

OVER THE STATE.
The surveyors on the new railroad established their camp at this place last Sunday, and on Monday morning commenced their work. They expect to meet the other party working from Greenwood westward, within less than twenty miles from here.—Enterprise.

One of the greatest industries in this country is raising thoroughbred horses. Many of the citizens of Panola county are deeply interested in this subject, and will no doubt some day make it one of the chief industries of this section. Nothing is more beautiful than a well kept stock farm, and nothing would pay better here when carried to its greatest degree of perfection.—Panola.

A Constitutional Convention that would adopt a property or educational suffrage clause and leave the appointing power intact, corporations un-checked, and permit the Legislature to authorize the issuance of bonds and thus pile up debt against the taxpayers of the State, would be worse than folly, for it would give us, if possible, a despotism worse than anything we have had to endure since the unsuccessful Messengers.

The merchants and farmers of our county are having satisfactory settlements. The school of economy which our farmers have been attending the past two years is bearing good fruit, and is making them the masters of their own affairs. As a rule, the Warren county farmer can now dictate as to whom he shall sell his cotton. Let the good work go on. When the Southern farmer learns to live at home, and not at the mercy of his merchant, then will both he and the merchant prosper.—Vicksburg Democrat.

Gen. George has declared himself in favor of a constitutional convention, while on the other hand, Gen. Wall has declared himself opposed to it. So now we have our two United States Senators holding different views on a question that is the question of all questions to be considered in the near future by the people of Mississippi. If these two great representatives of the people are honest (and we doubt it not) in the positions they have taken on the convention question, then they have done precisely what they should have done—came out and planted themselves on well defined grounds and told the people exactly where they stood and gave their reasons for the same.—Oxford Globe.

It was approaching the end of Jev's year dream, says the Washington Post. George B. Hawkins was to be married in one short week to Marie Annie Tungett. In seven days Marie Annie would receive the house of Tungett in the proud name of Hawkins. Yet George B. Hawkins not entirely happy. Ever and anon as he squeezed the fair Marie Annie to his heaving bosom the black shadow of fighting cards would creep over his face. Early in the dawn as he could, yet care would mark like a brood hen on a three-minute scratch for grub. In evening prayer-meeting, when George was wondering how in thunder he could get the bag out of the knees of his best trousers, Marie would set up a cark which would make people turn around and stare at him.

The secret lay heavy on the breast of George B. Hawkins. But with the stern integrity of a man who has been brought up behind a calico counter, he resolved to confess to Marie. As they sat together that evening he began to screw his courage to the speaking point. He screwed and screwed and screwed, but the thread must have been broken. It was worse than the night he popped the question. His throat was parched, his tongue dry, yet a cold stream of perspiration trickled down his spinal processes.

"Marie Annie," he gulped.

"Yes, Jevge." His name was George, but she called him Jevge.

"I have a confession to make; I fear the result. It may cause you to discard me. If it does I shall wader forth into the cold, cold world to die."

"Oh! Jevge, never, never. I will never discard you. Besides, all my dresses are made and the invitations are out. What have you been doing?"

"I dare not tell you. It is too horrible," shuddered the poor young man.

"Have you been married?" boomed Marie Annie.

"No."

"What is it then?"

"I am—can you bear it?"

"I don't know; I'll try."

"I am—Oh! it is too dreadful!"

"Tell me and have it over with. I shall die, I know I shall."

"Marie Annie, I am a sonambulist."

"A what?"

"That is all? Why, what a goose you are! I am a Presbyterian, but after we are married I'll go to your church every other Sunday."

Now the Kangaroo Got Its Name.

American Notes and Queries being asked by a correspondent from what language the word "Kangaroo" comes, replies: It is said that when Captain Cook discovered Australia, he saw some of the natives on the shore with a dead animal of some sort in their possession, and sent sailors in a little boat to buy it for them. When it came on board he saw it was something quite new, so he sent the sailors back to inquire the name. The sailors asked, but not being able to make the natives understand, received the answer: "I don't know," or in the Australian language, "Kan-garoo." The sailors supposed this was the name of the animal, and so reported it. Thus the name of the curious animal is the "I-don't-know."

Such is life.

Dear Aunt Peggy, a maiden lady has very poor eyesight. Last Sunday she was buzzing about getting ready for church, looking for her umbrella, spectacles, overcoat, and hat but not least, her prayer book. The latter she thought she had secured by grabbing something of the bureau, at the last moment, but, arriving at church, it proved to be our little brother's toy music box, and in trying to find the place, she touched the spring, and it went off in the style to the tune of "The Last Rose of Summer."

THE GREENVILLE TIMES.
GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

It is the November number of the North America is a contribution from U. S. Senator Vest under the caption of "The Hopes of the Democratic Party." Recognizing that such hopes are decidedly nebulous, we did not expect much; and on reading the article were not disappointed. The Democrat indeed who purchased the said magazine for the sake and closes personal of the Senator's article feeling that he has got his money back, is easily infatuated. The worst of it is that Senator Vest made the most out of the subject, that it is capable of yielding. He was working worn out soil and the result was naturally meagre. Still such as it is we will give our readers the benefit of it. After some pages of generalities, of causes and conditions, he materializes his hopes and distributes it as follows:

In the last Presidential election Harrison received 235 electoral votes and Cleveland 168, making the former's majority 67, although of the popular vote Cleveland received a majority of 94,431. Of the electoral votes of Harrison, New York cast 36 and Indiana 15, making together 51, which number added to that of Cleveland would have given Harrison 182 and Cleveland 219, or a majority of 57.

What has there been in 1892? With the 13 electoral votes of the new States, 414 votes in the Electoral College; and if every State votes in 1892 as in 1888, except New York and Indiana, and they support the Democratic ticket, it would be successful, although the entire 13 votes of the new States should be given to the Republicans. If the States of New York and Indiana change to the Democrats in 1892, then the Democratic ticket will be elected, although the Republicans will carry all the new States, and also Connecticut or West Virginia. Or if the Republicans carry in 1892 all the States they carried in 1888 except New York and Indiana, they would be defeated, although they should gain the votes of all the new States except Montana, and the Democrats lose Virginia or West Virginia and Connecticut. In other words, if the Democrats carry New York and Indiana in 1892, together with Montana, they can lose both West Virginia and Connecticut, or Virginia, and elect their ticket; if the other States vote as in 1888 and the Republicans gain the votes of Washington and the two Dakotas.

At the last election for President, Harrison received in New York 650,338 and Cleveland 635,945 votes, while Fisk, the Prohibition candidate, had 50,281, and Streeter, the Union-Labor candidate, 626; so that Harrison had a majority of 14,373 over Cleveland, but less than a majority of all the votes in the State. In Indiana Harrison received 243,881 and Cleveland 281,618 votes, while Fisk had 9,851 and Streeter 2,694, giving Harrison a majority over Cleveland of 2,948, but only a plurality in the State. Out of 1,854,109 votes in the two States of New York and Indiana, Harrison had a majority over Cleveland of 16,721, showing that a change of 8,361 votes from the Republican to the Democratic candidate would have elected the latter President.

New York and Indiana are Democratic States, and only corrupt means can change their electoral votes. In these States must be fought the Presidential contest of 1892, and no Democrat should doubt, in view of the facts presented, that it will result in the triumphant success of our principles and the vindication of Grover Cleveland's honest and brave administration."

We append to the above the "Republican hopes," as stated by the N. Y. Tribune. It will be noted that this authority introduces an element into the calculation which Senator Vest overlooked, to-wit: the appointment under the census of 1890:

In the light of recent elections Democrats have already begun to array electoral votes of States, proving that their party cannot win without the vote of New York. They neglect to mention the facts which show that the Republicans can. It is a very old story that the Solid South has no chance of controlling the Government except by means of the essentially foreign influence and population concentrated within ten miles of City Hall. That argument nominated McClellan at the demand of New York in 1864, and Seymour in 1868, and Greeley in 1872, and Tilden in 1876, and Hancock, actually resident here though nominally from Pennsylvania, in 1880, and Cleveland in 1884 and 1888. For about twenty-five years the Democratic party has been playing on that single string, and some of the party are getting tired. All the Democratic reasoning goes upon the basis that a new appointment in season for the next Presidential election is improbable. On the contrary, the Republicans in Congress will richly deserve defeat if they fail to make the appointment required by the census of 1890 before the close of the session in the Winter of 1890-91. They have the necessary votes in the House already, and will have a still larger majority when seats now fraudulently occupied by candidates of the shotgun are restored to men for whom a majority of the people voted. It is conceded, of course, that any party may throw away its opportunities and commit political suicide. But the Republican party has not been accused, even by its worst opponents, of political folly, and it would be the worst conceivable folly to defer appointment with the certainty that a new assignment of votes according to population would give the Republicans a considerable gain, on account of the rapid growth of the Northwestern States. But on the basis of the present appointment the electoral votes in 1892 will number 414, including thirteen from the four new States. Of these the former slave States have only 153, and the six votes of West Virginia are admitted to be doubtful. Besides this doubtful State, the Democrats require fifty-five more votes, and cannot get them with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Montana, which would give them only fifty-four, one less than enough to elect. They require some other Northern State, but with these may, even the smallest, would be—always supposing that they succeed in West Virginia and every other Southern State.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Ellison's usual Annual Review of the Cotton Trade has been issued in Liverpool this week, and, as in previous years, we have obtained by cable all the results of importance contained therein, and present them below. The consumption by European spinners in actual bales of 400 lbs. weight during the season of 1888-89 compare with the figures for the two preceding years as follows:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
1888-89.	3,770,000.	3,841,000.	3,694,000.
(STOCK OCT. 1ST.)			
55,000.	52,000.	51,000.	
FOR THE CONTINENT.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
1888-89.	4,069,000.	3,796,000.	3,640,000.
(STOCK OCT. 1ST.)			
181,000.	167,000.	167,000.	

To obtain a comprehensive idea of the amount of cotton consumed in the world we must go a step farther, and include the United States and India. We showed in our Annual, and Rep. Report that the mills in this country have increased their use of cotton each year since 1884-85, and in the last season their consumption reached 2,885,000 bales of 400 lbs. average weight. The annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association furnishes evidence of the marvelous growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in India. It shows, first, that on June 30, 1889, the number of mills working and in course of construction was 124, a gain of 10 during the year, and that spindles had increased 273,947 and looms 2,065. Furthermore, the consumption of cotton rose to 870,780 bales of 400 lbs., or an excess of 99,210 bales over June 30, 1888. As of interest in this connection we give the following, which shows the progress made by Indian mills during the past thirteen years:

MILLS.	SPINDLES.	LOOMS.	
1876-77.	47	1,104,112	
1877-78.	51	1,244,298	
1878-79.	53	1,389,226	
1879-80.	56	1,482,794	42,914
1880-81.	56	1,461,090	44,410
1881-82.	57	1,515,096	46,430
1882-83.	57	1,613,520	49,460
1883-84.	57	1,750,388	53,478
1884-85.	59	2,001,067	60,387
1885-86.	57	2,145,046	68,186
1886-87.	58	2,301,461	74,383
1887-88.	58	2,481,260	79,943
1888-89.	64	2,885,171	83,307
1889-90.	124	3,765,218	101,068

What better evidence can there be of the important position which India has attained as a manufacturer of cotton goods. Bringing together the results for Europe and India and adding the figures for the United States we substantially cover the world. Below we give these returns combined for eleven consecutive years, all bales being reduced to the uniform weight of 400 lbs.

World's Consumption.	Total.
1876-79.	7,688,330
1879-80.	8,289,480
1880-81.	9,017,000
1881-82.	9,421,000
1882-83.	9,946,400
1883-84.	10,810,700
1884-85.	12,181,800
1885-86.	13,000,200
1886-87.	14,078,800
1887-88.	15,338,670
1888-89.	17,394,880

One thing the foregoing statement clearly sets forth, and that is the rapid and almost uninterrupted growth in the world's consumption of cotton, the only check to expansion being from 1883 to 1885. Comparing the first year (1876-79) with the last (1888-89) we find that there is an increase in the aggregate in the eleven years of over 52 per cent. During this same period the gains in the various countries have been: in Great Britain 52.6 per cent, in France 47.2 per cent, in India 232 per cent. Mr. Ellison estimates that the world will require in 1899-90 all sources 9,996,000 bales of the average weight of 45 pounds, making 11,088,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. And on this basis an American crop of 7,385,000 bales of ordinary weight will be needed. His estimate of the amount required from each source of supply is as follows:

From America.....	7,386,000 bales.
From India.....	1,040,000 "
From Egypt.....	400,000 "
From Smyrna.....	40,000 "
From Brazil, W. I. &c.....	880,000 "
Total.....	9,746,000 bales.

The above statement, which we have condensed from the Financial Chronicle, will interest our cotton-growing readers. There are some suggestive points in the comparisons of increase in the various countries. The decrease in spinners' orders in the past year in Great Britain, is doubtless due to the same law of trade which is being felt, though not in so marked a degree, in the United States; the transfer of manufacturing to the cotton fields upon for India, as those of the New England States are coming South. A separate showing of the takings of the Northern spinners and those in the Cotton States would show a much greater per cent of increase in the latter. A noticeable feature in the statement of per centages; is the land of protected interests showing a less increase than the Continent, and no greater than free trade Great Britain, including India.

All the Difference.

"Oh, my friend," said Dr. Crony to an Irish patient, "be composed—we must all die once."

"An' that is wick vaxee me," replied he. "Ef I could die thirteeen thous' or more, Ojd n' care a p'enny 'bout 'em, now?"

ATTENTION.

Oil Mills, Compresses, Steam Boat Owners and others who have Heavy Forging of any kind to do, we wish to say to you that we have a first-class mill in the person of Mr. Christopher Smith, who is up to all that class of work. All we want is for you to give him a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to our customers as to his ability in this line. Give him a trial.

Respectfully,
J. C. HEAD & CO.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From every point of view the race issue is of such serious consequence to public estimation in Mississippi that it dominates and represents the expression of opinion in respect to all political questions. This is conceded. For years it has been a subject of deep solicitude to a small class of fanatical men, and finally it has in the very nature of things, proprio vigore, literally provoked a public discussion. This may be accepted as an encouraging and gratifying sign, holding the reasonable hope that a full and candid discussion will prove the precursor of a legal remedy and adjustment either partial or complete.

At the very outset, two distinct lines of thought spring out of the subject leading in exactly different directions. One declares that no legal remedy within the whole catalogue of State powers can avail, and that the present condition of things, white supremacy with its present methods of self-preservation, must be indefinitely maintained at all hazards until the federal government, having exhausted itself in ineffectual efforts for the enforcement of the federal constitution, will yield the issue, abandon the field, and offer terms. The other policy proceeds upon the more hopeful view that the white race of Mississippi, holding as it does all the constitutional powers of the State, can devise and apply measures which will place white rule and good government upon a safe, permanent and legal foundation. It recognizes the present status of affairs in the State as full of peril, and moreover, in the nature of things, not a possible permanent condition. Thus stands the issue, clearly and distinctly defined, and the choice lies between the two alternatives.

One is a complete negation, the dismal prospect of a weary struggle against forces within and resistance to dangers from without, with nothing but a hope that contains no visible prospect of fulfillment. And what is to become of the best and tenderest interests of the State during this period of federal experimentation that is to precede the ultimate abandonment of the constitution and representatives? How long will it continue? The other view at least presents a tangible, hopeful, rational effort in the direction of lifting a strain from a situation that presents absolutely no probabilities whatever of improvement by time and waiting.

It is only possible to deal with this subject in a constitutional convention. Such a body would be composed of white men, of precisely the sort that the white people prefer to select as their agents and representatives. It would assuredly be democratic. Nothing more can be assured, and nothing more can be demanded in respect to its personnel or shades of thought.

If a constitutional convention assembled under the best auspices in the State, upon the very incoming of a new administration, fresh from the people, and backed by the most conservative elements, will place white supremacy in jeopardy and while only in peril by its simple coming together, it would assuredly be democratic. Nothing more can be assured, and nothing more can be demanded in respect to its personnel or shades of thought.

Every consideration of the public welfare demands some legal adjustment or settlement of this disturbing question. The first step must necessarily consist in calling a constitutional convention.

Nobody imagines that a solution is easy. It is beset with obstacles and bridle with difficulties, and courage, justice, good sense and a fair measure of patriotic sacrifice will go far towards placing the cause of good government in our State on a safe and firm foundation.

Breaking It Gently.

"Yes, I remember that anecdote," the Sunday-school superintendent said, with the old pathos in his voice, and a sad look in his eyes. "It was about a simple creature named Higgins, who used to haul rock for old Malthy. When the lamed Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the court house stairs and broke his neck, it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But, finally, the body was put into Higgins' wagon, and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. B. but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not to break the news to her at once, but to do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door.

Then he said: "Does the Widder Bagley live here?"

"The widrow Bagley! No, sir."

"I'll bet she does. But have it your own way. Well, does JUDGE Bagley live here?"

"I'll bet he don't. But never mind, it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?"

"No, not at present."

"I jest expected as much. Because, you know—take hold o' stuth, mum, for I'm going to make a little communication and I reckon maybe I'll jar you some. There's been an accident, mum. I've got the Judge out here in the wagon, and when you see him you'll acknowledge yourself that an inquest is about the only thing could be a comfort to him!"

A Useful Hint.

"If you ever drop your watch in the water," said a jeweler, "hasten to throw it into a cup of alcohol or whiskey. That will prevent the works from rusting. John Church and Mr. Hill, one of his business associates were down South fishing, and by some mishap their boat was upset and they were thrown into the water. Both had fine watches, and both were forever ruined because they did not know what to do to prevent the movement from rusting. Just bear that in mind."

Republican Editors Huzzed.

By the appointment of Editor Smith, of the Syracuse Journal, as postmaster of this city, Mr. Harrison secures six daily papers in the State of New York upon which he can rely. The Journal will take good care not to explain how good a record ex-Postmaster Northrup had made, and how difficult it was to drum up local Republicans to recommend his removal.—Springfield Republican.

HERE ELECTRICITY MISAPPLIED.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 2.—Another phase of the bond fraud was developed yesterday, which shows a total default of between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

For the past two weeks the State Auditor and Treasurer have been investigating the reported over-issue of baby bonds by ex-Treasurer Burke. These bonds are of the denomination of \$5 and were issued in place of paid-up State warrants. They were issued with the expectation that they would be returned to the treasury in payment of back taxes, of which several millions were due the State.

The total issue, as carried on the books of the State Treasurer and Auditor, was \$1,300,000 but as no provision was made by the Legislature for payment of interest on the bonds there was no check upon their issue by the Treasurer, in whose hands were placed the plates from which the bonds were printed.

From the beginning of the recent investigation into ex-Treasurer Burke's accounts there has been a suspicion that there was an over-issue of baby bonds, and the present Auditor and Treasurer have been carefully going over the matter.

Yesterday they came to the city from Baton Rouge, and, it is said, reported to Gov. Nichols that they had discovered that there had been an over-issue of the baby bonds to a large amount. They were not able to fix the exact sum, but it is said to be between three hundred and fifty and four hundred thousand dollars.

It is intimated that the over-issues will be found to be considerably above those figures, as many of the bonds have been paid in for back taxes, of which there is no record in the Treasurer's office. The grand jury will take the baby bond feature of the bond frauds up to-day.

THE BONAPARTE IN AMERICA.

If a sculptor should in these days desire to make a portrait, statue or bust of the great Napoleon (says the Philadelphia Inquirer), he would be largely added to faithfulness in his work by a study of the features of Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the grand-nephew of the Emperor. Of all the living Bonapartes there is no one so like him in countenance as this Baltimore lawyer. Mr. Bonaparte is the grandson of the Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor, whose marriage to the lovely Elizabeth Patterson in Baltimore in 1804 and the subsequent annulment of their union make a deeply interesting page of the history of the century. Madame Patterson-Bonaparte's only son, who was also a Jerome by given names, was not strongly marked in facial characteristics as a Bonaparte, nor is his oldest son, the Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte who married the granddaughter of Daniel Webster and shined in society at Washington, Newport, New York and Boston, much of a likeness of his Corsican ancestor. But in Charles Joseph Bonaparte there is a remarkable reproduction of the head of the man who fell at Waterloo and died on St. Helena. The oval face, the firm, strong jaw, the aggressive chin, the strong forehead and the piercing eyes are all there, and the resemblance is increased by Mr. Bonaparte's fashion of bringing his hair down to something like a bang on his brow, which is familiar in the portraits of his grand-uncle. This Baltimore Bonaparte is very wealthy through the legacies of his grandmother, but he labors at his profession as closely as if he had his flag to carry. He is an earnest politician and a Republican, who has exerted a powerful influence in his city and State.—Washington Tribune.

The King's Proclamation.

A highly favored people, mindful of their dependence on the bounty of Divine Providence, should seek fitting occasion to testify gratitude and ascribe praise to Him who is the author of their many blessings. It behooves us then to look back with thankful hearts over the past year and bless God for His infinite mercy in vouchsafing to our land enduring peace to our people, freedom from pestilence and famine to our husbands, an abundant harvest, and to them that labor a recompense for their toil.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do earnestly recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people of our country, ceasing from the cares and labors of their working day, shall assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to God who has prospered us on our way and made our paths of peace, beseeching Him to bless the day to our present and future good, making it truly one of thanksgiving for each re-united home circle and for the nation at large.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

By the President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
JAS. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Catherine Cole.

[From Daily Picayune, October 30th.] This gifted lady is now in Mississippi, and through her charming writings the readers of the Picayune may expect soon to see characteristic descriptions of many of the good people and fine places of our State. She finds things of interest and beauty at home as well as abroad. The "American" of last week, published at Lake Charles, in its editorial columns, under the heading "Catherine Cole," appreciated words from "Catherine Cole"—says: "During Catherine Cole's visit across the water as staff correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune she wrote a number of interesting letters, one from Verona. Although the place is called 'Layers Mecca,' she says, 'There is no spot in the world where the skies are tenderer, sweeter and fairer than here over Verona, and that is Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, where I once went a lively hunting.'

1,500 Pair Men's Union Cutters' Pants at 95 cents; worth \$1.75, at Sept. 14-9m. J. ROMANICK & CO'S.

HERE BOND-FRAUD REVEALED.

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