

# Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

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This ARGUS is for the people's rights, Both an eternal vigil keep No soothing strains of Maia's sun, Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep!

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY JULY 5 1894.

NO. 35

## TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

ARGUS BUREAU, ATLANTIC HOTEL, MORRHEAD CITY, June 28.

The few teachers that were in Assembly hall this morning with that every thinking man and woman in North Carolina could have heard Capt. Denson, as he pleaded so forcefully for a reform school.

Superintendent Mills, of the Thomasville Orphanage, was on the programme to discuss this same subject. A letter was read from him stating his inability to come on account of the sickness of one of his assistants.

First, a few items of business were disposed of, the chief one being the changing of the time for electing the officers of the Assembly from the second Friday to the first Friday of the annual session.

Then Capt. C. B. Denson, of Raleigh, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, took the floor, and in words of eloquence that came from the heart, and went to the heart, presented the cause of the unfortunate boys and girls of the State that have no home and no place of refuge.

The following is an outline of his speech: Our State is blessed with many institutions—her asylums for the insane, schools for the deaf and dumb, and the blind orphanages, county poor houses and the like—what does she still need to complete the full measure of Heavenly charity?

We have a State University, colleges, academies and schools; we have a system of public schools, yet we have a great need yet. We must reach the young who fill our jails and work houses, and are, by law, exiled from the schools.

More than one-fourth of our convict population is under 20 years of age. A larger and increasing number actually be found in the State penitentiary, who are under 16 years of age.

Children who are waifs—sometimes born in the poor-house, sometimes the children of widows—are swept away by little temptations early in life. They are brought before the judge who cannot see the jail open his jaws upon childhood.

The third degree in his education downward brings him into the penitentiary, and weighs down society with the felon and outlaw for life.

Practically, we are training in wickedness, and at fearful cost—only to strive in the end to repair the damage always fatal. Why not train upward, at less cost to society and to its infinite good? Can this need be supplied? How is it to be done? Other States and countries began to meet it seventy-five years ago.

France said childhood must not have punishment, but discipline, and she placed her vicious boys in semi-military schools. Germany responded by a system of trade schools.

In this country 50 universities exist, in every State, except a few of the South-East, devoted to the reformation of the young. Of these, not one has ever failed of support after its establishment, and the evidence of the annual reports shows success in 75 per cent of their subjects.

Hygiene replaces medicine largely; it does not annihilate disease altogether, yet who would have the world return to the days when small-pox and plague ravaged at will? If preventive hygiene be better than cure, it is moral hygiene that we need sorely to-day.

We need a reform school of the open college plan with steady work, the rudiments of mental training, and the requisition of at least one trade to secure future livelihood. Character is to be built by habits, and the foundation of such habits should be entrusted to consecrated teachers in this work who shall give themselves in the spirit of Florence Nightingale, or rather of a Father Damien, to these poor childish lepers.

Under the prompting of the distinguished President of the Board of Public Charities, Dr. Charles Duffy the women of the State are hereafter to be represented by auxiliary visitors in every county in the care of the poor and the prisoners. This message will go to you. Come and help us. Give us your womanly sympathy, your teachers who have seen so many poor children exiled from the daily public and private schools.

If you will it with your heart and soul in the Providence

of God, this great blessing will come to the young now sliding down the inclined plane to ruin, with no force interposed to save. Let the General Assembly provide a farm with simple buildings, and test this thing by actual trial. Hundreds of thousands are given to punish. Let us try a few dollars to reclaim and restore.

The success of Bancroft county in reclaiming its vagrant boys, and in redeeming the wayward girls upon the streets of Asheville speaks loudly to us.

North Carolina needs a reform school, on the lowest ground, as a matter of simple economy to the tax-payers.

On the higher ground, she needs it, to perform the full measure of the duty of the commonwealth.

Finally, we need it as the demand of the golden rule, that our Heavenly Father hath given us.

After Capt. Denson had finished, the subject was discussed by Messrs. Scarborough, Wilkinson, Clowell, Harrell and Jerome Horner, all endorsing Capt. Denson's argument. The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Horner:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to see that the matter of a reform school be canvassed before the people of the State and to have a bill introduced in the next legislature of North Carolina for an appropriation for a reform school in the State. The motion was amended to authorize the chairman to appoint additional members on the committee, as he may hereafter deem necessary.

This was in order that a good number of the committee may be in Raleigh to present the question to the legislature. Last year many members were absent. The motion was amended and carried and the President appointed the following committee: E. B. Denson, chairman; L. W. Crawford, J. M. Horner, J. B. Shearer, F. S. Wilkinson, J. C. Scarborough, J. Y. Joyner, R. H. Lewis, J. B. Horner.

This evening Prof. D. H. Hill, of the A. & M. College entertained, instructed, and amused a small but appreciative audience with a paper of original style on "The Make-up of Humor."

First on the programme this morning was Rev. J. M. Horner, of Horner School, Oxford, whose subject was: "The Relation of Preparatory Schools to Colleges." Preparatory schools and colleges should be under different management, and in different communities.

Because the discipline of a college is different from that of a school, and the influence of the college students is had upon the school boys. Preparatory schools in North Carolina are troubled because colleges in this State have lower requirements for admission than those of some other States. This creates difficulty when the same school is preparing some boys for North Carolina colleges and some boys for colleges in other States.

Mr. Horner said the colleges ought to have higher requirements. He claimed that this would increase their numbers, for the boys that go to college ill prepared do not do well, and leave after one year. A college that is strict in its requirements for admission commands the respect of boys of good ability, that have no desire for a higher culture than the school affords.

He thinks colleges could influence many of these to seek higher education by having members of their families visit the school, and speak to the students on literary subjects, university culture, and ardent ambition. Mr. Horner thinks our colleges have been neglected of this.

President Shearer, of Davidson College followed. His subject read "The Relation of Colleges to Preparatory Schools." Dr. Shearer began by giving a history of his early life as a teacher in primary and in secondary schools. He has done all sorts of teaching. He believes in the secondary schools. He held that Southern colleges were made thorough Northern, and referred to the fact that recently 60 per cent of the honors at Princeton College were held by Southern youths. At the same time there were 500 Northern men and 100 Southern men at Princeton. Dr. Shearer admitted that boys are received at Davidson that do not come up to the requirements of admission. These boys are taught preparatory subjects, but the college has no recognized preparatory department. He said that the best preparatory schools he had found were little country academies.

But little time was left for general discussion after Dr. Shearer had sat down. Supt. Howell, of Goldsboro, in a few words stated the nature of the high school department of city graded schools,

particularly of the Goldsboro school. Last year there were 94 boys and girls attending colleges or high schools, sent from the Goldsboro Graded School. He said that city graded schools instead of injuring the first class preparatory schools greatly aided them. A dozen years ago he could count upon the fingers of one hand all the Goldsboro boys and girls off at school and colleges at any time given him. Mr. Howell thought the criticisms of the colleges made by the two first speakers were well taken. North Carolina ought to raise their standards of admission and adhere to them. He saw no difference between admitting boys to college unprepared to enter the freshman class, and having a preparatory department.

It was decided to postpone the discussion of this question until the following morning. This evening State Superintendent Scarborough delivered an address in Assembly hall. The social life at the Atlantic is delightful. The season has opened earlier than usual. Every other evening, sometimes of ten, there is a German. Germans are also frequently held in the morning. One yesterday had 22 couples, a larger number of persons than were in the Assembly hall at the same time. Salselt night, and surf parties are popular. Never has the Assembly enjoyed better weather. A refreshing breeze has blown steadily from the sea. Rain has fallen twice late at night, only once in the day. That was for a short time this morning.

MORRHEAD CITY, June 29.—The officers of the Teachers' Association for next year were elected as follows: President, C. B. Denson, Raleigh; First Vice-President, J. Y. Joyner, Greensboro; Secretary, E. G. Harrell. The session closes to-night with a grand concert.

## The French Republic.

It is an evidence of the sound constructive influence of the administration of President Carnot that his untimely taking off has raised no question in France of the safety and endurance of the Republic. A few years ago such an event would have been a signal to all manner of ambitious agitators to attempt to thrust themselves into power amid the tumult of popular excitement.

There is no lack of fervent excitement to-day, in every part of France, but it is the excitement of indignation and sorrow, and there appears no reason for a doubt that the Constitution gradually perfected through these troublesome twenty years will prove entirely equal to the strain put upon it, and that the government of the Republic will be maintained without a break.

The importance of Carnot's services to France lay in the fact that while he everywhere emphasized the existence of an executive head, impersonating the authority of the Republic, he especially emphasized its official impersonality. It was always the President, not Sadi-Carnot, to whom he gave prominence and distinction. The man was important only by reason of the office that he held. He never allowed it to be assumed that the office was dependent on the man.

This is the true Republican conception, and while it seems obvious enough to us, the history of France throughout this century has given so much prominence to men than to institutions that the principle needed to be strenuously enforced, and so far as he has gained for it recognition Carnot has conferred a greater service on his country than a less unselfish man with a more emphatic personal character could have done.

The vacant Presidency will be filled, in accordance with the Constitution, by a joint session of the two chambers constituting the National Assembly. At this distance M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, appears the most likely candidate. He is the man possessing the largest share of public confidence, and the one to whom the best sentiment of the country has been most apt to turn in time of doubt. He has many of Carnot's qualities, with some added intellectual activity, and even had Carnot survived his present term, which was nearly at an end, Casimir Perier had seemed his most probable successor. Dupuy, the present Prime Minister, is also an avowed candidate for the place, while the various radicals and reactionaries will have their candidates. The time has passed, however, for a monarchical or military President, and the identification of M. Carnot's assassination with the anarchist movement is not likely to forward the pretensions of the Extreme Left. Everything, therefore, points to the election of a conservative Republican President, who will maintain the generally cautious and dignified policy that characterized the administration of Carnot.

The French Republic has twice passed through a somewhat similar ordeal in a way that greatly strengthened the confidence of the world in free institutions. If the French Republic shall in like manner emerge from this present shadow it will win a triumph that must greatly strengthen the cause of constitutional government throughout the world.

Dr. Shearer made a few remarks regarding to the preparatory work done at Davidson College, which he called not preparatory, but "supplementary." He said these students paid nothing, but cost him considerable sum every year. He would be glad for any preparatory school that wished them to have them.

Capt. Denson gave an outline of the work in English done in the Raleigh Male Academy. President Shearer interrupted him, to congratulate Capt. Denson on his school, and said he wished that all of his freshmen could receive such training in English before they came to Davidson. Capt. Denson complained that the A. & M. College received boys too young, and who ought to be either in a secondary school, or in one of the intermediate grades of the Raleigh Graded School. He also said that the graded schools of Raleigh and his own worked in perfect harmony. He does not desire boys from the city schools until they are ready to enter his classes.

Mr. Scarborough spoke in behalf of preparatory schools, and said that not every boy ought to go to college. The Assembly practically closed this evening with a concert, consisting of singing, piano and violin solos and recitations. The hall was filled, and all went away pleased.

The Rifles Complimented. Morrhead City, Atlantic Hotel, June 28, '94. To Editor of The Argus:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in saying that the members of the Goldsboro Rifles, while in camp here in front of the Hotel, conducted themselves in a gentlemanly and orderly manner, and while they were given the freedom of the Hotel, they never presumed on that but were always polite and respectful to all. I have never known a military company in camp that were under better discipline than your boys and their departure was regretted by the guests of the Hotel. Yours Truly, B. L. PERRY.

[The above is high praise of the Goldsboro Rifles, who always acquit themselves with credit and win deserved compliments wherever they go. THE ARGUS is proud of the boys and they are an honor to Goldsboro as well as a safeguard at all times to our community.—Ed.]

Tobacco, Snuff, Candy, Molasses, Starch and heavy Groceries generally.

B. M. PRIVETT, Wholesale Grocer, Grain and Provision Dealer.

## OF THE WORLD.

The world grows greater as it goes, And brighter still it seems. The flag of peace waves o'er our foes And softens all our dreams! The grass grows greener, and the flowers Climb higher to these homes of ours.

The world grows greater as it goes, And more of love remains; The sun's light strikes the lowliest rose And crimson all its v-ins. The hills climb higher from the sod And sweeter sings the birds of God, Frank Stanton.

The Assassination of Carnot. If the wretch, Santo, had sought throughout Europe, he could hardly have found a more useful man or one who deserved less the assassin's stroke than President Carnot.

Of all the potentates of Europe, not one deserved a better fate; not one had a clearer record; not one has done more for his people.

President Carnot's administration has been one unbroken record of honor. He steered France safely through many dangers; he left the Republic stronger and the people more prosperous than he found them when he became President.

France owes him an everlasting debt of gratitude, and will write his name on the list of her most honored statesmen.

The murder of this good man is an outcropping of the spirit of anarchy, which is growing more rampant in every civilized country. Santo must meet his deservate fate, but the chopping off of his head will not cure the disease he represents. Wherever anarchy's agents are found, they must be suppressed. All governments have been too mild in their treatment of the villains who conspire against law and order and hate all authority.

The fury of the people of France who loved President Carnot so well, is natural and just. If the crowd who witnessed his assassination had torn his murderer to pieces, it might have had a better moral effect than his legal execution.

France has suffered a terrible affliction in the death of Carnot. He had determined to retire to private life, though he could have had another Presidential term for the asking, but whether in office or in private life, his influence would have been a powerful aid to good government and his example would have been a source of inspiration.

It would be hard to find, in all history, a more cruel or more causeless assassination.—Atlanta Journal.

A Workingman's Views. Editor Argus: I believe it about time that Goldsboro ought to rouse herself and build a substantial cotton mill and thereby keep up with the procession of her sister cities of North Carolina. Mr. D. A. Tomkins, in last week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record, shows with crystal clearness the way to utilize the means and resources of the community in building cotton mills on the cooperative plan. He shows how 1,000 shares at \$100 per share, and paying for the shares by installments of 50 cents per week, would build a handsome cotton mill. I am sure there would be no trouble in getting not only 1,000, but 2,000 shares in this city and surrounding country, provided the right kind of men took action in the matter.

It does not require any Napoleon of finance to begin this business; it only requires a few men of experience, sound judgment and honest—such men as have already built the cotton mills of Raleigh, Charlotte and a hundred other towns in the Old North State. These are the men that are solving the emigration problem in a practical way and not by visionary and fantastic schemes worthy of a circus manager.

Goldsboro occupies a very favorable position in regard to cotton manufacturing. She has an abundance of the raw material on her door and equally abundant facilities for the transportation of her output to any part of the world. Now is the time to take action, when the price of machinery is so low a cotton mill can be built and equipped for half the price one could be built for three or four years ago. Consequently such a cotton mill with modern machinery would be able to pay better wages, make more profits for the capital invested and promote the general interests of Goldsboro better than anything else. This city has a beautiful name, suggestive or gold. Let us start an enterprise that will put thousands of dollars of both gold and silver into circulation every month. Yours truly, TAR HEEL.

## The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The pending question when the Senate adjourned yesterday was section 66 of the Tariff bill, which requires business corporations to keep full, regular and accurate books of accounts which shall be, at all reasonable times, open to the inspection of internal revenue officers. An amendment had been offered to it by Mr. Hill so as to make it read: "Reasonable hours between March 1st and August 1st in each case, and Mr. Chandler moved to add to Mr. Hill's amendment the words, "On due order of some Judge of a United States Court."

Messrs. Teller, Manderson, Allison and Hill thought the entire section was objectionable and ought to be reformed or withdrawn entirely.

Mr. Vest, in the hope that his action might terminate the debate, presented an amendment as a substitute for the section, prepared by Mr. George and himself.

The discussion on the section and on the amendments was kept up for another hour; and then, on motion of Mr. Harris, Mr. Chandler's amendment was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 17.

Mr. Hoar went on with his argument and then added: "And now, if our lively and wideawake friend, the Senator from Tennessee, desires to make a motion to lay on the table, I will yield to him."

"I avail myself," said Mr. Harris, "of the kindly suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts and move to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from New York."

Mr. Hill's amendment was laid on the table without a division. Then the question came on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest. The amendment was agreed to without division. Then Mr. Hill moved to strike out section 66, and that motion was rejected without a division. Mr. Hill moved to go back to section 56, which requires individuals to make returns of their incomes, and to strike out the words, "By the examination of such person."

After some argument Mr. Vest suggested, for the sake of saving time, to make the clause read, "By inquiry of such persons;" but that did not entirely meet Mr. Hill's objection, and he insisted on his amendment. The vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 22, nays 35.

Sections 67, 70, 71 were struck out of the bill on motion of Mr. Vest. Section 68 was amended. This finished all the sections relating to the income tax, and Mr. Hill submitted a motion to strike them all out of the bill. He epitomized his objections to the income tax under fifteen heads.

The question was taken on Mr. Hill's motion to strike out all the income tax sections of the bill, and the motion was rejected—yeas 24, nays 40. There were only two Democratic Senators (Mr. Hill, of New York, and Mr. Smith, of New Jersey) voting in favor of the motion; but it was stated by Mr. McPherson, would vote in the same way if he were present.

County Call. The Democratic voters of Wayne county are requested to assemble at the usual place of meeting in the several township and voting precincts in said county on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to the County Convention, which will be held in the City of Goldsboro on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1894 at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions.

"Each township shall be entitled to cast in the County Convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of fifteen of such votes, cast by that township at the last gubernatorial election, but may send as many delegates as it chooses."

By order of the County Executive committee. I. F. DORTCH, Chm'n Co. Ex. Co. June 23, 1894.

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## Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The statement is made to-day from an authoritative source that no issue of bonds will be made by the Administration during the summer, that the President and Secretary Carlisle are in thorough accord on the financial policy of the Treasury, and that an end to gold exports to Europe is believed to be about reached.

The Administration expects the new Tariff bill to go into effect by August 1, and after that date increased revenues are looked for.

During July expenditures will probably exceed receipts by \$15,000,000 which will reduce the available Treasury balance to about \$100,000,000. The present outlook is that by deferring everything but absolutely essential payments, the Treasury deficit for the current fiscal year, which closes Saturday, June 30, will be brought within \$75,000,000. Less than ten days ago it was estimated that it would reach \$78,000,000.

The passage by the Senate and House of the joint resolution extending for thirty days after the expiration of the fiscal year to-morrow all existing appropriations, it is thought removes the only formidable obstacle to the President's contemplated 4th of July outing. The President approved the resolution as soon as it reached him.

The grand jury this afternoon brought indictments against Elberton R. Chapman, broker of New York, and John W. McCartney, broker of this city, two of the witnesses who refused to answer the questions of the Senate committee.

Some comment was caused by the failure to return any indictments against the newspapermen Shriver and Edwards, who were the first witnesses certified by the Vice-President to the jury, but it is understood that the Government expects to make the brokers' cases test cases, believing it has a better chance for their successful prosecution than it would have in cases of the newspaper men.

A new source of demand for United States gold has developed in an order from Canada for \$250,000. This was taken out of the New York Sub-Treasury to-day and sent north. In addition to the Canadian order, \$2,225,000 were engaged for shipment to Europe. With the day's engagements deducted, the Treasury net gold reserve stands at \$94,828,815.

Senator Jarvis Fall. Senator Jarvis, of North Carolina, did not cover himself with glory by his debutante speech in the Senate on the tariff bill. It was in fact a speech of a sorrowfully cheap kind, a swinging, lurching effort to fall plump into the arms of the Populists.

It was the manner of speech that has been made a hundred times to the "toiling millions" by demagogues. William Malone indulged in the same talk and fooled many good men. It has been sung by greenbackers, howled by Tillmanites, roared by Dennis Kearneys. The burden of the song is the "toiling millions," who are forgotten as soon as the singers get into office by it. It was after the regulation kind and was cheap, very cheap. In the first place there was no more need for it than there was for the speech of Senator Hill. The "toiling millions" are just now crying for speeches telling them how nice they are, how the rich ought to be taxed and are not, and how the poor bear the greatest burdens. They have heard all that before. They ask that the Congress of the United States vote on the tariff bill and go home.

It is to be regretted that the Senator from North Carolina should have swooped down so unnecessarily into the Populist fold. It is too late in the day for any Democrat to become a Populist. If he has not demonstrated himself as such he cannot claim that position now. If the Populist idea is to be the thing, then it is fair that such men as Weaver and Field, Coxe and Waite, Tillman and Irby should have the offices and emoluments. If their actions have proved its utility and wisdom let only the Simon-pure have its rewards.

The real Democracy has no use for the hallucination, the danger in which it has already been demonstrated by Coxeyism and the Coxe accompaniments. These are the varieties that mean devastation to the material interests of the entire country. Populism plays into disorder. It begets it. Where it is strongest and has progressed, there commonwealth prosperity is weakest. See Kansas, Colorado and South Carolina. Note the reign of lawlessness and the steadily increasing poverty of the people. The next Congress will be either

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It was the manner of speech that has been made a hundred times to the "toiling millions" by demagogues. William Malone indulged in the same talk and fooled many good men. It has been sung by greenbackers, howled by Tillmanites, roared by Dennis Kearneys. The burden of the song is the "toiling millions," who are forgotten as soon as the singers get into office by it. It was after the regulation kind and was cheap, very cheap. In the first place there was no more need for it than there was for the speech of Senator Hill. The "toiling millions" are just now crying for speeches telling them how nice they are, how the rich ought to be taxed and are not, and how the poor bear the greatest burdens. They have heard all that before. They ask that the Congress of the United States vote on the tariff bill and go home.

It is to be regretted that the Senator from North Carolina should have swooped down so unnecessarily into the Populist fold. It is too late in the day for any Democrat to become a Populist. If he has not demonstrated himself as such he cannot claim that position now. If the Populist idea is to be the thing, then it is fair that such men as Weaver and Field, Coxe and Waite, Tillman and Irby should have the offices and emoluments. If their actions have proved its utility and wisdom let only the Simon-pure have its rewards.

The real Democracy has no use for the hallucination, the danger in which it has already been demonstrated by Coxeyism and the Coxe accompaniments. These are the varieties that mean devastation to the material interests of the entire country. Populism plays into disorder. It begets it. Where it is strongest and has progressed, there commonwealth prosperity is weakest. See Kansas, Colorado and South Carolina. Note the reign of lawlessness and the steadily increasing poverty of the people. The next Congress will be either

## Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The statement is made to-day from an authoritative source that no issue of bonds will be made by the Administration during the summer, that the President and Secretary Carlisle are in thorough accord on the financial policy of the Treasury, and that an end to gold exports to Europe is believed to be about reached.

The Administration expects the new Tariff bill to go into effect by August 1, and after that date increased revenues are looked for.

During July expenditures will probably exceed receipts by \$15,000,000 which will reduce the available Treasury balance to about \$100,000,000. The present outlook is that by deferring everything but absolutely essential payments,