

COLUMBIA. THE BLUE RIDGE ANJUNCTION GRANTED.

SCOTT'S PREPARING FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The Educational Institute—Sprague Again—City Election—A Jaundiced Congressman.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, May 21.

The argument on the Blue Ridge Railroad junction case (not mandamus, as a learned chronicler has already named it), was opened Friday morning by Mr. Solicitor Talley, for the junction. That afternoon Mr. Haskell spoke in reply.

Saturday morning Mr. Attorney-General Chamberlain and Mr. Pope delivered arguments against the junction, and Chancellor Carroll closed the argument of the case.

Justice Melton gave his decision at once, granting the injunction. This will, practically, though not formally or technically, settles the case.

It is already known that the Governor has laid his plans for the fall elections. He has given notice that the constabulary force, for organizing and inspecting the Union Leagues and other unlawful societies, will be sent out all over the State late in July, so as to get fairly to that work by the first of August.

The second day of the session of the Teachers' Convention matured the organization of a permanent association called "The Educational Institute of South Carolina." The following article of the constitution explains the mode of becoming members:

ART. 2. Any person who is or has been identified with the cause of education may become a member of this institution by a vote of four-fifths of the members present at any regular meeting, by the payment of an initiation fee of one dollar, and by signing the constitution.

The institute is to hold its next meeting in Columbia, at the call of the president. The meeting is expected in November.

Colonel Pearce, agent of Senator Sprague in the Columbia Canal matter, is again in town; and again sends out announcements that the work on the canal is to be commenced right away. We shall see, shall we?

A firm in Columbia—Messrs. Gregg & Co.—have ordered machinery for a cypress shingle factory, to be put up at Georgetown.

The election of city officers has resulted in the election of policemen, two-thirds black, and other officers—city physician, city attorney (James D. Tradewell, Esq., salary of \$300 a year), surveyor, superintendent of water works, clerk of market, street overseer and cotton weighers—of the dominant party as to politics, and mixed as to race.

Congressman Hoge applied a few days ago to rent a house advertised for rent; but upon announcing his name and title was informed that the house was not to rent to Mr. Hoge. He is said to hold the opinion that the refusal is a discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition, and doesn't like it; but explains it by his recent attack of jaundice, although he has as much right to have jaundice as Bismarck had.

WASHINGTON. Reinforcing the Fifteenth Amendment—The Senate Passes Sumner's Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The Senate at 7 o'clock this morning passed the bill enforcing the Fifteenth amendment.

Many new and more stringent clauses were added. It goes to the House for concurrence. The final vote was 42 to 8. A motion denying fees to informers was lost by 21 to 23 votes. On motion of Morton, a section was inserted making criminal all attempts to influence votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting them from houses, lands or other property, refusing to lease, etc., and imposing a fine of \$500 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offenses.

An additional section, by Pool, was adopted, making organizations of two or more persons to violate the provisions of the act felonies, and punishable by fine not more than \$5000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, the offender to be thereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Carpenter moved an amendment that any person deprived of an office, except a Congressman or State legislator, by reason of violations of the act, or by denial of right to vote, or to any citizen on account of race, color, &c., shall be entitled to hold such office and recover possession of it by quo warranto, or other appropriate proceeding, in any United States District Court for the proper district, or the State Court having jurisdiction. Adopted by 24 to 23 votes.

The House was engaged in a Louisiana contested election case.

Gen. Jordan was at the Capitol to-day.

Coin in the Treasury, \$108,000,000, including \$38,750,000 gold certificates and nearly \$10,000,000 in currency.

Kate V. Jennings, a quadroon, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's office.

There are thirty suits against ex-revenue collectors, amounting to \$3,000,000.

Col. J. N. Burnham has been ordered to the Department of the South, as judge advocate.

WASHINGTON, May 22. A dozen Indian Chiefs, including "Spotted Tail," "Swift Bear," "Fast Bear," and "Yellow Hair," are coming here at the suggestion of Parker, the Indian commissioner, to meet "Red Cloud," the hostile Indian chief. They left Sioux City on Friday last.

Thirty soldiers of the Sapper's Corps, stationed at West Point, deserted to-day on account of alleged harsh treatment. The government has offered a reward of fifty dollars each for their capture.

EUROPE. Espartero, King of Spain.

MADRID, May 21.—It is unofficially reported that Espartero will accept the crown. The excitement over the unsettled state of affairs is unabated.

LATER.—Espartero has accepted the crown. The Vatican Council.

LONDON, May 21.—Letters from Rome state that a debate on infallibility is now going on in the General Council. The Bishops of Dijon, Spire and Rothenberg made speeches against the dogma, and at last accounts Cardinal Schwartzburg had the floor in opposition. One of the organs of the Vatican says, however, that resistance is practically extinct. Napoleon and his People.

PARIS, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the legislative bodies in solemn assembly in the salle d'Orleans received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the

Pliebisctum. His Majesty, with the Empress and Prince Imperial, was greeted by the deputies and senators with demonstrations of enthusiasm. Schneider addressed the Emperor on behalf of the legislative bodies. The following is the Emperor's speech:

Sirs—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, I am pleased to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me, for the fourth time in twenty years, the signal evidence of confidence by universal suffrage, the elements of which change incessantly, but, nevertheless, accomplishes its purpose always. It has for its guides its traditions, certainty of its instincts and fidelity of its sympathies. The Plebisctum had for its sole object the ratification by the people of constitutional reform, but amidst the conflicts of passions and in the struggle with its opponents its purposes became greater. Let us not regret the advances of our empire and revolution, but the nation has settled the question in favor of that system which guarantees civil liberty. To-day the empire is strong, but it will show its strength by its moderation. My government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness. It will not deviate from the line marked by it. Respecting all rights of its subjects, it will protect them, and all their interests, without thought of dissenting votes or hostile majorities; but it will also cause the national will to be respected, and will hold it above all its motives. In all the questions which have torn them apart, its best spirits will now have but one purpose—to rally around the constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honesty in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passion, to preserve social interests from contagion of false doctrines, and to augment, by the means of our grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code amelioration in favor of the agricultural interest, and to diminish the weight which will give our time to the reduction and best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme, which, if realized, will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you, on this occasion, for the votes which you have given me, and I reaffirm your powers, and give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever, we must be united, and we must for none oppose the progressive march of the regime which a great people founded amid political troubles, and which is fortified in the era of peace and liberty.

The city will be illuminated this evening in honor of the favorable result of the Plebisctum vote.

WORK AND WAGES IN EUROPE. An Interesting Statement.

The Secretaries of Legation to the various British Embassies in Continental Europe were some time ago directed by their government to investigate and report upon the position of the artisan and industrial classes, more especially in such matters as the price of labor, the number of those so employed, the hours of the day, the description of houses or lodgings generally occupied by them, the nature of their engagements with employers, the rates of wages received by them, with any information as to the state of the labor markets, explaining whether they present openings for the introduction of labor from without, or the reverse. These reports have been made and submitted, and they contain much interesting and useful information upon the comparative condition of the labor market in the different countries of Europe. Though they are of course made from an English point of view.

According to these reports, then, the wages of a skilful artisan, such as a carpenter, joiner, plumber or smith, in Holland, may be reckoned in the larger towns, at 16s. or about \$5.00 a week, and in the smaller towns, at 14s. or about \$4.00 a week. In Denmark, a first-rate carpenter might contrive to earn 26s. a week, and a first-rate bricklayer 20s. a week.

Unfortunately, however, seldom is the Dane proper the person to earn the highest wages; for the Dane has yet to learn the meaning of the word work; and he has not yet acquired the habit of an adequate notion. Hence the Swedish artisan comes in and takes the bread from his mouth; the German enters, and he gets on better than the Dane himself.

In Sweden the agricultural laborer earns 20s. a day in summer, and 10s. a day in winter; iron-founders earn 1s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. a day; and we may take it that skilled workmen in general earn 1s. 6d. a day, and the slightest chance for a foreign artisan to find work there.

In Prussia the journeyman artisan is generally an educated and well-to-do man. He not only possesses a trade for himself, but following the excellent practice of travelling or "wandering," and by visiting the manufactures of other States, he acquires ample ability for the business he is not to follow. He averages no more than 9s. to 12s. a week, but the Saxon workman knows how to keep himself and his family on that sum, and frequently to lay out some of his earnings in education, to purchase a small house, and a plot of ground attached to it. In Wurtemberg the condition of the laborer is still better. He is able to indulge in meat as a daily article of food, and to eat the roast of a pig, and to buy bread, and to procure fresh meat. While bread is still a luxury, and is seldom indulged in by the working classes, but black or rye bread, which costs four pence or 1d. per pound, forms their habitual consumption. Beer is cheap, and is very largely consumed. And what is most commendable is the anxiety felt by the operatives to save up their earnings with a view to establishing a trade for themselves, or becoming small proprietors. In Austria the wages of artisans must be very small, if we can judge by the fact that agricultural laborers earn less than 2s. to 2 1/2 pence a week. Yet the workman in Austria is usually a well-to-do man, and he owes much of his refinement to his capacity for innocent amusements, and the abundance with which the means of it are provided for him by the habits and instincts of the society of which he is a member.

In Brussels, a good ordinary carpenter, working for himself, and having a few pounds of capital or credit, can earn 4s. to 6s. a day, and can get plenty of work.

In France the condition of the workman has greatly improved of late years. A journeyman carpenter who in 1853 earned 4s. a week, in 1869 earned 6s. 9d.; a mason, who in 1853 earned 3s. 7d., in 1869 earned 4s. 4d. per day; while the hod carrier, who in 1853 earned 1s. 6d. per day, now earns 2s. 6d. per day. The want caused by the extensive demolition of houses have proved a great boon to the Parisian laborer.

In Switzerland the picture is much stained. In France the rate of a spinner is only 5s. per week, and 6s. for children; yet the working man in Switzerland is in a far more prosperous state than his co-laborer engaged in the development of manufactures in other countries.

The Swiss operatives, for the most part living in their own homes, surrounded by their families, and cultivating their own lands, are influenced by those periodical storms and fluctuations in which industry is everywhere exposed.

In Greece a carpenter earns 2s. 10s. 6d. per day, a mason, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; a mason, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per day; and the operatives in the silk factories, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; but, owing to the number of church festivals, kept as strict holidays, leaving only 265 working days in the year, the amount of wages annually received is very small.

Spain is not likely to tempt an emigrant laborer, and in Russia wages are extremely low; so, taking all in all, there is really only one foreign country to which the wistful eye of the laborer may be usefully directed, and that is the United States of America. This is the "Eldorado" of the working man.

Upward of six hundred Roman Catholic ladies of the highest rank signed a petition strongly protesting against the proposed search of the convents of the Sisters of Mercy, headed by the Duchess of Norfolk, the sister of Lord Lyons, the dowager Duchess of Sutherland, and the Marchioness of Londonderry.

HOW MEN ARE COOKED. Pleasant Reading for Warm Weather.

In giving an account of the eating of a French soldier by cannibals, the London Daily News says:

If one of us looks forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their dispositions. Some French soldiers were recently taken by the cannibals, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades described the process. The Kanakas first decapitate their victim; a matter of small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their knives. They then follow up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run for an hour. Meanwhile a

yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned out, a large pile of white-hot stones is covered with wet stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The Spanish are permitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a delicacy.

HOW MADE WHIPPED ALLEN. First-class Fight Work—The Prominent Features of the Battle, &c., &c.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus describes the recent remarkable prize fight near New Orleans:

The morning was lovely with its unclouded sky and early coolness. The excursion train left New Orleans shortly after 5 o'clock, and rolling twelve miles along Jackson road, across long stretches of open country watered by the beautiful level shell roads, and through cypress woods, where the mocking birds were filling the morning with their joyous melodies, in pleasant contrast to the sore drooping of the Spanish mule, the stop was made only four miles out of New Orleans with a view to pitching the ring there, but as that was found to be still within the jurisdiction of the city authorities, the place was changed to the "Kenne" place, followed by the "dummy," in which were the fighters and their attendants. From the train to the battleground was a march of half a mile, along a road lined with the faces of the people, an atmosphere rank with the delicious odor of the magnolia. Half a hundred blacks of both sexes had commenced work in the fields. They were dressed in their best, and with their hands, of course, and with their heads, were adorned with the most beautiful and costly jewelry. The women in their best dresses, and with their heads adorned with the most beautiful and costly jewelry. The men in their best suits, and with their heads adorned with the most beautiful and costly jewelry.

The movements of the Reformers. [From the Missionary Record, May 21.] The mass meeting held on Monday night by the "Citizens' Party" was an evidence of the feeling which exists in the minds of our citizens in regard to the present administration. There is no greater evidence of public feeling than when the men of wealth and responsibility are moved to counsel in public affairs. We have seen that the names of the delegates to the Convention of the Reconstruction Party, the whites of this State had taken the proper course in the beginning of the reconstruction of the South, that to-day they might have controlled the destinies of the South in harmony with the new policy of the government, and in accord with the new order of things which now exists. The apathy and contempt with which the whites of this State received the message of reconstruction, and the constant rejection of every offer by the Republican administration, was the ground on which the colored people rejected every offer, and the whites made the ground of their rejection in the political arena. For the last few years they have seen the folly of such a course; they have discovered, what we stated to them through these columns two years ago, that they were making a mistake in their policy which was recognized by their leading newspapers, by which they conquered themselves and lost the opportunity of securing an influence, which they now regret to have lost. We can certainly appreciate their feelings in that direction, and do not object to their attitude of good feeling towards the people. There are, however, if any, objectionable features in their meeting or resolutions. They demand a just and honest administration of government, they demand low law, although all of these are reasonable and just demands, and we second these demands with all our heart. We believe that there is not a Republican in the State who desires to see the government but will concur in these demands.

And to this we call the attention of every voter in the State. This matter must be done by those who shall lead in the nominations for the coming elections. It is the duty of all the various offices of State should be men of known integrity and character. We need not confine ourselves to a certain class of men, but we may select good men in the community, who are reasonable and capable, and who have few of those rigid party lines to cross, who can and will fill with honor the positions assigned them, regardless of party scruples. There are hundreds of good men in the community who would regard it as duty to serve the public.

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Laurens. The Herald of Friday says: "We continue to have distressingly dry weather, greatly to the injury of the crops. Oats are seriously damaged—perhaps beyond redemption. Everything pines for refreshing dews."

Richland. The Columbia Guardian says that the long season of drought was dispelled by a refreshing shower of rain which fell on Sunday about half past 8 o'clock last evening and was increasing at the hour of going to press. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and the indications are that the dry season is over.

Lancaster. The Ledger says that the protracted drought is seriously affecting the young crops of all kinds. The prospect for a good stand of cotton is very gloomy—hundreds of acres partly prepared for cotton, but on account of the dry weather could not be planted, and now hang dog down in corn. All garden vegetables are at a stand-still.

REFORM. MAKING READY FOR THE JUNE CONVENTION. Orangeburg.

A correspondent of the Orangeburg News writes that "on Saturday, the 4th instant, the citizens of Goodby's Township assembled at Mr. J. H. Felder's store to elect delegates to attend the county meeting in June, of all citizens who favor the choice of fit and honest men to office, and who would end the reign of corruption in the State.

"The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The majority of the colored voters of the township were present. The feeling was earnest and unanimous. All our citizens, white and colored, have united in this great movement, which is agitating the heart of the State. They are resolved to make the effort to have decent men elected to fill the places of trust and honor of our people.

"Our township has rallied in response to the call of the press of the State. We have done our part. God grant that throughout the rest of our country the effort will be made. If made honestly and earnestly, it is certain to succeed.

"Addresses were made by Mr. Stiles R. Mellichamp, chairman of the meeting, by Malcomb I. Browning, Esq., Mr. J. H. Felder, and by two of our colored fellow-citizens, Wade Hampton and Louis McKelvy.

"The following are our delegates to the county meeting on sales-day in June: Stiles R. Mellichamp, Wade Hampton, Rial Houser, Jacob Haigler, Ralph Sledge, Louis McKelvy, Dr. A. M. Sneider, J. H. Felder."

Horry. The Horry News says: "We cordially endorse any measure that holds forth a prospect of relief from the present distressing power. We suggest to the citizens of Horry that at the election to be held on the 31st instant, each precinct select or elect three or more delegates to meet in convention at the courthouse on the first Monday in June, and further that the delegates elected be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the delegation from their precinct on the day of meeting. The meeting will be held on Friday and the first day of court, and such of the citizens as have business in court can attend to these duties without further loss of time. By this course all sections of the county will be represented."

Union. A meeting of the citizens of Union township was held in the courthouse on Saturday, the 14th, and organized by calling S. M. Rice, Esq., to the chair, and requesting W. A. Nicholson to act as secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to nominate delegates to the County convention to be held at Union courthouse on sales-day next for the purpose of securing representation in that convention. That meeting may determine whether or not Laurens shall be represented, and what is the best course to be pursued in that respect.

Many may regard that each county, by reason of circumstances of a peculiar and local character, has an individual or separate right to play, and, therefore, should not become a party to a general organization, and act independently; but we cannot see but that if this view is taken by every county disintegration will be the result, and the absence of organization essential to having done any good. We are not a party hitherto in antagonism to the robber band in power. In any event Laurens should have a voice in determining the attitude to be assumed by the State in its vital crisis, and we who are having done so ready to "speak out in meeting" have no right to play the role of children whose tongues the cats have taken. While the whole State is in a ferment, and the people are ready to go in concert to fight her battles singly. We have written here what we have written in deference to our former suggestions of a public meeting on sales-day next. Every man should come to a meeting of this kind, and should have a voice in the reform of the State administration. Twelve months hence, when the virtuously indignant taxpayer indulges courses of deep, he should be armed in the person of the State, and should have the power to avert evil and to secure reform. At all events the situation now demands the earnest consideration of every citizen who claims to have a share in the government of the State; and whenever the occasion arrives involving all that interest, the good citizen will be found at the post of duty.

Form Reform Clubs. The Union Times says: By reference to the proceedings of the Township meeting last Saturday, it will be seen that a Reform club has been organized in this township. We consider this a good and laudable step, and hope the matter will be urged upon the county convention next Wednesday. We cannot commence to organize the Reform party too soon. There is much to be done, and every citizen who has a share in the government of the State should be in every township is desirable, to prevent any discord in our ranks. Let each club look above all sectional preference for men, as representatives, and advocate the nomination of such who can and will hold their heads high against the corruption and extravagance of the ruling powers in the Legislature. "So impressed are we with the conviction that our only hope of reform in our State government must come from the Reform members of that body, that we would vote for our bitter personal enemy, if he was an able and fearless debater, in preference to our best personal friend without such qualifications. The Democratic members of the last Legislature were as nothing in that body. Not one of them, we believe, ever raised a voice against the acts and doings of the majority. We say this in no disrespectful feeling, but to show that it is to send a few lambs into such a den of ravenous wolves.

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A BLACK MAN'S ADVICE. SENATOR CAIN'S VIEWS ON THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

"SECONDS THE JUST AND REASONABLE DEMANDS" OF THE PEOPLE.

A Republican who Speaks his Mind Boldly, and Won't be Muzzled by the "Ring."

[From the Missionary Record, May 21.] The steady cry of the Opposition to the Republican party is that there are corruptions in the party which destroy its utility; that the enormous taxation oppresses the people; that the administration of public affairs is profligate and destructive to the interests of the people.

We, in our judgment, believe that in too many instances the charges are true. We have indicated in former issues of this paper the sources through which this has been done. The wilful waste of the public monies in certain directions, the formation of cliques in and through which this great waste is perpetrated, is the most damning feature of this government and wanton extravagance. We have heard of the vibrating curses which have fallen upon our heads when we called attention to this subject a few weeks ago. We advise those gentlemen to keep perfectly cool. We know enough of their transactions to hang them, if they push us to the wall, and we will not be deterred by their political and political carcasses, and exhibit them to public gaze, in such a manner, that they will be confined to their political graves, that Cabinet will never make the mistake of claiming that any party to be respectable, and retain the confidence of the people, must be honest. We claim that it is the right of public servants to have proper compensation or services rendered, but we claim that no public man has the right to use the public monies, for his own personal benefit, to the detriment of the people's interest. We believe that there are many such in the party, and that if in proper position, to purge out these thieves, robbers, and restore the confidence of the whole people, in its integrity. But if the honest men in the party hold their tongues, and make no effort to expose the evil-doers, they will bear the odium of partaking of the crimes of the guilty.

We say to the honest Republicans, let us move upon their works at once, demanding that they should not only make the claim, but restore it to the people, to whom it rightfully belongs.

The Movements of the Reformers. [From the Missionary Record, May 21.] The mass meeting held on Monday night by the "Citizens' Party" was an evidence of the feeling which exists in the minds of our citizens in regard to the present administration. There is no greater evidence of public feeling than when the men of wealth and responsibility are moved to counsel in public affairs. We have seen that the names of the delegates to the Convention of the Reconstruction Party, the whites of this State had taken the proper course in the beginning of the reconstruction of the South, that to-day they might have controlled the destinies of the South in harmony with the new policy of the government, and in accord with the new order of things which now exists. The apathy and contempt with which the whites of this State received the message of reconstruction, and the constant rejection of every offer by the Republican administration, was the ground on which the colored people rejected every offer, and the whites made the ground of their rejection in the political arena. For the last few years they have seen the folly of such a course; they have discovered, what we stated to them through these columns two years ago, that they were making a mistake in their policy which was recognized by their leading newspapers, by which they conquered themselves and lost the opportunity of securing an influence, which they now regret to have lost. We can certainly appreciate their feelings in that direction, and do not object to their attitude of good feeling towards the people. There are, however, if any, objectionable features in their meeting or resolutions. They demand a just and honest administration of government, they demand low law, although all of these are reasonable and just demands, and we second these demands with all our heart. We believe that there is not a Republican in the State who desires to see the government but will concur in these demands.

And to this we call the attention of every voter in the State. This matter must be done by those who shall lead in the nominations for the coming elections. It is the duty of all the various offices of State should be men of known integrity and character. We need not confine ourselves to a certain class of men, but we may select good men in the community, who are reasonable and capable, and who have few of those rigid party lines to cross, who can and will fill with honor the positions assigned them, regardless of party scruples. There are hundreds of good men in the community who would regard it as duty to serve the public.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. Abbeville. The Press says: The weather continues alarmingly dry. Cotton is not generally up—many fields are in the hands of the farmer as a consequence farmers are in low spirits.

Laurens. The Herald of Friday says: "We continue to have distressingly dry weather, greatly to the injury of the crops. Oats are seriously damaged—perhaps beyond redemption. Everything pines for refreshing dews."

Richland. The Columbia Guardian says that the long season of drought was dispelled by a refreshing shower of rain which fell on Sunday about half past 8 o'clock last evening and was increasing at the hour of going to press. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and the indications are that the dry season is over.

Lancaster. The Ledger says that the protracted drought is seriously affecting the young crops of all kinds. The prospect for a good stand of cotton is very gloomy—hundreds of acres partly prepared for cotton, but on account of the dry weather could not be planted, and now hang dog down in corn. All garden vegetables are at a stand-still.

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