. The men rush out from behind the rocks and take the city, and it is put to the torch, and then these Israelites in the city march down, and the flying regi ments of Israelites return, and between thes two waves of Israelitish prowess the men of Ai are destroyed, and the Israelites gain the victory. And while I see the curling smoke of that destroyed city on the sky, and while I hear the huzza of the Israelites, and the groan of the Canaanites, Joshus hears something louder than it all, ringing and echoing through his soul. "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the

days of thy life." But this is no place for the host of Joshua "Forward, march!" cries Joshua to the troops. There is the city of Gibson it has put itself under the protection of Joshua. They sent word, "There are five kings after us; they are going to destroy us; send troops quick; send us helpright away."

Joshua has a three days march at mors than double quick. On the morning of the third day he is before the enemy. There are two long lines of battle. The battle opens with great slaughter, but the Canaanites soon discover something. They say: "That is Joshua. That is the man who conquere the spring freshet and knocked down the stone wall and destroyed the city of Ai. There is no use fighting." And they sound a retreat, and as they begin to retreat Joshus and his host spring upon them like a panther, pursuing them over the rocks; and as these Canaanites with sprained ankles

and gashed foreheads retrent, the catapults of the sky pour a volley of hailstones into the valley, and sil the artillery of the heavens with bullets of iron pound the Canaanites against the ledges of Beth horon.

"Oh!" says Joshua, "this is surely a victory." "But do you not see the sun is going down? Those Amorites are going to get away after all, and then they will come up some other time and bother us, and perhaps destroy us." See, the sun is going down. destroy us." See, the sun is going down.
Oh, for a longer day than has ever been seen
in this climate! What is the matter with
Joshua? Has he fallen in an apoplectic fit? No. He is in prayer. Look out when a good man makes the Lord his ally. Joshua raises his tace, radiant with prayer, and looks at the descending sun over Gibeou and at the faint crescent of the moon, for you know the queen of the night sometimes will linger around the palaces of the day. Point-ing one hand at the descending sun and the other at the faint crescent of the moon, in the name of that God who shaped the worlds and moves the worlds, he cries. "Sun, stant thou still upon Gibeon; and thou moon, in the valley of Ajalon." They

Whether it was by refraction of the sun's rays or by the stopping of the whole plan-etary system I do not know and do not care. I leave it to the Christian scientists and the infidel scientists to settle that ques-tion, while I tell you I have seen the same thing. "What!" say you, "not the sun standing still?" Yes. The same miracle is performed nowadays. The wicked do not live out half their day, and the sun sets at oon. But let a man start out in battle for God and truth and against sin, and the day of his usefulness is prolonged and prolonged and prolonged.

But it is time for Joshua to go home But it is time for Joshua to go home, the is 110 years old. Washington went down the Potomac, and at Mount Vernon closed his days. Wellington died peacefully at Apsley House Now, where shall Joshua rest? Why, he is to have his greatest battle now. After a hundred and ten years he has to meet a king who has more subjects than all the present population of the cert his throng a pyramid of shulls. the earth, his throne a pyramid of skulls, his parterre the grave yards and the ceme-teries of the world, his chariot the world's hearse—the King of Terrors. But if this is Joshua's battle, it is going to be Joshua's greatest victory. He gathers his friends around him and gives his valedictory, and it is full of reminiscence. Young men tell what they are going to do; old men tell what they have done. And as you have heard a grandfather or great-grandfather, seated by the evening fire, tell of Monmouth or Yorktown, and then lift the crutch or staff as though it were a musket, to fight and show how the old battles were won, so Joshua gathers his friends around his dy-ing couch, and he tells them the story of what he has been through, and as he lies there, his white locks snowing down on his wrinkled forehead, I wonder if God has kept his promises all the way through.

As he lies there he tells the story one, two or three times—you have heard old people tell a story two or three times over-and he "I go the way of all the earth and not one word of the promise has failed, not one word thereof has failed; all has come to pass, not one word thereof has failed." And then he turns to his family. as a dying parent will, and says: "Choose now whom you will serve, the God of Israel, or the God of the Amorites. As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." A dying parent cannot be reckless or thoughtless in regard to his children. Consent to part with them forever at the door of the tomb we cannot. By the cradle in which their infancy was rocked, by the bosom on which they first lay, by the blood of the covenant, by the God of Joshua it shall not be. We will not part, we cannot part. Jehovah Jireh. we take thee at thy promise. "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after

Dead, the old chieftain must be laid out. Hand'e him very gently; that sacred body s over a hundred and ten years of age. Lay him out, stretch out those feet that walked dry-shod the parted Jordan. Close those lips which helped blow the blast at which the walls of Jericho tell. Fold the arm that lifted the spear toward the doomed city of Ai. Fold it right over the heart that exulted when the five kings fell. But where shall we get the burnished granite for the headstone and the footstone? I bethink myself now. I image that for the head it shall be the sun stood still upon Gibeon, and for the foot the moon that stood still in the valley

# WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

### An Aged Chicagoan Chokes His Wife and Then Cuts His Own Throat.

Henry Christiansen, 61 years old, choked his aged wife to death in the bed-room of his home at 7510 Drexel avenue, and cut his own throat some time during the night. The tragedy was seen by no one and the exact time it occurred is unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen have been living with their daughter and son-in-law. They

were absent until midnight.

When Mrs. Nelson went to the room to awaken her parents her first glance did not show snything wrong. Approaching her father's bed she was horrified to see that his face and breast were all bloody and as he breathed spurts of blood came from the great gash in his throat. In a moment she had called her husband and they attempted to waken the mother only to learn that she was

The act had been committed early in the night, as the blood on the razor was dry. Christiansen was still alive and conscious. He could not speak, but could understand what was said to him. When asked if he had killed his wife he nodded affirmatively, and a horrid When asked if he had killed gurgle came from the wound in his throat as he attempted to reply. As he acknowledged the crime he motioned with his hands to show ow it had been done. He also signified that he had cut his own throat, and pointed to the razor as he nodded his head, sending spurts of blood out and over his shirt. He cannot re-

It is difficult to find a motive for the crime. Christiansen was somewhat morose and taciturn, but was not usually quarrelsome. His son-in-law suggests that he was somewhat jealous of his wife. She was knitting stockings for Christmas present, and this did not please the husband and he frequently objected. Possibly this enraged him, as she trequently sat up to knit after he wanted her to go to bed. The supposition is that she did not go to bed when he wished, and he threw her on the bed and then, in a fit of jealous fury, cheked the life out of her. She wa- tound in the bed, but with her clothes on. Christiansen was also in the bed by her side, but was un-

Whether he cut his throat immediately after the first crime and spent the night slowly lying, or whether he wept over the corpse or wite until remorse made him decide to follow her, will probably never be known. The razor was tied with yarn off the ball from which Mrs. Christiansen had been knitting

the objectionable stockings.

It seems more than probable that the crime was committed while Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were down town as they heard no noise whatald people were soundly electing. But nothing in the father's conduct in the just would I all them to believe that he had sent his which her last, long slumber.

## THE NEWS.

The residence of Victor Rodgers, at Jesse

ville, Mich., was burned, and his two children perished .- John Galligan and John John son, two miners, were held up near Salida Col., and robbed of \$6,000 .- The St. John ship Eurydiee, from Liverpool, is lost. Her crew were saved by the American schooner Horace B. Parker.—Ellis F. Bard, cashier of the Lancaster, Pa., National Bank, and Franklin W. Hull, a depositor, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.---Masked robbers relieved Leland McElroy, of Hannibal, Mo., of \$4,60 \. -An entire block of buildings was destroyed by fire in Rutherford, N. J .- Two men were killed and several partially wounded by the falling of a wall in Chicago. - F. M. Wilkins, a cattle-man, and C. S. Walton, a cattle-boy were murdered in Texas .- John B. Trevor, of Yonkers, N. Y., is dead. He was worth ten millions.- The Indian police arrested in Red Cloud's Camp, near the Pine Ridge Agency, a harmless crank from Nashua, Iowa, who had been impersonating the Messiah.-Dr. E. H. Riggin was murdered by negroes, in Mecklenburg county, Va .-- The new cruiser Newark was given a rousing reception at Philadelphia, on the return from her trial trip.--- A tornado did considerable damage at Barberton, Ohio, one man being killed and several injured .- Rev. W. F. Pettit, awaiting sentence for life for wife-poisoning at Crawfordsville, Ind., attacked a fellowprisoner and beat him severely for stealing his private correspondence.-- The cornerstone of the Henry W. Grady Hospital at Atlanta, Ga., was laid with fitting cere-

monies. Pat Bryson, a wealthy farmer of Waverly Iowa, fell into a wagon-box and broke his neck .- The Casino skating rink in Chicago was destroyed by fire .- Erastus Cartwell, of Monroe, La., was killed by his friend, F. H. Frost, who thought the pistol was not loaded .- Spotted fever is raging in Mexia, Tex .-- In the Lamont murder trial the jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life .- Brakeman Beaubien, of Leviswho was injured in the Canadian railway disaster, is dead, making the eighth victim .-The steam barge Missouri, of Detroit, was burnded to the water's edge, at Windsor, Ont. -Charles Lobetz, of New York, shot his wife, his children and himself.

Congressman Blanchard introduced in the House resolutions for the appointment of a committee to investigate the killing of the Indian Chief Sitting Bull .- The Tenth annual banquet of the New England Society of Pennsylvania took place in Philadelphia, prominent among the guests being Bishop Potter and Hon. William McKinley .- Discharged laborers at a brick works in Melville, N. J. attacked the time-keeper. H. W. Lamb, and in the fight that followed two laborers were badly injured, but Lamb escaped .- N. F. Burnham, inventor and manufacturer, and a prominent citizen of York, Pa., is dead .-- The oruiser Newark's official trial trip was successful.

Wm. Duvall, of Baltimore, worked United States senators by representing himself as the father of children named after the Solons. He made a pretty good haul.

During a quarrel at Antago, Wisconsin, Walter Mosher, killed his brother-in-law, Phil Maloney. Mosher was sent to the penitentiary for life .--- An epidemic has broken out among horses in Kansas. The Seattle, Spokane Falls, Boise City and Salt Lake Railroad was incorporated; capital twenty million dollars .- During a quarrel, at a dance. John Kinney fatally shot Ella Leveck at Washington Court House, Ohio. --- Application has been made at Chattanooga for a receiver for the South Tredegar Iron Company .- Rev. N. B. Fizor, a Methodist preacher, has been suspended by the White River Conference .- The New York Bacteriological Institute has been incorporated .-The Long Island Railroad Company's roundhouse, at White Stone Landing, was burned; loss \$30,000 .- Charles Reed and Charles Hendrickson, youths, were skating at Cheyenne Lake, Colorado, and were drowned .--A heater in a Grand Trunk railway car exploded near Battle Creek, Michigan, and injured several people. - Burglars got sixteen thousand dollars in Cincinnati. - James Schoonmaker, alias Stone, was arrested in Nyack, N. J., charged with a theft of \$5,000. committed in Brooklyn .- John Blanchester. of Fort Cadwallader, shot and skilled Jasper Lazure, and then committed suicide .-Matthew Thomas left \$150,000 to the city of Cincinnati in trust for the benefit of McMicken University .- John Derlin, of the Executive Committee, Knight: of Labor, is very ill in Florida .- The body of C. F. Robinson, of Hazleton, Ks., was found dead in his wagon near his home. --- In a fight among "rousters" on the steamboat Big Sandy, on the Ohio river, two men were killed and one fatally injured. Succi, the Italian, successfully completed his forty-five days' fast in New York.

# STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

### A New Syndicate Town the Victim--One Man Killed, Many Injured.

A fierce tornado struck the new syndicate town of Barberton, Ohio, five miles south of Akron, at 3.30 P. M.

The only building destroyed was the new shoe-shop of the Creedmore Cartridge Campany. All of the brickwork had been finished and carpenters were at work on the ridge pole when the high wind demolished the wall dowr to the first story in a twinkling, and seven men were hurled from the building and thrown into heaps of timbers and brick.

John Triplett, of New Port, aged 29, was instantly killed, being crushed by the fall. The injured were: Frank Stuver, injured internally, his ribs being crushed in the region of the heart, condition critical; Louis Kannalls, a leg broken, ribs broken and shoulder deslocated, may not recover; Isaiah Lower, injured internally and back of head, serious; T. F. Homer, leg and arm injured; Frank Mallory arm injured and shoulder deslocated; Horatlo Lieb, arm injured and body severely

The loss on the building is fully \$25,000,

# MEN AND MONEY INVITED.

BEACO

## The Interstate Immigration Convention at Asheville, N. C.

Resolutions Submitted-Railroad Business Considered-Annual Address of the General Manager.

Three hundred and fifty delegates representing every section of the South, were present at the opening of the Southern Interstate Immigration Convention in Astreville, N. C. President M. T. Bryant in the chair.

W. H. Malone, of Asheville, offered the folowing preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is the sense of this convention that all sectional animosities between the North and the South should cease; that agita. tion of sectional questions tend to retard the general prosperity of the whole country; therefore

Resolved, That we deprecate as unwill and impolitie the present agitation in Congress of what is known as the Force Bill, and do hereby protest against the enactment of this bill into law.

On motion of E. Polk Johnson, of Ken-

tucky, the resolution was laid upon the table. The following resolution from North Caro-lina was introduced: "We deplore the proposed legislation which retards the prosperous condition of the Southern States, and which tends to hinder the flow of capital into the Southern States." Referred to the committee

on resolutions.

The following resolutions were introduced by R. B. Boone, of Durbam, N. C., and referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the war between the sections is ended, and all bitter remembrances thereof

are forgotten.

Resolved, That on the map of the world and in the Southern heart the United States is one nation, bound together by every tie of com-mer inl interests and brotherly love.

Resolved, That we, citizens of the Southern part of this, grandest nation the world ever saw, extend to our brothers in the story in wite West the rightt hand of fellowship, and invite them to come and make their homes among us, and aid us in developing this riches country in natural resources and the most favored in climate and location of any section on the face of the earth.

Resolved, That we here issue a call for 500,000 sturdy sons of toil and 500,000 manufacturers of the North and West to make their homes with us, and to join in the development of this land of ours.

Resolved, That we recognize no political East, no political West, no political North, and no political South; that, under a common banner and in a comman country, we pledge ourselves to every nonest effort to the up building of this nation, of which the South is the most favored by nature and nature's God

The committee appointed to make suggestions and correct grievances met and con-sidered railroad business, and made the fol-The committee begs leave to report unanmously that it endorses the plan adopted by the railroads of selling what is called "home seekers" and land excursion tickets to pro-

mote and encourage immigration, and recom-mends that a committee of three be appointed by the Southern interstate immigration convention to apply to the several passengers and traffic associations for an extension of the sale of such tickets at as low a rate and as frequent dates as can be secured, and whereas, the practice of scalping or ticket brokerage makes sale of such tickets on numerous dates, rom many points at low rates hazardou to the revenue of transportation lines selling such tickets, and diverts the use of such tickets from their original purpose, the committee recommends that this convention memor ialize Congress to prohibit scalping or ticket brockerage by an amendment to the interstate Committee act, recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its fourth an-nual report. That we further recommend that each state delegation to this convention bring the action of this convention to the attention of the congressional representatives o ntion in securing the proposed legislation. Also, that the same state delegations ask the legislatures of their several states to instruct their representatives in Congress to enact the legislation asked for by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The report brought on a discussion, participated in by representatives from nearly every

Finally, the resolution was adopted. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Texas, general manager of the Southern Interstate Conven-

tion, then made his annual report. After greeting the delegates warmly, he said it must rest with the future to reveal, through the results brought about by the plans laid in this convention, how wise and great is the South. He went on to say that the object of the convention was to attract good men from all states, and capital from all nations. We welcome, he said, new settlers in the work of placing the Southern section of our Union in the position where it justly belongs. He spoke of the work accomplished by the Florida bureau, which had sent one exhibit to Boston and two to be shown at fairs in the North, and that, in consequence, about five hundred letters of inquiry had been sent to the bureau headquarters. A great deal has been done in the advertising line, a contract having been made by which more than \$200,000 worth of advertising was secured. During this year exhibits of Southern pro-ducts had been displayed in New Jersey and New York, and at three points in Canada, also in Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan. Exhibits by trains of cars he deemed impracticable, but as made at expositions was certainly advantageous. Mr. Chilton continued "if the means will justify, we propose to engage speakers, who will address meetings in the East, North and West, and contend

against the prejudice towards the South. "It is also proposed to use the stereopticon showing views of interest in the South, and a representative will start out inside of ninety days. If the convention endorses the plan and scope of the work, as mapped out in 1888, this association will be the most powerful body of men ever banded together for the upbuilding of any country, and the success that will speedily come to the South will be a marvel to the whole world. With one accord and with that union of sentiment and interest from which alone strength can come, we will at no distant day, achieve a fuller measure of our greatness, through our own efforts as well as merits.

A vote of thanks was tenderd Mr. Chilton for his able report, and it was moved, and unanimously carried, that he be re-elected general manager of the bureau. It was that members of the executive committee be elected, one from each State. The motion was adopted, and the following members were elected:

Alabama, J. C. Keith, Anniston; Arkansas M. Davidson, Jacksonville; Georgia, W. L. Glessner, Americus; Louisiana, T. W. Poole, New Orleans; Mississippi, Captain Samuel P. Brown; Maryland, Henry E. Alvord, Maryland Agricultural College; North Carolina, P. M. Wilson, Winston; South Carolina, D.R. Duncan, Spartunburg; Texas, S. J. T. Johnson, Corsicana; Tennessee, Major H. M. Aiken, Knoxville: Virginia, G. W. B. Hale, Rocky Mount; West Virginia, C. F. Moore, Huntersville.

## FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Senate.

16TH DAY.—Among the bills reported in the Senate was one of Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, providing against a contraction of the ourrency. It was ordered printed and recommitted. The debate on the elections bill continued and addresses were made by Messrs. Coke, Cullom and Bates. At 4.20, at the suggestion of Mr. Gorman that Mr. Bates would prefer not to finish his speech this evening, the elections bill was laid aside informally. A few minor appropriation bills were then passed, a short executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

17TH DAY.—Mr. Stanford addressed the

17TH DAY.—Mr. Stanford addressed the Strate in explanation and advocacy of the bill introduced by him on the 5th instant to provide the government with means sufficient provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. At the conclusion of Mr. Stanford's remarks the bill was, an his motion, referred to the Committee on finance. The Senate then took up for consideration the printing deficiency bill, which, after some discussion, was passed with some amendments (increasing the amount.) After a humorous speech by Mr. Blair in explanation of some recent newspaper paragraphs referring to recent newspaper paragraphs referring to him, the elections bill wa staken up. Mr. Bates concluded his speech, and Mr. Gibson followed him. Mr. Stewart made a long speech in opposition to the bill. The Senate adjourn-

18TH DAY .- During the morning hour in the Senate to-day a number of private pen-sion bills was passed and Mr. Platt introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to enable the President to take action to obtain from the German Government a supply of the remedy discovered by Dr. Koch and the for-mula for the manufacture of the same. Laid over. The elections bill was then taken up and Mr. Paddock gave notice that after the consideration of the pending bill (and before it should be concluded, if its debate was to be protracted to any great extent,) he would ask the Senate to take up the pure food bill, which was demanded by the farmers from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Spooner spoke at considerable length in favor of the election bill. A short discussion in regard to the new constitution of Mississippi-tollowed, in which Messrs. George, Edmunds and In-

19TH DAY .- It was not until almost 11 o'clock this morning that a quorum appeared in the Senate and the body could proceed to business. During the morning hour the Ho amendment to the Senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill (striking out the ap-propriation for the pay of clerks of Senators) was non-concurred in. The discussion of the elections bills was then resumed. At Go'c Mr. Hoar moved that a recess he taken until 8 o'clock. The yeas and nays were called for, and as no quorum voted Mr. Hosr moved to adjourn and it was carried.

20TH DAY.—The resolution offered yester day by Mr. Moran, directing the committee on privileges and elections to amend the elections bill so as to show what are the changes and modifications intended to be made, was taken up in the Senate this morning. It was debated until 11 o'clock, when it went over until to-morrow without action. Senator Sherman then introduced the financial bill, after which the consideration of the elections bill was resumed, and Mr. Call addressed the Senate. Mr. McPherson, the next speaker, was interrupted by Mr. Aldrich for the introduction of the cloture rule. McPherson re-sumed, but soon yielded for a motion to go into executive session, and afterward the Senate adjourned.

16TH DAY .- After the usual routine busi Mr. Farquhar, of New York, as chairman the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Senate bill to place the American marine engaged in the foreign trade on an equality with that of other nations, with the House substitute therefor. The debate on it continued until the close of the session, the committee rising and the House adjourning without any action having been taken.

17TH DAY .- Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania presented the conference report on the bill conferring certain powers on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company in the District of Columbia, and after some discussion it was agreed to. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, presented the conference report on the bill amending the act for the division of a portion of the Sioux Indians in Dakota into smaller reservations, and it was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

18TH DAY.—The House spent almost the entire session in committee of the whole, discussing the urgent deficiency bill and the ancial condition of the country. All the Sen-ate amendments were concurred in except one, and the bill was sent back to the Senste for its action.

19TH DAY .- In the House to-day the floor was accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia. Three or four measures of a purely local and personal nature were disposed of, and then an extended discussion areas upon a bill incorporating the Georgeto Arlington Railroad Company, which was finally recommitted. The House then adjourned.

20TH DAY .- Nothing was done in the House to-day except the announcement by the Speaker of some committee spp after which an adjournment was taken until

### ATTEMPT TO ROB A PAY TRAIN. Doc Bradford Captured at Last -- How He Worked the Trick.

A daring attempt was made at 4.15 o'clock the other afternoon to rob the pay train of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Rail road, two miles south of Woodville, Miss., on the Bayon Sara branch.

The train was returning to Bayou Sara from Woodville, and as the engine was crossing a tresle the engineer saw the rail in front of him drawn away by a man whom he recognized as Doe Bradford. It was too late to stop the engine, which was derailed, while the tender and pay-car were thrown down a steep embankment. Bradford, who was hiding immediately came out and attempted to open the safe, which was looked.

The train crew soon recovered from their surprise, and, as their injuries were slight, Bradford, seeing he was about to be overpowered, fled into the woods, but was pursued and captured and lodged in jail at Woodville. Paymaster J. C. French, who was aboard, received slight injuries. Roadmaster Bryan was seriously injuried. seriously injured.

Bradford had drawn the spike and tied a telegraph wire to the rail, with which he drew it from its position and caused the wreck. He is a notorious criminal. A private telegram from Woodville intimates that he will bu

PROPESSOR KOCH's breakfast, which he takes shortly siter 9 o'clock, would hardly please the palate of an American. It is composed solely of an uninviting white soun into which he puts any amount of little squares of loasted brend. His dinner, taken at 2 consists of one course of meat and regetables, one light sweet dish, and, to finish all uplate of soun.