

TERMS:
Published every Thursday morning.
For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents; for four months, 50 cents.
Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements.
Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.
Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

KEOWEE



COURIER.

KEOWEE COURIER.
[WEEKLY.]
—ESTABLISHED AT—
Old Pickens in 1849,
—MOVED TO—
Walhalla in 1868.
Destroyed by Fire June 21st, 1887.
Re-Established August 11, 1887.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MARCH 6, 1890.

VOLUME XLII—NO. 9.

The Old Time Oven Lifter is Good Enough for Me. We Lead--Others Follow.

The Charleston House
Leads all Leading Pretenders,
Who Pretend to Lead "The Leaders."

Clothing, Clothing! Clothing!

BOYS' SUITS from \$1.25 to \$3.00.
YOUTH'S SUITS from \$2.00 to \$4.00.
MEN'S SUITS from \$3.50 to \$15.00.
PAN'TS, all grades, styles and sizes, from 50c. to \$5.00 per pair.
CASHMERE, KERSEYS, CHEVIOTS, JEANS, &c.
We defy competition in the above line.

\$3,000.00 Worth of Shoes.
We have the finest stock of SHOES in Oconee County this season. Shoes from 25c. per pair up to \$5.00.

Dry Goods and Notions.
HENRIETTA, CASHMERE, NUN'S VEILING, ALBATROSS, BROCADES, SOLID AND FANCY SATENS, CHEVIOTS, BEAUTIFUL PLAID AND STRIPED GINGHAMS AND CHAMBRAYS.
PRINTS IN ALL STYLES, Fancies, Shirting, Mornings, Solids, Indigo Blues, beautiful line of Muslins at all prices, Cretonnes, &c.
White Goods, Bleachings, Lonsdales, India Linen and Lawns, Plain and Checked Nainsooks, Corded, Checked and Fancy Pique, Swiss Mull, Serim's Bleached and Brown Ducks and Drills, Sheetings, Shirting, &c.
Overshirts, Underwear, Corsets, Cuffs and Collars, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Gloves, Hose, Hosiery, Crepe, Veiling, Trimmings, Ribbon, Neckties, Parasols and Umbrellas, Suspensives and Braces, Towels, Napkins, Damasks, Oil Cloth.

Daisy Patent Flour.
We are headquarters for Schumacher's DAISY PATENT FLOUR, the well-known OVEN LIFTER FOUR, a good white, sound, sweet Flour at \$3.75, \$3.50 and \$1.50 per barrel.
Our stock is immense, our prices low. If you want to be treated fair and square do your trading at the

CHARLESTON HOUSE,
OTTO H. SCHUMACHER,
Proprietor.

Goods Packed and Delivered Free.
February 27, 1890.

Walhalla Church Directory.
Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. E. Fogarty, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.
Methodist Church—Rev. M. L. Carlisle, Pastor. Preaching first, second and fourth Sundays morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 A. M.
West Union Baptist Church—Rev. Basil M. Paek, Pastor. Preaching every first Sunday morning and Sunday before at 11 A. M., and on the third Sunday night at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.
Episcopal Church—Rev. T. F. Gadsden, pastor. Preaching every 4th Sunday. Lay Reading every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by V. P. Martin. Sunday school at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Baptist Church—Rev. Basil M. Paek, Pastor. Preaching every first Sunday morning and Sunday before at 11 A. M., and on the third Sunday night at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.
Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. J. G. Reitz, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday, first and third Sundays in German and second and fourth Sundays in English, in the morning. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Catechetical instruction for the young, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor.

DIRECTORY.
MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Senators—R. E. Mason.
Representatives—A. Zimmerman and A. R. Broyles.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Clerk of Court—James Seaborn.
Sheriff—W. W. Moss.
Probate Judge and Master—Richard Lewis.
School Commissioner—S. P. Stribling.
Coroner—David S. Craig.
County Commissioners—G. P. Crisp, James M. Hummel and M. Nicholson; Clerk—Joe W. Snelser. Board meets on Tuesday after Saturday in each month.
Steward of Poor—A. B. McGuffin.
Auditor—T. R. Norris.
Treasurer—J. W. Holtzman.
Supervisor of Registration—C. McDonald.
Jury Commissioner—Wm. J. Neville.
TRIAL JUSTICES.
E. L. Herndon, J. W. Todd, S. H. Craig, J. R. Mathewson, J. W. Todd, S. H. Craig, J. R. Earle, F. D. Rothell, Warren J. Beaton, J. B. Sanders, A. P. Revler, J. J. Woodall, J. D. Land, T. S. Fenwick.
WALHALLA TOWN OFFICERS.
Intendant—J. H. Barker, Warden—C. L. Reid, H. D. A. Hiemann, J. W. F. Thompson, O. H. Schumacher, B. J. Decker, G. W. Pratt. Council meets on the first Wednesday night of each month. Clerk—C. L. Reid. Treasurer—H. D. A. Hiemann.

Notice.
THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Dr. L. B. Johnson and the undersigned for the practice of medicine has been dissolved by the death of Dr. Johnson. All persons indebted to the firm will make immediate settlement.
W. J. BRAMLETT, M. D.
December 26, 1889.

LIFE OF THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
BY MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.
TO BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

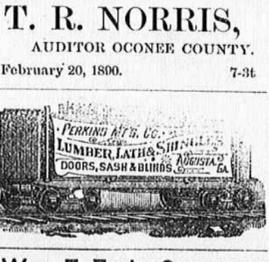
The prospectus and complete outfit for canvassing will be ready immediately. Agents Wishing Desirable Territory on this great work will please address, as soon as possible, the publishers,
BELFORD COMPANY,
18-22 East 18th Street, New York.

E. L. HERNDON,
Attorney-at-Law,
WALHALLA, S. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of this State.
No charge for advice.
January 30, 1890.

Merchant Tailor.
FREDERICK THEILKUH, late of Germany, a professional tailor, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line on reasonable terms. Give him a call at his office on Main street, next door to Bank, Walhalla, S. C.
October 31, 1889. 44-tf

Assessor's Notice.
Notice of County Auditor.
OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.
WALHALLA, S. C., February 18, 1890.
The following named persons constitute the Township Boards of Assessors, as indicated below, which will meet at the Auditor's Office in Walhalla, S. C., on the day and date mentioned as follows:
Palaski Township—J. B. Phillips, F. D. Rothell and James G. Lee, Saturday, March 1st.
Chattooga Township—R. L. Symms, S. G. Conley and Davis Crane, Saturday, March 1st.
Whitewater Township—J. Matt Whitmore, F. L. Moody and C. M. Ridley, Saturday, March 1st.
Center Township—Elijah C. Maret, J. B. Sanders and D. E. Smithson, Monday, March 3rd.
Seneca Township—Warren R. Davis, John L. Rochester and G. W. Gignilliat, Tuesday, March 4th.
Wagner Township—F. F. Sharp, C. L. Reid and J. D. Isbell, Wednesday, March 5th.
Tugaloo Township—O. I. Walker, B. H. Cross and A. P. Cox, Thursday, March 6th.
Keowee Township—A. Lay, W. C. Robertson and E. A. Perry, Friday, March 7th.
These Boards will please meet at the Auditor's Office on the days and dates mentioned, and after taking the constitutional oath and electing a Chairman will become the Township Board of Assessors. Before these Boards the Auditor lays the returns of property in the respective Townships for the year 1889-'90, which they will assess without delay and certify its value to the Auditor for taxation.
The Chairmen of the Township Boards compose the County Board of Equalization, which Board will meet at the Auditor's Office on the second Tuesday in March, (11th,) 1890, to equalize the property in the Townships, hear complaints, &c.

T. R. NORRIS,
AUDITOR OCONEE COUNTY.
February 20, 1890. 7-3t



Wm. F. Ervin, Surveyor,
Land Agency
and
Commission Business.
Office in the Bank Building,
WALHALLA, S. C.

Notice is Hereby Given
THAT the following described personal property, having been seized on the 3d day of February, 1890, at Central, S. C., for violation of Section 3296 R. S. United States, parties claiming the same must file bond in the Collector's Office within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will be declared forfeited to the United States:
One Dark Bay Mare,
One Buggy and Harness,
Five Gallons of Corn Whiskey.
Seized as the property of GREEN PERRY.
THOS. G. C. FAINESTOCK,
Deputy Collector.
Walhalla, S. C., February 11, 1890. 6-3t

TEACHER'S COLUMN.

All communications intended for this column should be addressed to S. P. Stribling, School Commissioner, Walhalla, S. C.

The New School Districts.

FAIR PLAY DISTRICT, NO. 5.

Beginning at the ford of creek near T. L. Gibson's, thence down the creek to Big Beaverdam, thence down Big Beaverdam to the Anderson line, thence Anderson line to the Tugaloo River, thence up the Tugaloo to the mouth of Mill Branch, near F. M. Barton's, thence a straight line to the intersection of Fair Play, Retreat and Seneca roads, near Glenn's old place, thence public road to beginning point.

SOUTH UNION DISTRICT, NO. 6.

Beginning at the mouth of Mill Creek branch on Tugaloo River, near F. M. Barton's, thence a straight line to the intersection of the public road leading from Retreat to Fair Play and the road leading from Seneca by T. L. Gibson's, near the Glenn homestead, thence said Seneca road to the ford near said Gibson's, thence up the creek by the rocky ford to its headwaters, thence a straight line to the Scott place, thence a straight line to the forks of the road near Brewer's, thence a straight line to the old Henderson homestead on Tugaloo River, thence down the Tugaloo to beginning point.

RETREAT DISTRICT, NO. 7.

Beginning at the forks of the road near Brewer's, on the Retreat and Fair Play road, thence the public road to Wm. Harden's, thence a straight line to the Pendleton fork, thence the public road to Pleasant Hill church, colored, thence a straight line to Stribling's mill on Choestoe creek, thence the road by Wm. Honea's to the intersection of said road and Jenkins' Ferry road, thence a straight line down at right angles with the South Union Northern boundary, thence to the beginning point.

SOUTH TAVOR DISTRICT, NO. 8.

Beginning at Stribling's mill on Choestoe creek, thence a straight line to Boggs' residence, near Hopewell church, thence a straight line to the railroad bridge on Chauga, thence down Chauga to the Tugaloo River, thence down the Tugaloo to the Henderson old homestead, thence the Northern boundary of the South Union District to a point on said line on which the Western line of the Retreat District terminates, thence said Western line to the point of intersection of the Jenkins' Ferry road and road leading from Stribling's mill by Wm. Honea's, thence said road to Stribling's mill, thence the beginning point.

S. P. STRIBLING.

Letter from Florida.

TUGALOO HOME, February 26, 1890.
DEAR COURIER: After leaving Waycross, Ga., a very pleasant run of a few hours landed us in the beautiful city of Jacksonville, where we were glad to note that all the business relations of city life had been resumed from the scourge of yellow-fever, and her streets presented a throng of display of beauty and activity of herself again; but our stay was short and our next stop was at Ocala, where we took in the Semi-Tropical. A very commodious building has been erected here where we fine exhibited the most varied and stupendous display of fruits, flowers and fancy articles, second to no other country at this season of the year.
The air is made redolent with the orange and magnolia. But why speak of flowers, when the whole Sunny South has been in full bloom all winter? We heard a young lady say on her way to Florida, who was exhibiting quite a collection of flow'rs, that she was carrying flowers to the "Land of Flowers."
Our next stop was at Wildwood, our destination by rail. This is a flourishing railroad town, where we find McFall, Cleveland, Smith, and other names from the Palmetto State and Georgia connected with her business interests, all of which does not now smack of "Wildwood" as of yore.
We find that Florida, like all other States, is gradually building up and new attractions are being developed. Here rich led's of phosphates are booming now and some lands are changing hands at \$1,000 per acre.
The cause of prohibition is being much agitated and the young ladies

are combining with their literary clubs, essays on prohibition, in which gold and silver medals are offered for the best production. We think much good may result and be accomplished in this way, both to the mind as well as the cause of temperance, for we know any cause espoused by the young ladies of the country is destined to succeed, and why should they not enter into the contest heartily when so much of their destiny for weal or woe hangs on this great modern Moloch of the day!

The orange interest in Florida continues to be a leading feature and over production is not feared by even the orange kings.
A grand combination of blooms, embryo fruit and the luscious matured orange, peering out from among the rich green foliage, like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," may be seen at this season of the year on the same tree! While the very air is freighted with a fragrance almost imposing to the alfatories and quite luring to the little busy bee.
Fish and game abound. The athlete buck may often be seen bounding through the forest, while all streams, lakes, "sinks," &c., seem to teem with miriads of bream, trout, mullet, etc. These fish seem to be so voracious that, like short sighted man, they oftener catch at the shadow than the substance, of which the fish hawk and the "spider" are illustrations.
But as our trip was more of business than pleasure, we can not speak further of Florida sporting.

On our return we spent a few days in Atlanta very pleasantly, hearing sermons from the gifted Hawthorn, McDonald, the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, &c., all on the Sabbath day.
We are at home again, finding everything *statu quo*, with the geelaw, and ever anon, the thrilling warblings of the spring bird, mingled with the croaking from the frog ponds, sweet perfumes from the floral kingdom, guano stench, &c., all of which are so striking of sweet balmy spring.

The salary of Senators and Congressmen is \$5,000 per annum, with a mileage allowance of twenty cents to and from Washington, and an allowance for stationery and newspapers of \$125 per annum. A total of \$380,000 is required to pay the salaries of Senators, and \$1,695,000 to pay those of the Congressmen. It costs a little less than \$150,000 per session to pay the mileage of the members, and the country pays \$50,000 to purchase the stationery for members and officers of the House alone in any one session. The Treasury pays \$52,000 for reporting the debates, whether Congress sits for one month or for twelve, as the official reporters, like most of the clerks, are paid by the years, though they seldom do more than twelve months' work in the twenty-four months that make up a Congressional term.

Judge Witherspoon adopted a rule at the recent session of court at Chesterfield that witnesses must remain inside the Court House, and if they answer from the outside when called, they should forfeit pay for that day. This is a capital idea. One of the greatest troubles with the administration of justice in this State, is the time that is consumed in the trial of trivial cases and misdemeanors, that very little time is left for other business, and hence cases stand on the docket for years, not reached. It is to be hoped the precedent of Judge Witherspoon will be followed. When a man has business in Court, his place is in the Court-room, and time required to try cases, should be sufficient compensation for the hardship of having to remain within call.—*Lawrens Advertiser.*

The Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature has agreed on a bill rearranging the Congressional Districts of that State, and they propose to push it through. The bill gives the Democrats fifteen and the Republicans six districts, whilst the present delegates stands sixteen Republicans and five Democrats. The bill puts Representatives Butlerworth, Grosvenor, Keunedy and McKinley, Republicans, in Democratic districts.

Resources of the South.

[Correspondence Camp News, Philadelphia, Pa.]

WALHALLA, S. C., February 10.—It is a matter of no little wonder to me why more Northern capital is not placed in the markets of the South for speculation. Alabama has made wonderful progress in the last few years, and all because a few capitalists found out what the Southern people have known for years—that coal and iron is secreted there in great abundance. Birmingham is a magnificent city, with a grand future before her, with the great manufacturing interests that are being developed by Northern capital. What is true of Alabama is true of the Piedmont belt, running through North and South Carolina. Let me give you some idea of the resources of Oconee county, South Carolina, that the majority of your readers never heard of.
There is enough iron in the Blue Ridge mountains to supply hundreds of iron founderies, and magnetic iron is found in several localities. Gold abounds, and it is the opinion of men who have paid the subject deep attention that, with the modern facilities of gold mining, it could be made to pay. Corundum, one of the hardest metallic substances known, as well as black lead, marble, slate, kaolin, felspar and lime, the latter in great abundance and of superior quality, are to be found. Here then is a field for operations on a grand scale, as the iron alone would yield a big return. Granite quarries are found also, that could be purchased at a great bargain. Water power is almost always found in mountainous regions, and this is no exception to the rule. When you consider that four-fifths of this country is virgin forest, you can gain an idea of what land can be bought for. Acre after acre of the finest timber land can be bought for from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per acre, and for this alone there is a fortune for somebody. It is tougher and of a closer texture than that grown in cold regions, and hence more valuable. There are ten varieties of oak, three of ash, two of locust, two of hickory, sycamore, wild cherry, gum, dogwood, black and sweet bass, beech, birch, yellow, white, and pitch pine, chestnut, cucumber, elm, hemlock, spruce, maple, linn and poplar. In these forests alone this country has a vast wealth. Not a furniture manufactory nor a woodenware factory exists, and the farmers send off to a distance for their barrels and casks, and this in spite of the fact that several distilleries are in a flourishing condition in the county.

If all these favorable conditions exist, why don't the Southerners themselves develop them, is a most common inquiry to make. Well, there are a number of reasons. Before the war the Southerner was a planter and his wealth consisted of slaves. After the war the country was paralyzed, and as they recovered they thought they could do nothing but raise cotton. Cereals were only a side issue, and now that a South Carolinian has proved to the world, by raising the prize acre of corn, in competition with the entire Union, that this favored climate has wonderful resources for cereals, it is to be hoped that more attention will be paid to rotation of crops, and a speciality of something besides cotton attempted. The West with its blizzards, and its corn selling for fifteen or twenty-five cents a bushel, can never compete with South Carolina with its mild weather the year round, and corn worth from fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel, if once they awake to the fact at the South.

The prevalent idea at the North is that it is impossible to exist here in the summer months, when the fact of the matter is, the summer nights are much more endurable than at the North. I was here all through September, and it was a warm month, yet there was not a night that covering was not acceptable and needed after retiring. The sun is hot, and no mistake, but it is a dry heat and not the moist, sticky heat that is so unbearable. The thermometer rarely reaches one hundred in summer, and in 1887 the mean temperature for Walhalla was seventy-four in June, eighty in July, and seventy-eight in August. If I ever see a hotter day here than I saw in Reading, Pa., in June of '88, when I participated in the big parade of the Sons of America, then I will consider that I am in the torrid zone, in good earnest. Sunstrokes are

unknown in this region, and by keeping out of the sun during the heat of the day, a person can be as comfortable here in July and August, as in the North.

What does it cost to live? is the next question and I will give you some idea of prices: Dried apples, 3 to 5 cents per pound; butter, 20c; beef, 3 to 8c; bacon, 6 to 8c; hams, 10 to 16c; coffee, 20 to 30c; chickens, 15 to 25c per head; ducks, 20 to 25c; eggs, 8 to 10c per doz.; flour, (98 pounds), \$2.10 to \$3.00 per sack; corn, 50 to 60c per bushel; rye, 85 to \$1.00; oats, 40 to 50c; lard, 8 to 10c per pound; molasses, 35 to 75c per gallon; onions, 50 to 60c per bushel; potatoes, 75c; sweet potatoes, 50 to 60c; rice, 7 to 7 1/2c per pound; sugars, 6 1/2 to 10c; soap, 4 to 8c; teas, 50 to 75c; starch, 6 1/2 to 8c; soda, 5 to 10c.

Lumber sells for \$6 to \$8 per one thousand feet, and rents in the towns are cheap; and small farms at any price, according to location and size. Let the Sons of America come South, and they will find a cordial welcome and a responsive patriotic feeling. Let all good citizens who desire health and quiet try a few months in South Carolina, and I can assure you that there are no rebels prowling around, looking for whom they can devour. I have only been here six months, but I have no desire to return North, except to visit. The *Camp News* is much admired as a society and family paper, in Walhalla, and perhaps in the near future may accomplish some good, by its fearless American utterances.
Fraternally,
A. S. WELCH.

Republicans Preparing for a Political Crusade Against the South.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—In the course of the debate in the Senate yesterday on Florida affairs, Mr. Sherman made the authoritative statement that the "condition of the South" as he expressed it, is to be brought before the Senate at some time during the present session and "some measure of a practical character" is to be submitted for action. This is notice that Mr. Sherman and his political associates intend to pass, if possible, some measure relative to elections based on his bill and the kindred propositions which have been presented in the two houses. Aided by the iron-clad code of rules in the House of Representatives, which gives the Speaker absolute power over the proceedings, it will not be difficult to force any measure, however extreme, through that body, and with only such latitude of debate to the minority as the Speaker may be graciously inclined to permit.
In the Senate it will be different. If the large minority in that body is properly handled, if it is held together and fights with courage and determination, there is a chance that the proposed legislation may be defeated.

The Senate minority will have the full consciousness that it will be backed by public sentiment in the North in making the firmest opposition to any and all of the contemplated measures for further harassment and oppression of the South. Senator Ingalls, in his recent speech on the negro question, was quite right when he admitted that public sentiment in the North was indifferent to what he called "wrongs perpetrated in the South." This was his manner of expressing it. What he should have said was that the people of the North are opposed to the enactment by the politicians of their section of any measures of oppression toward the people of the South. It has been fifteen years since, with the failure of the force bill, there has been any attempt by Congress to pass political measures affecting the South. The South in the meantime has progressed and prospered so much, peace and quietude have prevailed to such an extent in its borders, that the commercial and business interests of the North, which are becoming more and more closely allied with it every day, may well view with apprehension the attempts of the politicians to bring a return of the disastrous days of carpetbagism and sealawagism.

The people of the North are quite content to let the South work out its problem by itself; the politicians are not. They have determined, no matter what the consequences may be to society or to business, to make up for inevitable Republican losses in the North by conquering with the sword, it may be, districts in the South. Disregarding the public sentiment which they feel and know is against them, their course has been resolved upon and will be desperately pursued to the last.
But for sheer audacity, absolute deadening of conscience and the indifference to everything excepting the partisan advantages aimed at, it would not have been possible to pass several of the infamous acts concerning the South which were put upon the statute books in the years immediately succeeding the war. In all time, no more just retribution has ever fallen upon wrongdoers than the utter impotence of these measures to accomplish the objects aimed at. So it will be in the end with any future measures which they may succeed in engrafting upon national legislation, however cunningly and ingeniously they may be framed.
Audacity and deafness of conscience are more strikingly displayed than ever by the men who are foremost in this new crusade—Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, and the New York Senators. The new measures these gentlemen advocate because, as they say, there is a wholesale denial of representation to the black people of the South. If the white people of Connecticut, New Hampshire and New York had proper representation, Democrats would sit in the Senate in the place of every one of them. Mr. Hawley almost worked himself into tears yesterday over Florida. He sits in the United States Senate only because in his State of Connecticut the votes of a thousand Democrats count no more than the votes of a hundred Republicans. If New Hampshire Democrats were given the representation to which they are justly entitled "Bill" Chandler would never have occupied the seat which has been filled by so many great and good men from the State which he claims, but where he has not really resided for twenty years. If there was a fair legislative apportionment in New York, neither Mr. Everts nor Mr. Hiscock, nor any one of their political faith, would have the opportunity to lament over a false, exaggerated and distorted condition of affairs in the South.
Mr. Sherman, who is so much concerned over the alleged denial of representation in the South, has no eyes or ears for the political condition in Ohio, where the Democrats, who are numerically nearly one-half of the voting population, has only five members in the House of Representatives, while the Republicans have sixteen. So far as the debate on Southern affairs has progressed in the Senate this session it has been made evident that a well defined and settled purpose exists in the minds of the Republicans to have official light thrown only upon their side of the question. In every resolution brought forward on the Republican side the scope of inquiry has been confined to information which can be used for partisan ends, and every motion emanating from the Democratic side to broaden the inquiry and give a Democratic hearing to both parties has been promptly voted down.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The New York Times thus sums it up: In order to give you an idea of the orange industry in Florida, I will give you some statistics: There are in the State about 10,000 growers. The acreage is 100,000, and the capital invested is from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000. Three years ago there were produced 1,250,000 boxes; two seasons ago 2,100,000, and last season about 2,500,000 boxes. From this it will be seen that the orange industry in Florida has steadily increased and is still increasing. This, of course, has had a marked effect on the orange trade of the United States and its influence is shown in the steady decrease of foreign oranges brought to our markets. In 1887 there were imported 1,620,000 boxes and 1,27,000 cases of foreign oranges; in 1889, 1,100,000 boxes and 100,000 cases. The oranges in cases are largely imported from Valencia, and these have decreased. The latter are imported from the countries on the Mediterranean sea, where orange growing is giving way to lemon growing, lemon sprigs being grafted on orange trees.
The election of Reyburn, in the Fourth Pennsylvania District, makes the roll of membership of the House complete and gives the Republicans a majority of ten and four more than a quorum.