VOL. V.

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

NO. 11.

Il I was never in luck's way the great mutiny broke upon month India lay as still and Kent the next there were two hunthousand black devils let loose, untry was a perfect hell. Of know all about it, gentle- fellow's brown eyes. I waited, therea deal more than I do, very likefore, in silence, to see what it was that reading is not in my line. I they wanted from me. w what I saw with my own our plantation was at a place whole sky was alight with nelins passing through our estate with and children, on their way to

where were the nearest troops. te had it in his head that the affair all ben exaggerated, and that it would they ever as suddenly as it had sprung There, he sat on his veranda, whisky pegs and smoking hereote while the country was in a about him. Of course we stuck a Land Dawson, who, with his eifa areal to do the bookwork and the managing. Well, one fine day the erash came. I had been away on a distant plantation, and was riding short home in the evening, when my eve fell upon something all huddled tottler at the bottom of a steep

nullate I rode down to see what it was and the cold struck through my heart when I found it was Dawson's wife, all cut into ribbons, and half-eaten by jackals a native dogs. A little further up separs It ing across each other in front of him. I reined up my horse, wondering which way I should turn, but at that moment I saw thick smoke curling up from Abelwhite's bungalow and the thanes beginning to burst through the roof. I knew then that I could do my employer no good, but would only throw my own life away if I meddled in the matter. From where I stood I could see hundreds of the black flends, with their red coats still on their backs, dancing and howling round the burning house. Some of them pointed at me, and a couple of bullets sang past my head; so I broke away across the paddy-fields, and found myself late at night safe within "As it proved, however, there was no

great safety there, either. The whole e watry was up like a swarm of bees. Wherever the English could collect in little bands they held just the ground that their guns commanded. Everywhere else they were helpless fugitives. It was a fight of the millions against the hundreds; and the cruelest part of it was that these men that we fought against, foot, horse and gunners were our own picked troops, whom we had taught and trained, handling our own weapons, and blowing our own bugle calls. At Agra there were the Third Bengal Fusiliers, some Sikhs two troops of horse and a battery of artillery. A volunteer corps of elerks and merchants had been formed, and this I joined, wooden leg and all. We went out to meet the rebels at Shahgunge early in July, and we beat them back for a time, but our powder gave out and we had to fall back upon the city." Nothing but the worst news came to us from every side which is not to be wondered at, for if

you look at the map you will see that

we were right in the heart of it. Luck-

now is rather better than a hundred

miles to the east, and Cawnpore about

as far to the south. From every point

on the compass there was nothing but terture and murder and outrage. The city of Agra is a great place, swarming with fanaties and fierce devil-worshipers of all sorts. Our handfol of men were lost among the narrow, winding streets. Our leader moved across the river, therefore, and took up his position in the old fort of Agra. I don't know if any of you gentlemen have ever read or heard anything of that old fort. It is a very queer place-the queerest that ever I was in, and I have been in some rum corners, too. First of all, it is enormous in size. I should think that the inclosure must be acres and acres. There is a modern part, which took all our garrison, women, children, stores and everything else, with plenty of room over. But the modern part is nothing like the size of the old quarter, where hobody goes, and which is given over to the scorpions and the centipedes. It is fill of great deserted halls, and winding passages, and long corridors twisting in and out, so that it is easy for folks to get lost in it. For this rea-

son it was seldom that anyone went into it, though now and again a party with torches might go exploring. The river washes along the front of the old fort, and so protects it, but on the sides and behind there are many doors, and these had to be guarded, of warse, in the old quarter as well as in that which was actually held by our troops. We were short-handed, with hardly men enough to man the angles of the building and to serve the guns. It was impossible for us, therefore, to station a strong guard at everyone of the innumerable gates. What we did was to organize a central guardhouse in the middle of the fort, and to leave each gate under the charge of one white man and two or three natives. I was selected to take charge during certain hours of the night of a small isothe building. Two Sikh troopers were than any other boly of water in the placed under my command, and I was world. instructed if anything went wrong to hre my musket, when I might rely upon

help coming at once from the central

guard. As the guard was a good two hundred paces away, however, and as

the women and children be treated as they were in Cawnpore. Maybe you gentlemen think that I am just making out a case for myself, but I give you my word that when I thought of that, though I felt the point of the knife at my throat, I opened my mouth with the intention of giving a scream, if it was my last one, which might alarm the main guard. The man who held me seemed to know my thoughts; for, even as I braced myself to it, he whispered: 'Don't make a noise. The fort is safe enough. There are no rebel all appearance, as Surrey dogs on this side of the river.' There that the politicians were conspicuous by their was the ring of truth in what he said. and I knew that if I raised my voice I was a dead man. I could read it in the

" 'Listen to me, sahib,' said the taller and fiereer of the pair, the one whom Mandra, near the border of the they called Abdullah Khan. 'You provinces. Night after must either be with us now or you must be silenced forever. The thing bungalows, and day after is too great a one for us to hesitate. me had small companies of Euro- Either you are heart and soul with us



the road Dawson himself was lying on your oath on the cross of the Chrison line face, quite dead, with an tians, or your body this night shall be empit revolver in his hand and four thrown into the ditch and we shall pass over to our brothers in the rebel army. There is no middle way. Which is it to be, death or life? We can only give you three minutes to decide, for the time is passing, and all must be done before the rounds come

" 'How can I decide?' said I. 'You have not told me what you want of me. But I tell you now that if it is anything against the safety of the fort 1 will have no truck with it, so you can drive home your knife and

"'It is nothing against the fort,' said he. 'We only ask you to do that which your countrymen come to this land for. We ask you to be rich. If you will be one of us this night, we will swear to you upon the naked knife, and by the threefold oath which no Sikh was ever known to break, that you shall have your fair share of the loot. A quarter of the treasure shall be yours. We can

"But what is the treasure, then?" I asked. I am as ready to be rich as you can be, if you will but show me

"'You swear, then,' said he, 'by the bones of your father, by the honor of your mother, by the cross of your faith, to raise no hand and speak no word against us, either now or afterwards?" "'I will swear it,' I answered, 'pro-

vided that the fort is not endangered.' " 'Then my comrade and I will swear that you shall have a quarter of the treasure, which shall be equally divided among the four of us.'

" 'There are but three,' said I. the space between was cut up into a labyrinth of passages and corridors, I had great doubts as to whether they could arrive in time to be of any use in case of an actual attack.

"Well, I was pretty proud at having this small command given me, since I was a raw recruit, and a game-legged one at that. For two nights I kept the watch with my Punjaubees. They were tall, fierce-looking chaps, Mahomet Singh and Abdullah Khan by name, both old fighting men who had borne arms against us at Chilianwallah. They could talk English pretty well, but I could get little out of them. They preferred to stand together and jabber all night in their queer Sikh lingo. For myself, I used to stand outside the gateway, looking down on the broad, winding river and on the twinkling lights of the great city. The beating of drums, the rattle of tomtoms, and the yells and howls of the rebels, drunk with opium and with bang, were enough to remind us all night of our dangerous neighbors across the stream. Every two hours the officers of the night used to come round to all the posts, to make sure that all was well.

"The third night of my watch was dark and dirty, with a small, driving rain. It was dreary work standing in the gateway hour after hour in such weather. I tried again and again to and manifest propriety. make my Sikhs talk, but without much success! At two in the morning the rounds passed, and broke for a moment the weariness of the night. Finding that my companions would not be led into conversation, I took out my pipe, and laid down my musket to strike a match. In an instant the two Sikhs were upon me. One of them snatched my firelock up and leveled it at my head, while the other held a great knife to my throat and, swore between his teeth that he would plunge it into me

if I moved a step. 'My first thought was that these fellows were in league with the rebels, and that this was the beginning of an assault. If our door were in the hands of the Sepoys the place must fall, and 94,244, 106,161 and 132,312.

(To be continued)

It is claimed that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile

In Ceylon the Government dues are often settled by payments of cinnamon, cloves and allspice.

SOUND MONEY MEETING. The Convention Disposes of Its Work Quickly and Adjourns.

Under a banner with the inscription "Sound Currency and Better Banking Facilities," between seven and eight hundred representative men of the Southern States assembled at Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, to express their opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to declare in favor of the continuance of present monetary conditions.

It was essentially a gathering of "solid men," bankers and merchants, farmers and members of professions allied with industrial

Gen. Catchings was made permanent chairman, and said: "No convention has ever assembled in this region for a higher or more noble purpose. Not a man has come here to advance any personal end or to accomplish any selfish purpose. We come here believing that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be disappointing to its advo-cates and disastrous to all public and private

"Let us go home determined to stand resolutely for sound money though the world, the flesh and the devil be against us. Our views are sanctified by the approval of all the intelligence of the country outside of political life. Let us stand by our colors and fight as a man fights who knows he has right on his side. The great heart of the American people always responds to the truth at the proper time, and it is impossible to believe that 67,000,000 of people, composing the greatest government, would deliberately cut themselves loose from the civilization of the world and ally themselves with Mexico, China, Japan and people of that sort.'

The selection of a committee on resolutions was next in order. There was no response when the States of West Virginia and North Carolina were called.

Mr. Carlisle's sheech occupied one and a half hours. He spoke with unwonted energy and made but few references to his notes. He was listened to with profound attention, the audience being apparently anxious to grasp and follow the trend of his argument and the mass of figures with which it was supported, and there were few interruptions of approval until toward the close, when, with quivering forefinger, he declared that the hard-earned savings of the poor ought not to be sacrificed to the avarice of the wealthy mine-owners or the ambition of aspiring politicians, his hearers fairly went wild, and when in his peroration he urged that there could be no prosperity for one section at the expense of the otl all must stand or fall together, it looked for a moment as though the enthusiastic audience would storm the platform.

At the night session, Judge Rose of Little Rock, chairman of the committee on resalutions, reported a series of seven resolutions opposing free coinage and favoring a single id standard. A clause of the second resolution reads : "We are, therefore, opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market or commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and silver dollar is about 50 cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bi-metallic standard, would inevitably result in silver mono-metallism. The resolutions favored international bi-

metallism, but until this was assured, the maintenance of the existing standard of value. The resolutions ended with an endorsement of President Cleveland's record on finance. The convention adjourned after a speech from Congressman Patterson.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

The Onward Move in General Trade Continues Unchecked.

Bradstreet's report for last week says: The moderate reaction in the stock market the past two weeks caused primarily by repeated frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops and other farm products, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. Our special telegraphic advices furnish the most striking evidence of a breadening of demand for staples yet produced, and the following data, telegraphed the Journal, are the most bullish made public since the upward turn began on or about March 1st.

No one of the larger grain States confirms the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn with which the exchanges have abounded and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it as currently reported. The most bullish feature of the wheat situation lies in the announcement of restriction of Argentine and Russian exports, reduced export ability of nearly all leading producers and shorter supplies of importing countries. Few believe wheat has touched its highest point on this wave, although 25 cents per bushel above the

lowest since the panic. Woolen manufacturers are working on old orders and some refuse to stock up with raw material, as prices at the interior are above a parity with those at the seaboard. Western views are that manufacturers may be short of supplies to meet all contracts. Relatively the greatest improvement in demand and prices centers about Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit and Milwaukee in the West and Northwest, and about Savannah, Augusta, Memphis and Galveston at the

MEADE REPRIMANDED.

"A Brilliant Career Tarnished" is the Way the President Puts It.

Admiral Meade was placed on the retired list on Monday with a reprimand. Secretary Herbert recommended and the President endorsed thereon as follows:

"Executive Mansion.

May 20, 1895. "The within recommendation approved, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby retired from active service pursuant to section 1443 of the Revised Statutes. The President regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages, and so often marked by honorable incidents, should, at its close, be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career, and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to restraints of wholesome discipline GROVER CLEVELAND.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange State-

ment. Crop statement from September 1st., 1894, to May 24th, 1895, inclusive: Port receipts 7.852,236 bales against 5.766,127 last year, 4,839,639 year before last, and 6,879,873 for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada 949,514 against 808,948, 843,191 and 1,196,817; interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 54,627 against 57,976, 89,205, and 174,579; Southern mill takings 622,839, 627,-594, 606,668, and 546,603; crop brought into sight during 226 days to date 9,479,316 against 7,260,6456,378, 703, and 8,793,077, crop brought into sight for the week 20,100 against 21,967 for the seven days ended May 24th last year, 84,710 and 24,924; erop brought into sight for the first 24 days of May 101,978 against

Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year year before and in 1892 and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in 267 days of the season last year, 268 year before last and, 270 in 1892 against only 266 days this year.

At Atlanta application was filed in the State Court for a charter for the Whittier Mills. The capital stock is \$250,000, of which \$70,-000 has been paid in. Atlanta and Lowell, Mass., furnish the capital.

INTERESTING CROP FIGURES.

Reduction of Acreage Not Likely to Ever Occur.

statistician of the United States department of agriculture, showing among other things "the progress of cotton planting and of tories and "the revised report on the cotton

Territories as Follows:	
North Carolina	454,920
South Carolina	818,330
Georgia1	,183,924
Florida	48,005
Alabama	854,122
Mississippi1	,167,881
Louisiana	728,069
Texas	,073,821
Arkansas	709,722
Tennessee	286,630
Indian Territory	104,887
Missouri	24,114
Oklahoma	13,001
Virginia	12,735
Kentucky	2,685
Kansas	67
Vithout giving the figures (cer	isus of 189

showing the population of the several States, sons, South Carolina one to every 1.4, Georgia one to every person, Florida one to every 8 persons, Alabama one to every 1%, Mississippi one to 1.1, Louisiana one to 1.5, of Florida, but its "population" is too un-certain to admit of comparison for the pre-

An especially interesting feature of the exmost of course is u negro population, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana produced less cotton per capita than either Texas or Georgia, which fact should go very far toward correcting some current misapprehensions as to the supposed intimate relations between colored and "cheap" labor, and cotton production

again, have about the same population and produce about the same number of bales, at precisely the same rate per capita for their whole population; yet the colored population of Louisiana exceeds that of Arkansas by more than 50 per cent.

before, being 10 points lower than the acreage usually planted at that date. The re-Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 84; Louisiana, 86, Texas, 75; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee, 79. The delay was caused principally by the cold, and a reduction in the States of Mississippi Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee. The above reports of a selected corps of correspondents

"The following table gives the proportion

	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
1	North Carolina55	74	85	70	63
1	South Carolina75	88	90	83	78
	Georgia79	86	92	85	80
	Florida95	95	92	90	92
	Alabama87	83	93	83	80
	Mississippi84	83	85	78	77
3	Louisiana86	81	87	72	78
	Texas	84	81	83	79
	Arkansas79	61	71	64	76
	Tennessee79	65	76	45	71
	Gen'l average78.5	81.6	85.3	78.3	77.5

The table, it is seen, shows a reduction in acreage for 1895 as compared with the two preceding years. Whether it is due more to the weather or to the prolessed determination of the farmers to plant less cotton remains to be seen. It is somewhat discouraging to be told that the indications at present, or last week, "point to about the usual acreages" in five of the large cotton growing States, and we can only hope that the special report, to come later, will give promise of better things. If, after all that has been said for them on the subject, and after the lesson of last year, the farmers of these five States plant their "usual acreage" of cotton this year, we need hardly expeet that any concerted movement for a general reduction of acrea ; will ever prove successful.-Charleston (S. C.) News and

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Waverly Hotel was burned at Hot Springs, Ark., and the night porter cremat-

ed. Loss \$60,000. The Florida House on Saturday passed a

at a ratic of 16 to 1. The Santa Creek Mining Company was organized Saturday at Scottsbore. Ala., with a capital stock of \$100,000 to mine for gold in Sand Mountain, fourteen miles from

At the Danville, Ill., county jail on Saturday a mob succeeded in becating John Hall, Jr., and William Royce in their cells, took them outside and hanged them for assaulting Miss. Laura Barnett.

Samuel C. Cupples has agreed to build the roposed new structure for the Southern Methodist Orphaus' Home, at St. Louis, and ground has been broken. The home will

In the Old Bailey Court at London, on Saturday, Oscar Wide, the apostle of æstheticism, was enteneed to two years imprisonment at bard labor, for grossly immoral conduct. Altred Taylor, a companion of Wilde's, was also given 'wo years for the

THE ARMY IN GRAY. Veterans of the Confederacy March

brightest dreams

blessings of peace, in cheerful acceptance of their heritage of defeat without criticism. He

welcomed the delegates to the hearts and

homes of Texas, the realization of their

Gen. Gordon in his address said: "Around

the name of this State are gathered glorious

and hallowed memories and high hopes of rich contributions to the future of the

Republic. She has a genial climate and a rich soil. In history she has the memories of the Alamo, Golaid and San Jacinto, the deeds

of Houston, of Austin, of Travis and Lamar.

The assembly of these war-scarred veterans

in this war-scarred State rocalls a striking

contrast in their war experiences. Sixty years ago Texas won her fight for national

independence. Thirty years ago these Ex-Confederates lost their fight for separate

nationality, but Texas in her victories was

not more glorious and grand than were these

brave men around me in their overwhelming

defeat." He recalled three achievements in

the history of the peace career of Texas. "The first," he said, "is the reconstruction,

mainly through your instrumentality, of the labor system of this fair section. It had been

destroyed, yet you undertook its reconstruction and adapted yourselves to the new

conditions. The second was your astound-

ing success in achieving financial indepen-

dence for your families. You have fought

your way to competence, provided for your

disabled comrades, until scarcely one is without the comforts of life. The third is the

passionless and peaceful manner in which you have laid aside the trappings of the camp for the modest garb of the citizen and

the silent restraints of civil government. I

rejoice in the privilege of bearing to you

fraternal greetings from the great body of

brave men who confronted you in battle. I

of the Grand Army of the Republic, com

assure you that the overwhelming majority

posed of soldiers who were brave in battle

and who are generous in peace, courageous,

knightly and true, bear neither lingering

bitterness nor sentiment of distrust. In the

before the higher and nobler sentiment of

our country these will vanish like vapors

The action of the commander in suspend-

was endorsed and a committee to adopt a

new one was appointed, with one member

from each State comprising the late Confed-

The committee was as follows: Gen.

Virginia; J. A. Charlton, of Louisiana

John H. Hickman, of Tennessee; A. T. Watts,

of Texas; E. D. Hall, of North Carolina; B.

elected Gen. H. H. Boone to succeed Gen.

Ross as major general of the State division,

and selected Dallas as the place for the next

State re-union. The State meeting then ad-

journed, and the United Confederate Veter-

ans as a body were called to order by Gen.

New York, a private in the Confederate army,

offered to give \$100,000 towards the estab-

the war shall be published, and war relies,

etc., collected and preserved at one central

point. A committee of one from each State,

confer with Mr. Rouss on the subject.

siastically re-elected commander.

to be selected by the State, was appointed to

Gen. Gordon was unanimously and enthu-

Gen. Wade Hampton was then elected

commander of the department of the Army

of Northern Virginia, Gen. W. L. Cabell, of

the trans-Mississippi department, and Gen.

S. D. Lee, of the department of the Army of

WASHINGTON LETTER.

come Tax Decission.

If calling a man a socialist or an anarchist

ommon sense argument. These people be

n some other way than by abuse. It is not

mon people and fearlessly pointed out the

danger of the continued encroachments of

wealth, and it probably will not be the last

Certainly the following, from Justice Har-

"In my judgment-to say nothing of

lan's opinion, are not the words of an anar-

the disregard of the former adjudications of

this court, and the practice of the govern-

ment for a century-this decision may well

at the very foundations of national authority,

in that it denies to the general government a

power which is or may become vital to the

existence and preservation of the Union Are

those in whose behalf arguments are made

that rest upon favoritism by the law making

power to mere property and to particular

sections of the country, aware that they are

provoking a contest which in some countries

has swept away, in a tempest of frenzy and

passion, existing social organizations, and

put in peril all that was dear to friends of law and order? The practical, if not direct,

effect of the decission is to give to

certain kinds of property a position of favor-

itism and advantage that is inconsistent with

the fundamental principles of our social or-

ganizations, and to invest them with power

and influence that may be perilous to that

portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the

government and who ought not to be sub-

jected to the dominion of aggregated wealth

any more than the property of the country

Apropos of the decision is the gossip now

floating around Washington about the cost

of the legal talent employed to fight the con-stitutionality of the income tax. More money

was paid to lawyers in this case than would

pay the salaries of the nine Justices of the

Supreme Court for a period of five years. One man-Joseph H. Choate-got a fee of

\$200,000. These things furnish significant

proof of the truth of some of Justice Harlan's

Carlisle Hanged in Effigy.

retary Carlisle was hanged in effigy in Natch-

itoches Thursday night on account of his

anti-silver speech. Natchitoches is a unit for free silver but some of the people regret

A special from New Orleans says that Sec-

warning words.

the effigy business,

should be at the mercy of the lawless."

excite the greatest apprehensions. It strikes

A letter received from Charles B. Rouss, of

noundless hospitality.

the division of the North.

from the division of the North.

John B. Gordon.

Tennessee.

Once More Shoulder to Shoulder. At Houston, Texas, the fifth annual reunion

of the United Confederate Veterans was formally inaugurated at the Winnie Davis auditorium by General Gordon on Monday. President Cleveland made a brief address. Under the conquered flag, he said, they had come together to honor the cause for which it waved. They had met to-day under the

The synopsis of the report for May of the 'spring ploughing" in the States and Terri-"crop of 1 ," contains some interesting

The total crop for 1894, as reported, was 9,482,913 bales, produced in sixteen States

Territories as Follows:	
North Carolina	454,920
South Carolina	818,330
Georgia1	.183,924
Florida	48,005
Alabama	854,122
Mississippi1	.167,881
Louisiana	728,069
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Indian Territory	104,887
Missouri	24,114
Oklahoma	13,001
Virginia	12,735
	2,685
Kentucky	67
Vithout giving the figures (eer	isus of 18

it is interesting to note the relation of cotton production for the year to the population of he larger cotton growing States. North Carolina produced one bale to every 3.5 per-Arkansas, one to 1.5, Tennessee one to 6 persons, Texas produced 1.4 bales to every person. Indian Territory makes a surprisingly large showing, more than double that sent purpose. Missouri, it may be added, made one bale to every 111 persons, Virginia one bale to every 128, and Kentucky one to

or over-production. Louisiana and Arkansas, it will be noted

Returning to the statistician's report, however, we find the following interesting statement and table, with the explanation that the statement relates to "progress of "cotton planting and contemplated acreages" for

"The amount of the proposed breadth planted prior to the 1st of May was 78.5 per cent, against 86.6 last year and 85.3 the year turned estimates of area planted by the States are as follows: North Carolina, 55; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 79; Florida, 95; backward spring, while in some sections it was the result of dry weather. The indications at present point to about the usual acreage in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, statement is taken from reports of county and State agents. Later a special report as to acreage will be given out, made up from

of cotton planted Ma 1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
North Carolina55	74	85	70	63
South Carolina75	88	90	83	78
Georgia79	86	92	85	80
Florida95	95	92	90	92
Alabama87	83	93	83	80
Mississippi84	83	85	78	77
Louisiana86	81	87	72	78
Texas	84	81	83	79
Arkansas79	61	71	64	76
Tennessee79	65	76	45	71
	01.0	95.9	78 3	77.5

A Few Words of Comment on the Inwould answer arguments, those contained in the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan, Jackson, Brown and White, who voted against the decision of the Supreme Court which wiped out the income tax law, have been thoroughly answered. But there are people-lots of them, too-who refuse to accept personal abuse as answers to plain, lieve that the position taken by the dissenting justices to have been right and will continue to so believe until somebody answers the arguments they used to support their opinions the first time that Justice Harlan has stood up as the special champion of the great com-

resolution favoring the free coinage of silver

Presbyterlans on the Liquor Traffic. In the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterians at Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday, the report of the standing committee on temperance was read. One resolution declared that in order to secure more effective repressive legislation there should be increased endeavor to secure by election and appointment to official position men of clean hands and pure hearts, who have not lifted up their souls ante vanity nor sworn deceitfully, and approved efforts to prevent the appointment of men of known intemperate habits to fficial position under national, State or municipal authority. An amend-ment calling upon all coters of the Presbyterian Church to work against the licensing of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors excited opposition from the committee. The amended resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

ON SOUND MONEY.

The President's Communication to the N. Y. Democratic Editorial Association.

Two hundred and twenty-seven editors and their friends were present at the banquet of the Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New York held at Delmonico's, New York city, on Friday night. Letters expressing regret at inability to be present from President Cleveland, Postmaster Generai Wilson, Secretary of War Lamont, and many others, were read. President Cleve-

land's letter was as follows: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, D. C.

'To John A. Mason, Esq., Chairman, etc. "MY DEAR SIR: I regret that my official duties oblige me to decline the courteous invitation I have received to attend the annual banquet of the Democratic Editorial Association on the 24th inst. This re-union of Democratic editors, will, I am sure, be an encyable occasion to all who participate; but I shall be much disappointed if the fellowship and interchange of sentiment it will afford, do not stimulate the zeal and effort of the fraternity there assembled in behalf of the Democratic cause and Democratic prin-

"Our party is so much a party of power, and its proper action and usefulness are so dependent upon a constant adherence to its doctrines and traditions, that no tendency in our ranks to follow the misleading light of a temporary popular misapprehension should go unchallenged. Our victories have all been won when we have closely followed the banner of Democratic principles. We have al-ways been punished by defeat when, losing sight of our banner, we have yielded to the blandishments of un-Democratic expediency.

"There is a temptation now vexing the peo-ple in different sections of the country which assumes the disguise of Democratic party principles, inasmuch as it presents a scheme which is claimed to be a remedy for agricultural depression and such other hardships as afflict our fellow-citizens.

presence of your continued conservatism and "Thus, because we are the friends of the people and profess devotion to their inter-ests, the help of the members of our party is invoked in support of a plan to revolution-Gen. Gordon concluded by reassuring the ize the monetary condition of the country, people of Texas of the appreciation of their and embark upon an experiment which is discredited by all reason and experience, which invites trouble and disaster in ever ing the constitution adopted at Birmingham avenue of labor and enterprise, and which must prove destructive to our national prestige and character. When a campaign is actively on foot to force the free, unlimited and erate States, from the Indian Territory and independent coinage of silver by the government at a ratio which will add to our circulation unrestrained millions of so-called dol-Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, chairman; W. E. Mickel, of Alabama; John W. Harold, of lars, intrinsically worth but half they purport to represent, with no provision or Arkansas; Clement A. Evans, of Georgia; source to make good this deficiency in value, Frank Phillips, of Florida; E. Taylor Ellison, and when it is claimed that such a proposi tion has any relation to the principles of Democracy, it is time for all who may in the least degree influence Democratic thought H. Teague, of South Carolina; John L. Gait, to realize their responsibility. Our party is of Indian Territory; Joe Shelby, of Missouri, the party of the people, not because it is wafted hither and thither by every sudden At 9 o'clock the convention adjourned for wave of popular excitement and misconception, but because, while it tests every propo-A large reception was tendered Miss Winsition by the doctrines which underlie its ornie Davis at the residence of Judge Masterganization, it insists that all interests should son. One thousand invitations were issued be defended in the administration of the govand the reception was the social event of tho ernment without especial favor or discrimi-At the second day's session the veterans

"Our party is the party of the people because in its care for the welfare of all our ountrymen, it resists dangerous schemes born of discontent, advocated by appeals to sectional or class prejudices, and re-inforced by the insidious aid of private selfishness and upidity. Above all our party is the party of the people when it recognizes the fact that ound and absolutely safe money is the life lood of our country's strength and prosperity, and when it leaches that none of our fellishment of a memorial association, under the low eitizens, rich or poor, great or humble, auspices of which an illustrated history of can escape the consequences of a degeneration of our currency.

"Democratic care and conservatism dictate that if there exists inconvenience and hardships, resulting from the congestion or imperfect distribution of our circulating medium, a remedy should be applied which will avoid the disaster that must follow in the train of silver mono-metallism. What I have written has not been prompted by any fear that the Democracy of the State of New York will ever be an accomplice in such an injury to their country as would be entailed by the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver; nor do I believe they will be so heedless of party interests as to support such a movement. I have referred to this subject in the belief that nothing more important can engage the attention of the American people or the national Democracy and in the conviction that the voice of the Democrats of New York, through its press, should constantly be heard in every State.

"Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND"

GOLD AND SILVER.

Estimates of Products of the Whole World During 1894.

The Director of the Mint in a report just issued estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States, approximately, during the calendar year, 1894, to have been 1,910,800 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$39,500,000, an increase over 1893 of \$3,500,000, which is the largest amount produced in any year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of \$64,000,000, showing a decrease as compared with 1893, of 10,500,000 ounces In the production of gold California leads with an output of \$13,570,000. Colorado coming second with \$9,491,000, Montana third with \$3,651,000, and South Dakota \$3,-299,000.

Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces of the coining value of \$30,101,200; Montana second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho with 3,248,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year, 1894, (\$0.635), the com the silver product of the mines of the United States is \$31,432,500.

The estimates of the agents employed by the Mint Bureau to gather the statistics of the product of gold and silver for the several States and Territories make the gold product aggregate \$43,630,000, and the silver product 51,000,000 ounces. The estimate of the Director of the Mint is based upon the deposits of domestic bullion at the mints and assay offices, and upon the returns from private refineries, who have courteously reported the amount of their output of both gold and silver, and the source from whence the ores from which the same was extracted were received, and not from the reports of mine

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894 the returns are incomplete, but so far as received show an increase in the production of gold over 1893 of about \$21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa, viz., \$9,600,000; Australia \$6,000.000, followed by the United States with an increase of \$3,500,000. Australia leads the list of gold-producing countries for 1894 with a production of \$41,000,000, the United States

taking second place.

The production of silver in the world it is estimated will be from 145,000,000 to 150,000, 000 ounces for the year 1894. The heavies falling off in the production is in the United States, followed by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces. Mexico also gains in her production of gold one and one-half million dollars.

A DEFENDER OF SILVER.

Senator Blackburn's Answer to Carlisle

-- The Secretary's Change. Senator J. C. Blackburn, who was advertised to answer Secretary Carlisle at Lawrenceburg, Ky., was greeted by a large andience on Saturday. He spoke substantially as follows: "They were not satisfied to let Mr. McCreary, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Brown and myself fight this battle on its merits, out they imported a man who is greater than is John the Baptist to drive back this silver craze as they call it. Now understand that what I am going to say about Mr. Carlisle will be said in the kindest terms possible. I do not mean to complain of Mr. Carlisle for coming here to his own State to speak. He here to his own State to speak. He has the right to come. It was not necessary for him

apologize for coming. "I do not know in what capacity the gentleman came and spoke, whether he came as a citizen of this grand old sommonwealth or as Secretary of the Treasury to dictate to his people what to do about this all important question. But no matter how he came or who he is, I have the right to answer him, and that is what I am going to do. It may be called sacrilege for me to reply great a man, but I would reply to the President should be come down here and take is-sue against me. (Applause.) No mun can-get so big in mind or body but that be can

Mr. Biackburn went on to show what he termed Mr. Carlisle's inccasistency in saving in Covingtou that he had never been for here

"If the speech he made in 1878 was not a free silver speech," said Mr. Blackburn, "what was it? He let his speech go for seventeen years without saying anything against it; now he comes out and says it was not a silver speech. Well, then, we will believe Mr. Carlisle and not his speech, and I will go on and give you little proof that is proof. On the 7th day of November, 1877, Mr. Carlisle while sitting by my side in the House of Representatives, voted for the Dick Bland bill, which as you all know, was a silver bill out and out. I do not ask you to take my word on this my word on this vote but look on page, 143 and 144 of Journal proceedings of the Forty-fifth Congress, book No. 1,093. Only five years age the Sherman bill passed. I voted against that bill; so did Carlisle yet he is making the same old speech that Sherman made then. Now I know you will say showing his incon-sistency does not answer his argument. I know that, and I am now going to answer

his argument, every point of it.
"I thought when the mighty Carlise came they were going to throw new light on this subject, but they did not. He did not advance a single new 1 the assertion that if you have free coinage of silver you will put the country on a silver basis and would drive all the gold out of the country. This is not true. We have tried it once, and when we quit we had three dollars to every one dollar in gold more than when we began. He says this country would be the dumping ground for all silver bullion, He is off there, for curs is the only nation under the sun that has silver bullion. The speaker went into every point of the

Carlisle speech, and was generously appland-Mr. Blackburn then paid his respects to the administration, saying: "I am greatly handicapped, but let Messrs, Cleveland, Carlisle and all the rest take the stump and I will win this race in spite of the whole combina-

HUGH MCCULLOCH DEAD.

An Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Goes to His Final Account.

Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch dled Friday morning at his country home near Washington city. The cause of death was a general breaking down of the system, due to extreme age, aggravated by lung trouble.

Mr. McCulloch was advanced in years, being 86 years old. He had been living in retirement near Washington, and had large landed interests in Maryland in the vicinity of the capital. It is upon one of his farms that the venerable financier died. Next to John Sherman, Mr. McCulloch ranked as the ablest of the ex-Secretaries of the Treasury. He was born at Kennebunk, Mel, in 1808, He was president of the Indiana State Bank when Lincoln made him Comptroller of the Currency in 1855. In this position he settled many of the details of the national banking system. In 1865 he became Secretary of the Treasury, remaining so until 1869. He then established the banking firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and in 1874 returned to the

The Earthquake Twisted a Church 300 Years Old.

United States and retired from business.

A series of earthquakes on Sunday virtually razed the town of Paramythia, European Turkey. Fifty people were killed and 150 seriously injured. The inhabitants were panic stricken and passed the night in open spaces. The total number of shocks was 26. The Greek church, which was built 300 years ago, was moved several yards but is still

During 1894 we exported tol Great Britain 500,000 sheep, more than the sum total of our exports for the pieceding eight rears.



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