

THE TWO CHAIRMEN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAPT. SHELL AND COL. HOYT.

A Proposition by the Letter Rejected by the Former-The Latter in Full.

Greenville News.

The following letter was addressed to the members of the State Democratic Committee:

ROOMS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17th, 1890.

Dear Sir: It has been suggested that, as a means of allaying the excitement and contention within the lines of our party in this State, the Executive Committee shall invite a conference at an early day in the city of Columbia, to be composed (in addition to its own member) of members of the Advisory Campaign Committee, and respectively by Capt. G. W. Shell and Gen. John D. Kennedy.

Exactly the same had in view by the Executive Committee, in ordering the Advisory Convention, so as to bring together and peacefully settle existing differences, and the combined influence of the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committees in securing agreement, on all sides, as to any cause for dissatisfaction, and the proposed outcome of the present campaign, thereby assuring the harmony of the party which confronts the common enemy at the general election.

It is suggested with the force and pertinence of this suggestion, coupled with the desire to preserve intact the unity of the Democratic party in this State, I respectfully submit to you for your consideration, whether or not you will authorize me to call such a conference with the Advisory Committees aforesaid. If you regard the matter favorably, and think such a conference is advisable, please telegraph at once to the Secretary, Willie Jones, Esq., Columbia, S. C., or send him a message to the contrary, if you do not approve the proposed meeting.

Very truly yours, JAMES A. HOYT, Chairman State Executive Com.

The answers returned to this letter authorized the chairman to invite the conference whenever he was informed that the Advisory Campaign Committees would unite in such a conference.

The following letter was addressed to Capt. G. W. Shell and also to Gen. John D. Kennedy as representing the Advisory Committee:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 16, 1890.

My Dear Sir—I have asked the State Democratic Executive Committee to authorize me to invite a conference in this city at an early day, to be composed of the Executive Committee, together with the Advisory Campaign Committees, presided over by yourself and Capt. G. W. Shell, for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon such a line of policy by each committee as will best insure the unity and harmony of the party in this State when existing differences are settled. The object of this conference is to talk frankly and freely over the situation, as Democrats, and to use the influence of the several committees in bringing about a better state of feeling among our people. If you are willing to unite with your committee in such a conference for the welfare of the party as a whole, will you at the earliest practicable moment, so that I may call the conference without delay, if the Executive Committee approves the suggestion. Address me at Greenville.

Yours truly, JAMES A. HOYT, Chm. St. Dem. Ex. Com.

The following reply from Governor Kennedy was promptly received:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17, 1890.

Col. James A. Hoyt, Chairman State Executive Committee.

My Dear Sir—I am instructed by the Advisory Committee of which I have the honor to be chairman to say that if the meeting referred to in your letter of July 16th is called by you, I will accept the invitation and attend. We appreciate the motives which actuate you and will co-operate in every consistent manner in effecting the patriotic purpose you have in view. Awaiting further advice.

I am, yours truly, J. D. KENNEDY, Chm.

[Captain Shell replied that he was anxious to have an interview with the chairman of the State Executive Committee, but was prevented from coming to Greenville on account of court proceedings in Laurens, and asked for a visit from the chairman. He was willing for a conference between the State Executive Committee and the Campaign Committee of the Farmers' Association, and expressed his desire to restore peace and harmony to the party. Further correspondence ensued, and resulted in a personal interview at Laurens on the 29th inst., in which Captain Shell was urged to make a definite answer to the proposition, and which was followed by the annexed letters.]

LAURENS, C. H., S. C., July 24, 1890.

Col. James A. Hoyt, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee, Greenville, S. C.

Dear Sir—I have given the subject of our interview of yesterday careful thought, and can see no reason to change my conclusion previously made known to you. I will repeat that it is my desire that unity and good will be restored to the body politic that in future, instead of the opposing factions indulging in abuses and bitter denunciations, all true Democrats should be willing to unite in healing the wounds and injuries complained of and let the Democratic party present to the world that magnanimous spirit characteristic of South Carolinians, remembering that "to err is human, but to divide is to forgive."

For the State Democratic Executive Committee I entertain the highest regard, so also with my distinguished friend Gen. John D. Kennedy, for whom I feel more than ordinary concern. But I can not, to save me, see any good that could result from a

joint conference such as proposed by you.

The August Convention meets in twenty days. Its action will be conclusive as to the matter of primary or no primary—the latter condition being most probable. I deprecate the thought of precipitating a primary upon the people during the campaign, and nothing could be devised that would contribute so much to divide the Democratic party. The very least friction just now is the most desirable thing for us, and the adoption of any suggestion looking toward the perpetuation of conflicting influences, such as would result from a hotly contested primary election, a quarter of a century would hardly heal the breach incident to such a proceeding.

It is my opinion that the completion of the August Convention will reflect the ultimate result of the September Convention, which if true, would be sufficient to satisfy all reasonable minds, and would also give abundant time and opportunity to all the bitter disappointments caused by reason of defeat. For these reasons I most respectfully decline to invite the committee over which I have the honor to preside to participate in the conference proposed by you. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant, G. W. SHELL, Chm. Com. Farmers' Ass'n S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 26, 1890.

Capt. G. W. Shell, Laurens, S. C.

Your letter of the 24th inst. was received last evening. I regret that you adhered to a decision against the proposed conference, as I am sure you have misconceived the main object of conferring together upon the political situation. It is also unfortunate that our interview (which was held at your request to avoid such a result, as I understood it) should have failed to impress you with the real purpose of the conference. I sought to convey the idea that the paramount object in view was the concentration of forces to a particular end, namely, the unity and perpetuity of the Democratic party in South Carolina, at the close of an exciting and eventful campaign. It was not my purpose to make the conference an occasion for urging the adoption of the primary system in choosing delegates to the September Convention. That matter will be settled at an early day, but as you seem to hinge much of your objection to the conference on this score, allow me to say that I do not at all agree with you as to the effects of a primary election for delegates, such as I proposed for the consideration of the August Convention. The people are going to have primary elections in every section of the State, and to elect delegates by this method is not "precipitating" anything they do not want. It would be easy enough to arrange for the election of delegates at the same time as the county officers are chosen in this way, and it is possible to do so without friction or unnecessary excitement. I confess that the adoption of this method of selecting delegates would interfere with the prevailing mode by which a few men are deciding upon representatives for whole counties, but nevertheless I give the primary plan the preference in all cases.

But, I wish to say on the main point at issue that it was expected to meet in conference for the purpose of exchanging opinions upon the political condition of the State, and not to gain advantage for any faction, nor to bind any one to a given course against honest convictions of duty and responsibility. The strained relations existing between the factions and the unusual heat engendered by the campaign now in progress do not augur well for the future harmony of the party in South Carolina, and my chief object in suggesting the conference was to secure adherence to regular methods and recognized usages, so that there will be no reasonable excuse for splitting the party in twain, as has been threatened in certain quarters. No justification on the other hand for the enactment of measures that will prove offensive or degrading to any portion of our party. We are fellow-Democrats, and whatever affects one of us will surely touch the other in our political relations. So long as there are open questions to be considered, there will continue friction and conflicting influences, and it is idle to tell grown men that they can secure peace by an ignominious retreat. But when the contest is over between the factions, there will be the test of true manhood and exalted courage as to who can best serve a united party, the manifest duty of which is to preserve the honor and uphold the integrity of our ancient commonwealth. Believing that the patriotic impulses of the gentlemen comprising the several committees would readily suggest the means for that most desirable end, and willing with confidence upon that subject, I have advised you to serve the whole State. I made the suggestion for an early consultation as to these means, and very much regret that you have declined to meet us for this purpose. As the newspapers are already surmising as to the brief interview we had the other day, and to prevent any possible misunderstanding of its purpose, I will furnish this correspondence for publication. With sincere regard,

Very truly yours, JAMES A. HOYT, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

A Substitute for Leather.

My Youngsman: "Isn't there a piece of old leather in the house anywhere, Bess? I want some in the worst way."

Mrs. Youngsman: "No, Charlie, there isn't. I happen to have struck her." "But, Charlie dear, there's that steak you bought day before yesterday, you know."

The Macon Telegraph says: "Ben Tillman made himself ridiculous by engaging a detective to accompany him while he was in Charleston on his recent visit. Tillman seems to feel that he has done something awfully mean. The people of South Carolina laugh at his silly pretense that he is in danger of bodily harm as he cavorts through the State."

ARP ON THE BOYCOTT.

WHY HE THINKS THE SOUTH SHOULD USE IT.

A Patriotic Appeal to the Men and Women of the Sunny South.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Well boys, let's quit playing with em. They won't play fair and they are always fussing at us, and they steal our balls and marbles, and the less we have to do with 'em the better."

I think that will be better for all concerned. We won't labor with 'em. We can pass and re-pass like the feller did with his bull, but it's high time to cut off all intimate relations. What the South wants is to be independent and self-sustaining. That is what anybody and any community wants. The farmer who raises the most of everything that he needs is the best off. We have paid tribute and homage to the North long enough. Let us all begin economy at home and do without the luxuries that our own section can't furnish. Mr. Mearns, the well-to-do farmer, has a carpet until I can get her one at home—wants an axminster, I recon. She knows how to do without luxuries. If she can get them she wants them, but if she can't she don't. She tried going without during the war when we had to live on rice coffee and sassafras tea and smokehouse salt and lye soap, and sorghum and cornbread, and the children wore shoes made of half-tanned leather, and their clothes were made of scraps. "Oh, yes," she said, we did it in war and Irechon we can do it in peace. Solomon says, "Eat not the bread of him that hath an evil eye, neither desire thou his dainty meats." Well I would like a little more codfish and mackerel and cheese, but I will do without it. Cobe says he's done quit even long ago for the war left him with nothing but a yellow mule and all he buys is coffee and tobacco. He says he'll be dogged if he won't eat roots and drink branch water if it's necessary. Well now, speaking seriously, the South can't do without the things she cannot make or raise or import. She wouldn't suffer a day for food or clothing. Wagon factories and carriage and buggy factories and furniture factories would spring up here like magic, and give employment to thousands of our young men. In a few years there would be thousands of small industries. We would manufacture everything from a hairpin to a locomotive, and keep our money at home.

Friends, countrymen, patriots, let us do that. Let us form a league that will do something sure enough and do it for all classes. Let the North keep all that she has got and run the government and shabby on her own side and we'll shabby on ours and quit plying with them until they get friendly. We are tired—tired. "A continual dropping will wear away a stone."

I wouldn't trust a Democrat ten steps who would stay in partnership with a bloody-shirt Republican. The New York Herald makes a big blow about New York going fifty thousand Republican majority if the South boycotts her trade. Suppose she does? Suppose they give a hundred thousand, what is that to us? What is she doing for us now? Ever since the war the South has given her solid vote to help the Northern Democracy, and what has that Democracy done for us? What is it doing for us now? Amos Cummings is the only man who depends upon private convictions of duty and responsibility. The strained relations existing between the factions and the unusual heat engendered by the campaign now in progress do not augur well for the future harmony of the party in South Carolina, and my chief object in suggesting the conference was to secure adherence to regular methods and recognized usages, so that there will be no reasonable excuse for splitting the party in twain, as has been threatened in certain quarters. No justification on the other hand for the enactment of measures that will prove offensive or degrading to any portion of our party. We are fellow-Democrats, and whatever affects one of us will surely touch the other in our political relations. So long as there are open questions to be considered, there will continue friction and conflicting influences, and it is idle to tell grown men that they can secure peace by an ignominious retreat. But when the contest is over between the factions, there will be the test of true manhood and exalted courage as to who can best serve a united party, the manifest duty of which is to preserve the honor and uphold the integrity of our ancient commonwealth. Believing that the patriotic impulses of the gentlemen comprising the several committees would readily suggest the means for that most desirable end, and willing with confidence upon that subject, I have advised you to serve the whole State. I made the suggestion for an early consultation as to these means, and very much regret that you have declined to meet us for this purpose. As the newspapers are already surmising as to the brief interview we had the other day, and to prevent any possible misunderstanding of its purpose, I will furnish this correspondence for publication. With sincere regard,

Very truly yours, JAMES A. HOYT, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

NO TROOPS AT POLLS.

THE REVISED FORCE BILL A MUCH MILDER MEASURE.

Hoar Says the Provision for Troops Has Been Stricken Out—Edmunds Still Holds Out Against a Change of the Rules.

The Washington correspondent of the Macon Telegraph writes as follows:

The Republican Senators were not numerous at church today. They were at home, reading the sixty-page substitute for the seventy-five page Davenport-Lodge force bill, which Messrs. Hoar and Spooner have prepared. The changes were made by these two Senators without much consultation with their Republican colleagues on the election committee, Messrs. Frye, Evans and Teller, but in deference to their well-known desires for a milder measure. The especial desire of Messrs. Frye, Evans and Teller was for an elimination of the provision for troops at the polls. This, Messrs. Hoar and Sherman say, they have stricken out, but it does not so appear from the copies of the resolution they have furnished their Republican colleagues. The section referred to, which re-enacts the civil rights law, remains unaltered.

A MUCH MILDER BILL.

The other important changes have been stated as the work was being done. The bill is so much milder that it will receive all but a few votes at the caucus tomorrow night, provided Hoar and Spooner demonstrate that the provision for troops at the polls is still most problematical, for it cannot be passed without changing the rules, and Edmunds still holds a heroic little band of opponents to any such action. So long as he stands firm it will not be done.

ONE OF ITS WORST FEATURES.

"One of the most dangerous provisions of the Federal election bill is the possibility of the appearance once more of United States troops at the polls, which may be put under the marching order of any United States marshal or officer," said Representative Mutchler of Pennsylvania to the Sunday Gazette.

"It is a curious thing that the very view which was enacted by the Republican Congress in the heat of war times to put a stop to the outrages against the elective franchise committed by United States troops on the border states should furnish the first pretext for the exercise of that power, but so it is. The act in question was designed to restrict the use of troops. It has, however, been prostituted to partisan purposes, so as to destroy the very object for which it was enacted, and the little clause to keep the peace at the polls has served as a pretext for the numerous influences with state and federal elections which were so numerous until the change of point inaugurated by the Hayes administration."

NOT CONFINED TO THE SOUTH.

"The use of United States troops at the polls on election days has not been confined to the South, as some people suppose to be the case. They were used in Pennsylvania at a state election in 1870. Without the request of the State or municipal authorities, an armed body of United States marines were brought to the polls in the fifth ward of Philadelphia, took possession of them, kept them closed for an hour, and exercised the right of challenging voters. Gen. John W. Geary, a distinguished Republican, who was governor at the time, protested against this high-handed outrage, and in a message to the State Legislature denounced it in vigorous language. The occurrence cited in Pennsylvania was at an election for State officials."

TROOPS AT NEW YORK POLLS.

"A more dangerous attempt was made in November, 1870, in New York, under the pretense of keeping the peace at the polls, to revive, only in a more dangerous form, to overawe voters and State officials, and but for the firmness of Governor Hoffman and the yielding of the President to milder counsels on the evening before the election, scenes of riot and bloodshed and conflict between State and Federal troops might have occurred that would have startled the country."

Staved Off till September.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mr. Hoar went home to Massachusetts tonight, weary with the delay of the Senate in taking up the force bill. He spent another afternoon in the pleasant company of Johnny Davenport, shut up in the hat committee room with its amendments so as to conciliate a few more Republicans. But he did not feel like reporting it to the Senate before he left.

He will not have to hurry back. The tariff bill is being very slowly debated, only three pages having been disposed of, and it will be set aside Saturday for the appropriation bills whenever necessary. Next week will be given to the river and harbor bill. Perhaps it may run into the week after. It will be September before the force bill can get a chance.

Carlisle's Maiden Speech.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Carlisle made his maiden speech in the Senate today to a very attentive audience. The Republicans have as much respect for his intellect as the Democrats, and they heard the tariff truth from his lips as they would not have heard it from any other member of the Senate. This was not his formal speech, which is to be made later. He simply said that the Senate needed instruction, and gave it some incidentally.

Too Great a Risk.

Father: "John, why don't you go to work? You're old enough now to earn your own living."

John: "Ah, father, but you don't understand. Clara says she don't care for riches. She loves me for myself alone. Suppose I should become rich. Don't you see, it would spoil everything?"

DANCED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Remarkable Effect of the Bite of a Tera Insect.

Old stories of the bite of the tarantula inducing an uncontrollable desire to dance have been recalled to mind by the death of little Maurice Benton, son of Lemuel Benton, a prominent lawyer, which occurred yesterday. The little fellow had been playing on the lawn of his father's residence and ran into his mother, complaining that something had stuck in his bare foot. The member was examined by Mrs. Benton and a small red wound, such as a large sized needle might have punctured was found, but before he arrived, the boy was in convulsions, of so peculiar character that the doctor at once suspected the presence of some unusual poison. The spasms seemed confined to the limbs, which were so violently and continuously convulsed as to keep the child dancing up and down, throwing its arms wildly and twitching its fingers. These painful contortions lasted until the little fellow sank exhausted and unconscious, in which state he remained all the next day, dying in the evening.

The body was perfectly livid, with great spots of discoloration nearly black on the limbs and stomach, while a peculiar fungus growth made its appearance between the parted lips. The physicians were much puzzled to account for the case, as the limb was so swollen as to render any examination of the wound impossible, but old settlers say that from the description of it and the convulsions produced, that it was undoubtedly caused by the bite of a tarantula. These dreadful creatures have grown very rare in these parts, so they were not at first thought of in connection with the case.

REVIVAL OF CANAL BUILDING.

Have the Railroads Failed to Meet the Expectations of Business.

One of the financial phenomena of the country, and indeed of the world, has been the revival, within the past twenty years, of an interest in the projection and construction of artificial waterways. A generation and more ago the canal was the popular means of transportation of freight. In 1825 began an era in railway building. The example of the Blackstone canal, in our State, shows the result of this new undertaking. As the building of the Providence and Worcester railroad was the deathblow to the prosperity of the Blackstone canal, so it was to universally. \* \* \* But the year 1870 marks a revival of interest in canal building. This singular fact and its explanation are discussed in the most recent of the publications of the American Economic Association, by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. James first calls attention to the increased activity in this class of projects in Europe and in this country. In Prussia and in France this interest has been very great. In the East a canal is in process of construction through the Isthmus of Corinth uniting the waters of the Aegean sea and the Gulf of Lepanto. The North sea and Baltic canal and the Manchester ship canal are projects of great commercial importance. \* \* \* He finds the chief cause of the failure of the railway to realize the expectations entertained of it. It has failed, he says, to secure as low rates as the public and shippers insist should prevail. Charges of railroad extortion, he claims, are rife under all systems—American, English, French and German.

A THOUSAND SLAIN.

THE BLOODY RECORD OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

Five Thousand Wounded in the Battles Around Buenos Ayres—All Quiet in the City—Disorders in the Country.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—During the insurrection here the iron clad fleet which had joined the revolutionary movement bombarded the city for two days. Serious damage was done to many buildings, especially those in the vicinity of the Plaza Victoria. One thousand persons were killed and 5,000 were wounded. The shipping in port sustained no damage.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—Disorders continue in the agricultural districts. The Great Southern Rosario railway has been torn up in places. Troops have been dispatched to protect the workmen repairing the road. Traffic is suspended. The chambers are in session.

The report that it is intended to establish a forced currency is denied. Exchange is falling. The gold premium is \$2.50.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A dispatch received in New York from Buenos Ayres today via Galveston says: "The officials of the Mexican Telegraph Company in this city say that the fact that this message came over the Trans-Andine line is an indication that peace reigns throughout the Argentine Republic."

LONDON, July 31.—Sir James Ferguson, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign office, announced that the government had received a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, stating that everything was settling down and affairs were assuming their normal aspect. Street traffic in the city had been resumed.

PARIS, July 31.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: The banks are open but the bourse is still closed. The formation of a cabinet of conciliation is under discussion. The city is tranquil.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, via Galveston, August 1.—Communication with the interior of San Salvador has been restored. Advances from the capital of the Republic state that General Antonio Ezeta was ordered from the frontier, with about 2,000 men, immediately upon the outbreak of the revolt. Led by Gen. Rivas, Gen. Ezeta hastened with all speed to the capital. Gen. Rivas' forces had captured the artillery barracks, but the few troops in charge had fought desperately before they surrendered. Indians then pillaged several houses, and a panic ensued. Rivas' forces were finally defeated and Guatemala has withdrawn her forces from the frontier, and that all is quiet at present. There is no telegraphic communication with Guatemala.

A \$1.0 CO Beauty Wanted.

ATLANTA, July 30.—J. M. High, an Atlanta dry goods merchant, has offered \$1,000 for the most beautiful woman in Georgia to parade through the streets as Lalla Rookh on the top of the float Mr. High proposes sending forth on the occasion of the promised midsummer parade to be gotten up in honor of the lion and elephant expected here for the Gress Zoo.

On one occasion Mr. High induced a couple newly married in public and in Georgia-made cotton bagging to sit for hours in his windows to attract a crowd. The merchant is enterprising, but he will not succeed in getting the most beautiful woman in Georgia for his side-show.

Beautiful women in this State happen to be a trifle modest. Perhaps Barnum's \$100,000 beauty will have to be imported to fill the bill.

The East Shore Terminal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—The East Shore Terminal Railroad Company is gradually absorbing a good deal of the east side wharf property. To-day it purchases Kerr's wharf for \$18,000. This makes seven wharves that have passed into the possession of the company since it secured the franchise to construct a belt line. Counting the franchises and cotton press property already acquired, the company now owns upward of \$600,000 worth of property in this city. It is stated, however, that they paid only \$118,000 for the seven wharves now owned by it. All these wharves are below the Union wharf property, and their acquisition is taken as an indication that the Terminal people propose to build their belt line along the entire east water front with side tracks every pier from the great railroad depot to the battery.

The Cotton Season in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 30.—This year's cotton product of southwest Texas is beginning to come into the market, and buyers are rapidly flocking from New York and other eastern cities. Ginning operations have already commenced in many localities, and within a few weeks the market will be in full blast. The increase of acreage planted in cotton in southwest Texas is more than twenty-five per cent, as compared with last year. However, the yield will not be so large this season, owing to the ravages of the cotton worm.

A Magnificent New Building.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—The contracts for the new church to be erected by the Grace Street Baptist congregation, on the site of the old building, were awarded to-day, and the structure will be completed by spring. It will cost \$55,000, fronts ninety-six feet, is of the Norman style of architecture and the audience room will seat 1,500 persons, and the Sunday-school rooms, 1,000 more. The building will be one of the prettiest in the city.

A Murderous Grave Digger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Peter McCreary, a grave digger, became insanely jealous of his sweetheart, Annie Stocken, because she was paying attention to another suitor, and shot her, inflicting a fatal wound. McCreary then attempted to kill himself with the same weapon, but was overpowered by the police and safely lodged in jail.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It has been suggested that the head of Miss Susan Anthony ought to be put on the silver dollar.

Miss Louise Imogene Guiney, the poetess, thinks nothing of walking twenty miles on her poetfeet.

Mrs. Adare of Rathdore, Ire., has refused an offer of \$250,000 for her cattle ranch somewhere in the West. She holds it at \$2,000,000.

The fat and particularly venerable Kalakaua, king of the Sandwiches, will visit England in October. His sister, Princess Lilino, is going with him.

Olive Logan, the pioneer newspaper woman, has the honor of being elected a member of the incorporated Society of Authors, of which Lord Tansan is president and Walter Besant the secretary.

The largest fruit farm in West Virginia is the Becker farm, near Harper's ferry. It contains 5,000 apricot trees, 37,000 peach trees, 3,000 plum trees, 5,000 miscellaneous fruit trees, and 35,000 grape vines.

Robert Melhony of Plainview, Adams county, Pa., is the possessor of a turkey hen that laid ten eggs while she was hatching; she hatched out an even dozen of young turkeys, and is still laying an egg every day.

All through New Mexico, Arizona, some parts of Colorado and also in old Mexico, no rain has fallen for months, and thousands upon thousands of range cattle are lying dead in the parched valleys and thousands are dying for want of grass and water.

The most monotonous city in its buildings is Paris, the houses there being almost alike. An attempt is now being made to vary this by building houses of the style of the Renaissance and Louis XIV, and hope is expressed that the example will be followed generally.

A wonderful wedding dress was recently made up in Russia for the daughter of a great Russian artist. It is of regulation white satin, but on the satin are innumerable little pictures, chiefly allegorical, painted by her father's friend. What may be its value in years to come?

A Montefiore, who has been traveling in Florida and devoting careful study to the fruit growing districts of that state, states that the Americans eat more meat in the course of twenty-four hours than all the inhabitants of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland put together.

An oculist in Breslau has recently treated 300 cases of defective eyesight, for which the cause was not apparent. It arose as sudden as an epidemic, and was confined to men entirely. At last he found the reason for it in a new fashion of very tight shirt collars. He made the young men unbutton their collars and their eyes got well.

In Maine a man has been found who has sold liquor freely for the past thirty years, and who has never missed attending district, county and State conventions and advocating and voting for resolutions asserting adherence to the principles of prohibition and demanding thorough and effective enforcement of the law. Well, he is a curiosity.

There is an interesting scheme for establishing a floating hotel at Hong Kong. The vessel is to have three decks, the lower being arranged for dining, billiards, smoking and card rooms. The main deck will contain a drawing room, twenty-one bedrooms, each with a full sized bath and dressing room, while the upper, or spar deck, has been arranged as a promenade.

English ladies are adopting the fashion of putting their ladies' who wait at table in livery. The skirts are plain of these livery gowns and of the heraldic color of the House. All the pleats are thrown behind. Then the waistcoat and jacket are trimmed with livery bands, buttons and crests or monograms in metal. A high stiff white collar, white cuffs, or spar deck, has been arranged as a promenade.

Opposing General Wheeler.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30.—News has been received here that General Joe Wheeler, of the eighth district, is to have opposition. The Moulton Advertiser, published in Wheeler's district, today contains the announcement of A. C. Ashford as an independent candidate. He will not submit his name to the Democratic convention. General Wheeler, it is understood, will be renominated without opposition. The Alliance, heretofore, has been working inside the Democratic party in this State, and well-informed politicians do not believe any considerable number will vote against the regular nominees of the party in any of the districts.

Fourteen Lives Were Lost.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—The work of dredging the Patapsco river in the neighborhood of Fort Carroll for the bodies of those drowned by the collision Monday night of the excursion steamer Louis and the Norfolk steamer Virginia, was continued to-day. Two bodies were recovered in the forenoon.—Willie Haas and Maggie Ellen, a boy and girl. The latter belonged to Washington. All the "missing" are now accounted for. The number of deaths now known to have resulted from the collision is fourteen.

She Gets Four Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The celebrated Blythe will contest which began July 15, 1888, and progressed steadily for over a year, ended to-day in Judge Coffey rendering a voluminous decision in favor of Florence, the illegitimate child of Thomas H. Blythe the deceased millionaire, awarding her the bulk of the estate of a total value of about \$4,000,000.

Nothing so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the previous use of the Mother's Friend. Sold by all Druggists.