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America Before the Flood and After.

The Ashley beds of South Carolina indicate beyond a doubt that the western hemisphere once abounded in animal life of every variety; that it not originally, yet it had come to be a great center of organic existence at the period of the flood. It is not to be expected that a single deposit should contain absolutely the fossil of every species; yet there are few wanting in the huge cemetery of animate creation, so few, as to make the supposition that with more time and discovery all will be found.

In Europe, especially in Northern Siberia, in France, Italy and England extensive beds have been found and explored, which determine the common destruction of animals and man sudden and overwhelming catastrophe. In the main, they are land animals, amphibious. But they do not contain extinct saurians, sharks seals, in touch with extinct mammals—a vast fauna of land and water in one bed and in close contact, as we had in the phosphatic beds.

With such a history before the flood, a large continent crowded with life in its most active expression, the wonder arises, how came it that presumably nothing remained; that both man and beast—the horse and his rider—disappeared. That the slopes of the Atlantic, the prairies of Kansas, the heights of the Rocky Mountains, the pampas of Brazil, the range of the Cordilleras, became as still as death. How was it this immense wealth of herds, and flocks, and fishes, and huge mamalia disappeared, passed away, without leaving their tracks to tell the story, or cause a suspicion of their having once been there. Had the inhabitants which usually attend such animals remained, the story might have come down to us that the horse and the ox and the sheep and goat once browsed upon these great plains and aided the life of man.

But for 3,850 years all remained quiet excepting only the slow advance by the way of the Alectian Islands, of wild beasts, and its accidental occupation by small companies of men, who had been wrecked or blown by adverse winds out of their course. It has been but few years since the geologist examined traces of the abounding life that once the opening of the Ashley beds is the full statement disclosed of a fauna, marine and terrene equal to that of the greater hemisphere of the east.

Such a catastrophe as left nothing in life; as searched every mountain, valley, plane and crevice of a continent for its victims, could only have been accomplished by a huge flood of water. In the language of Mr. Howarth in the "Mammoth and the Flood," which must be accepted as the latest and highest authority in geology, "Continental uniformity of results is only consistent with a continental cause. This displaces the view so often urged by the patrons of easy methods in science, that the animals of the pleistocene age, chiefly perished by being drowned in rivers and were buried by their mud, a view upon which we have already adverted when urged in regard to Siberia and Europe. Again, a destruction of life so complete, so widespread, so independent of climatic and physical consideration, so absolutely at variance with every kind of normal process of extinction that we can think of, is assuredly consistent only with one theory, namely, that which appeals to a catastrophe on a gigantic scale. A huge hecatomb, covering two continents with the corpses of a myriad herds, can only be imagined as the result of a sudden, complete and wide-spread catastrophe; and this is even more certain when we remember how cosmopolitan in constitution and habits such animals as the horse, the mastodon, the megatherium, etc., must have been to have lived in the extremely diversified terrestrial provinces where their remains occur."

"The difficulty of meeting these necessities of the case by any theory of uniformity has been felt even more by inquirers on South American geology than in Europe or Asia. Darwin long ago said: 'It is impossible to reflect on the changed state of the American continent without the deepest astonishment. Formerly it must have roamed with great monsters; now we find more pigmies impaled with the antecedent allied races.' The greater number, if not all, of the extinct

quadrupeds lived at a period and were the contemporaries of the existing sea-shells. Since they lived no very great change in the form of the land can have taken place. What then has exterminated so many species and whole genera? The mind at first is irresistibly hurried into the belief of some great catastrophe; but thus to destroy animals, both large and small, in Southern Patagonia, in Brazil, on the Cordillera of Peru, in North America, and up to Behring Straits, we must shake the entire frame-work of the globe. The great naturalist then faces the various theories which have been suggested to account for the facts, but discards them in turn and leaves the problem unsolved, proving how great a stumbling-block he the most ingenious of inquirers found of it." P. 351.

The opinion of Mr. Jeffries Wyman on "Fossil Mammals" (p. 3), we give as quoted by Mr. Howarth; still strongly confirmatory of the abounding life and equally abounding death, illustrated in the fossil records of South America: "From the various recent discoveries of the remains of mastodons in South America, it appears that they once had a geographical range over nearly the whole of that continent since they were found by Humboldt as far north as Santa Fe de Bogota, especially at the camp des gians, where they were collected in great numbers, and have also been discovered as far south as Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic, by Admiral Dupotel, at Concepcion de Chili, on the Pacific, and at various intermediate points in Peru, Chili, La Plata, Brazil and Columbia, by Dombay, Gay, Alcedo, D'Orbigny, Darwin and others. Thus their remains extend from 50 north to 370 south, and on south, and on both side of the great chain of the Cordilleras from ocean to ocean. What is still more remarkable, the bones of mastodons have been discovered at unusually great elevations, according to D'Orbigny, come up to the borders of perpetual snow. One of the molars described by Currier, was obtained by Humboldt on the volcano of Ibambara, at an elevation of 7,200 feet above the level of the sea."

"It has been greatly urged that they were killed off by the glacial cold. Can anything be produced more fantastic than such a view? If the glacial cold invaded the tropical regions of Brazil and Guiana, as Agassiz has suggested, and took possession of the equatorial belt itself, how is it that any life survived at all anywhere on the earth save those forms of it specially adapted to exclusively boreal conditions?"

What became of the myriad tropical products of the Valley of the Amazon while the cold was so intense there that it killed off not merely gigantic sloths, but horses and lamas, all of which could live as far south as Patagonia? The notion is supremely ridiculous and affords another example of the crudities which take possession of scientific men when they offer inience to some metaphysical idol. "This mixture of animals of different habits and habitats—of carnivorous, and pachyderms, and herbivorous—is most puzzling, especially when the remains show so often a common freshness and an unwarmed appearance. Death certainly has no parasites, and is singularly neutral in its methods, but it does not, in its normal moods at all events, collect great mylodon and thickly hidden megatheriums, nimble opossums and softly-cuirassed glyptodons, caries and mastodons, and kill them together." These full quotations from masters of the science of geology are enough to establish the overflowing life of the western hemisphere at one period in its history. Yet, strange to say, all of it has been obtained from the history of death written and grown in stones by the power of God, and distributed by Him over its entire surface of field, mountain and flood.

Until the arrival of the Spaniards near 400 years ago, none of this mass of varied animal life existed nor was recognized as ever having been on the continent, or on any of the islands of the Americas. We can now form some conception of the rapid production of fauna by what has been its progress since that period. It is not unlike the increase of the rabbit in Australia during the last fifty years.

To get a full idea of the destruction brought in an hour by the Noachic flood, we must suppose what was the sum of undisturbed animal life during a growth of 1,600 years, the sentence of death in the myriads of herds and flocks, of huge mammals, marine and terrene, that were hushed in a silence that continued unbroken for 4,000 years. It is only of late that the curious scientist has scratched the moss and earth from the time-covered tombstones of man and beast which the Creator Himself had set up in memory of the one great disaster that consigned the whole world to an equal fate. This vast burial of creation at the hands

of the Creator certifies to the truth of inspiration; that originally all had been called into existence out of nothing. For the fiat that created all could alone destroy all.

Such a continent of life and then death, fully vindicated the wisdom which thereby confirmed to all ages the truth of the Pentateuch. The pick and the spade can now efficaciously dissolve the higher criticism of unbelief. Had the western hemisphere appeared again full of life directly after the flood, as the eastern has been ever since that catastrophe, the whole truth might have failed for lack of evidence. In the face of inspiration there would have been placed the living masses of the fauna of Asia Europe and Africa, and the claim of an uninterrupted life since the memory of man. The caches of petrified bones and tusks found here and there over the wide surface of continents would have been placed in evidence of partial floods, or of fluvial action, distributed through great reaches of time and at long intervals.

Cleveland Writes Wilson.
Washington, July 19.—The following is President Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson upon the tariff situation, which Mr. Wilson read as a part of his remarks in the House this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1894.
[PERSONAL.]
HON. WM. L. WILSON:

My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it almost certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen, as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence. I cannot get rid of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principle themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that democratic principles may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you who have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and been guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form as it will be submitted to conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which, in its anticipation, gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be said that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic

principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge; that does not provide for free raw materials. In the circumstances, it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violation of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fall to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused, in connection with this subject, a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought if possible to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principles and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions that is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come but it seems that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of the tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of strict and conscientious conscientious convictions.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be placed home necessities and comforts easier within their reach

and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil. We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country vast as ours must of a necessity largely the result of an honorable compromise. I expect very few of us can say when our measure is perfected that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation into the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well-being. The Democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles.

[Signed] Grover Cleveland.

Hill on Cleveland Letter.

Washington, July 19.—When asked what he thought of the letter of the President, Senator Hill replied: "In the language of the novel, 'the plot thickens.' I prefer to say nothing at this time as to the propriety or wisdom of the letter. It comes rather late, and may complicate the which situation and defeat all tariff legislation whatever. If the President, instead of writing a letter, had exercised his influence to assist me in getting votes for free raw material when I was making the fight therefor in the Senate, the present unfortunate complication might have been avoided. I trust that there will be more votes now for free raw material when I bring forward the proposition again in the Senate, which I expect to do. The skies are brightening."

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" " Morristown	9:30 a.m.
" " Paint Rock	10:45 a.m.
" " Hot Springs	12:00 p.m.
" " Round Knob	1:15 p.m.
" " Marion	2:30 p.m.
" " Morganton	3:45 p.m.
" " Hickory	5:00 p.m.
" " Newton	6:15 p.m.
" " Statesboro	7:30 p.m.
Ar Salisbury	8:45 p.m.
" Greensboro	10:00 p.m.
" Danville	11:15 p.m.
" " Richmond	12:30 a.m.
Lv Greensboro	1:45 a.m.
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" Raleigh	4:15 a.m.
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" Washington	9:15 a.m.
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" Philadelphia	11:45 a.m.
" New York	1:00 p.m.

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No. 11	
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Lv Richmond	9:00 a.m.
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Lv Goldsboro	12:45 p.m.
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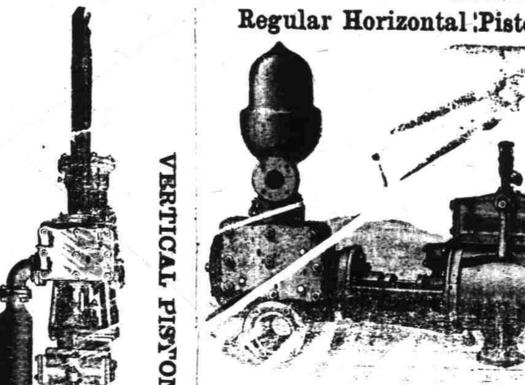
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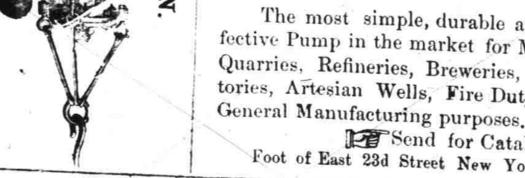
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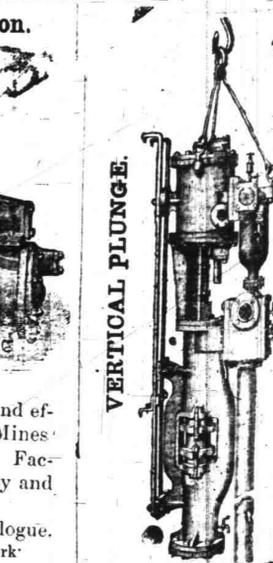
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