

The Carolina Watchman.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL."

VOL XLIII. NO. 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

PINGREE A POPULIST.

STANDS PAT ON EVERY ARTICLE OF OUR FAITH.

Republicans and Populists and Free-Silver Democrats Will Name Him for Governor of Michigan—May Be Heard From July 23.

Miss Mary B. Miller, a student of the Englewood (Chicago) high school, has nominated Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, for president. The nomination was made the other day at a meeting of the literary club connected with the school. Her name was on the program for a speech on Mayor Pingree and his reforms. The speech will interest reformers generally, because Mayor Pingree's views are given on the three great questions of the day—Finance, Transportation, Land. Here it is: "Men are best known by the ideas which they represent."

"When we think of Washington, we are reminded of the hero in war and in peace, who knew no faltering in the darkest hours of the republic, and who served his country for eight years without money compensation."

"When we think of Jefferson, we think of his memorable words: 'That which will promote the interest of the individual in the most permanent and beneficial form, is the promotion of the general good, increasing the opportunities of mankind, and enlarging the scope of civilization.'"

"When we think of Monroe, we confound his name with that great doctrine of international law now fully recognized throughout the world."

"When we think of Jackson, we are reminded of his brave resistance to the money power, which sought to fasten upon this country a duplicate of the Bank of England."

"When we think of Lincoln we are reminded of his fidelity to the cause of human rights, as represented in the abolition of slavery."

"When we think of Wendell Phillips we see the figure of an aristocrat stooping to embrace the cause of the enslaved negro, unswayed by the scoffs and jeers of placemen."

"All these men were made for the occasion. By the oppression of George III. Washington was made; in the attempt to centralize the government, Jefferson; from the oppression of the Central and South American republics, Monroe; the attempt to renew the charter of the United States bank, Jackson; and the cause of slavery made Lincoln and Phillips."

"In the latter we have a type living among us to-day, made by the selfish greed of corporate wealth, which seeks to turn all things to its own interests, regardless of the suffrages of the people. Hazen S. Pingree is an abolitionist in another sense. He believes in the abolition of corporate wealth, as presented in financial monopolies, transportation monopolies and land monopolies."

"Let us examine his position on these questions, for it is fitting that we, the future heirs to this republic and its institutions, should study out the science of government."

"What is financial monopoly? Why does Mayor Pingree seek to abolish it? Is it best for the United States that these forms of monopoly be abolished?"

"We find financial monopoly represented in the national banking system of the country, which delegates to a few persons almost the entire control of the money power, with power to contract or expand the currency at will, to cause panics, create distrust, strikes and bloodshed. Now, Mayor Pingree believes that the right to issue money should be solely delegated to the people, through the treasury, with a government banking system in which there would be no selfish interests for private gain."

"With this idea worked out, it is quite plain that there would be no more panics for the people having confidence in the government would not rush to the government banks to withdraw their money from circulation, as was done in the panic of 1893. This panic was brought about by the greed of the bankers of Wall street, New York, and the bankers of Lombard street, London, who sought to break down the rising sentiment in favor of the remonetization of silver, which was unwittingly demagogued by act of congress in 1873."

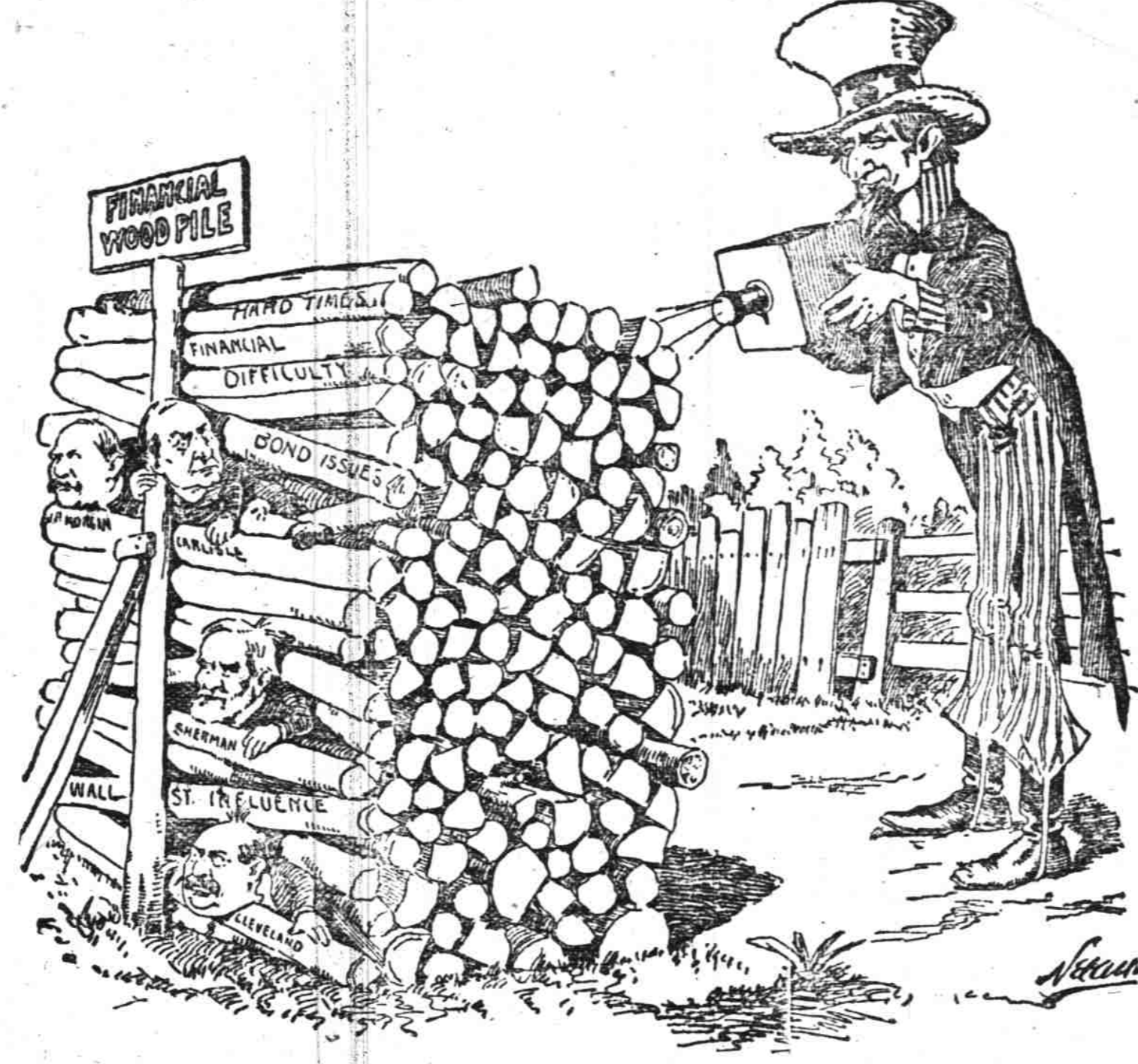
"Let us look a little further into this panic of '93. The democratic party had just been returned to power on what was popularly supposed to be a free silver platform, by an overwhelming majority of both houses of congress. This platform promised to remonetize silver with free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. But there was an obstacle in the way. The president saw fit to put a different construction to the platform."

"There was a prospect, however, that congress would pass a free coinage bill over his veto. To offset this it was decided by the Wall street bankers and their friends in London to give a great 'object lesson' in the panic that followed. This was first noticed when banks began to call in their loans, and to refuse accommodations on the very best securities."

"As an answer for their offense against industry and commerce, they gave out, through their public press, that the panic resulted from fear of the remonetization of silver, and that when there was no farther danger of remonetization, prosperity would return. A free coinage bill was not passed and what is more the Sherman act was repealed and property is still far away."

"But the crowning act and the one showing the relation between the Wall street bankers and their London partners, was at once laid bare, when England arbitrarily closed the mints of India to the free coinage of silver. In consequence of this silver at once dropped 20 cents on the dollar, creating

"TO FIND THE COLORED GENTLEMAN IN THE WOOD PILE."



TURN THE CATHODE RAYS ON IT.—From Cleveland Press.

a breach in the intrinsic value of the dollars, as represented in gold and silver respectively.

"Now a large portion of the people of this country in '93, frightened into submission to the program of the banking monopolies, began to clamor against any attempt at remonetization, and by urging their representatives in congress, not only succeeded in preventing remonetization, but forced the repeal of all laws favorable to silver as a standard of value. This one-half the standard money was given a final blow, all of our silver money becoming merely token, or like a paper currency, redeemable in gold. It is natural that when redemption money is reduced by one-half, the half remaining will increase in purchasing power. Prices at once began to fall. It was soon found out that money would purchase nearly twice as much product as before. For instance, wheat fell from 90 cents a bushel to 40 cents. To the owners of money this meant prosperity, to the owners of products and all those who have something to sell, including their labor, it simply meant ruin."

"There were, or there are, some rich men, strong enough and patriotic enough, to resist this form of infamy, even at the cost of their own fortunes. Chief among these is the subject of this address, Mayor Pingree, is a wealthy manufacturer as well as mayor of Detroit. On expressing his opinion, he immediately became the object of ridicule at the hands of a large portion of the prominent newspapers of the country. But ridicule is not argument, facts can never be answered by abuse; in this day the people seek the truth, not abuse. They behold in such men as Mayor Pingree, a possible savior for the cause of humanity, and of the republic."

"Now let us look at Mayor Pingree's views on transportation monopolies. He believes in government, state and municipal ownership, in all quasi public monopolies. For instance, if the government runs the postoffice department successfully, why should it not run the entire railroad system or telegraph system? If municipalities run the water system successfully, why not extend our ownership to gas or street railways? Such a condition of affairs would have two good results, the abolition of vast private fortunes and in a more equitable distribution of wealth. For instance, instead of paying exorbitant rates to private persons or corporations, the people would be practically paying their own money into their own pockets, as it were. It is plain that government and municipal ownership of public monopolies would be a benefit to mankind. The subject admits of very little, if any, adverse argument."

"Now let us look at Mr. Pingree's views of land monopolies. First, we must find out what land monopoly is. I will give a simple illustration: On the corner of Cavendish and Michigan boulevards there is a vacant lot valued at twenty thousand dollars; its owner holds it at that price. What gives the property that value? Improvements? No; it stands to-day in the same condition as in the infancy of Chicago, or when the Indians roamed the plains of Illinois. It is plain that the improvements made around it, such as the two boulevards, built at public expense, and houses adjoining, give it its value, and this value will continue to increase indefinitely as a result of improvements made around it, but not upon it. The owner is what might be called a dead head in commercial life, that is he takes advantage of natural conditions and the industry of his neighbors. Such a man is an enemy to society, for without producing anything useful, he grows wealthy out of the industry of others. Wealth thus accumulated may be called legitimate by some, but nevertheless, it is not. God gave the land to the people to improve and to beautify, and not to hold in idleness."

"To abolish land monopoly it would only be necessary to pass a law increasing the taxes on vacant or idle property taking it entirely off improved

property, that is reversing the conditions under which we now live. By an error which we inherit from monarchial England, we tax people for improving their property, instead of taxing them for not doing so. For instance, I have a lot worth five hundred dollars and my tax is two dollars a year. I put up a house for eight thousand dollars, the tax gatherer immediately assesses me for my enterprise. The next year instead of paying two dollars taxes, I pay from fifty to seventy dollars; that is what I get for making improvements."

"Put all the tax on the vacant property and very soon you will see no more vacant expanses of prairie in the center of Chicago, or held for illegitimate speculative purposes. Owners of such property would be anxious to sell so as to get rid of the taxes, and the property would be cheap as to be within the reach of all the people. All of us could then have homes."

"In Detroit, Mayor Pingree, as the chief executive of the city took occasion to advocate tax reform in this direction, and to accomplish his purpose he has found that it will be necessary to change the constitution of the state of Michigan, and it is not improbable that a legislature favorable to his views will be elected in November next."

"In the meantime, all the vacant property of Detroit is being made use of by the poor for the purpose of raising vegetables, hence we have the vulgar newspaper appellation 'Potato Pingree.' The experiment has proved so entirely successful that it has been taken up in other cities throughout the country."

"But the people should not lose sight of the fact that the abolition of land monopoly is one of three great problems to be solved by the will of the American people at the ballot-box."

"As an indication of the fact that Mayor Pingree's views are popular with the common people, we need only look at his several endorsements at the polls. In 1889 he was chosen mayor by a majority of over two thousand; in 1891 by a majority of five thousand; in 1893 by a majority of eight thousand, and in 1895 by a majority of ten thousand."

"At a convention soon to be held in Michigan, he will be nominated for governor of that state. It may happen, however, that he will not remain a candidate for that office, for even now we hear the voice of the people of this nation calling him to a higher destiny, and for one would nominate for president of the United States, Hazen S. Pingree, the abolitionist of 1896."

DEBS AT ST. LOUIS.

Largest Hall in the City Packed to Overflowing.

(Evening Journal.)

"Take heart," said Mr. Debs, "the midnight watch is over."

"Defy public opinion and take your stand with men like Jackson. The world, as yet, is neither just nor generous. Still there is room for hope in this line. Free government can demonstrate itself. The forebodings and advance objections of Macaulay count for nothing as against honest attempts to establish justice among men."

"Organized labor is not understood. It is not the produce of a climate or season, but is born of oppression. While, of course, there are honest and even generous employers, they ever find themselves short of a quorum. They stand simply as honorable exceptions to an otherwise monotonous array of forces adverse to the welfare of the wage worker. The ever-widening range of machinery is constantly rendering more difficult the application of arbitration in the settlement of disputes arising from its use."

"Machinery is everywhere and is everything; man has become a mere attachment. For instance, men in Kalamazoo, Mich., operate machinery for five cents an hour. This service brings a reward of fifty cents a day—\$3 a week. Such pay for intelligent effort is so palpably inadequate that strikes follow sooner or later. They do not come by chance or by choice."

"Frances E. Willard, that sterling

exponent of an enlightened citizenship, says that to-day millions are kept in enforced idleness; they can get no work. They strive for this work as if it were bread itself. Happily, economics is obtaining a hearing; it is on the lips of many; it is a hopeful sign. Reform must come. Victor Hugo has aptly said the labor question is the question of mankind. A crucial change is impending. Good men are saying again: 'Prepare ye the way.'"

"Abraham Lincoln placed man before the dollar, but industrial conditions have reversed the enumeration, and man's social standing is now weighed out to him just as any other purchased commodity."

Referring to the motel town of Pullman, Ill., as a concentration of industrial infamy, Mr. Debs told again some harsh-sounding truths. With a surplus of \$25,000,000, this company charged rents (and per force collected them) ranging from 25 to 50 per cent above the rate paid by others than Pullman slaves in the immediate vicinity. The exactions wrung from this unwilling tenantry were fully exposed. On every step from the cradle to the funeral casket Pullman levied toll.

Bitter was the arraignment of the Manager's association, so-called, which precipitated the strike that has been generally charged up to the American Railway Union. Twenty-six lines of railway allied themselves to work this trade union and blacklist its members. This damnable blacklist is enforced to-day so far as it is possible to do so.

"Courts are used by one side only, and injunctions are for the rich alone. During the Pullman strike, up to July 2, no trouble had occurred. But trouble was necessary. So 4,200 thieves were sworn in as deputy marshals in Chicago, and trouble began that day. Property was destroyed. Chief of Police Brennan has testified that the deputy United States marshals were the best legal advisers of the country with regard to the injunction served upon me. I followed the advice and served six months for doing so."

Judge Jenkins and his malodorous injunction were not spared. A railroad is wrecked; then a receiver is appointed. The receiver, an officer of the court, orders a 10 per cent reduction in wages; the judge issues an injunction against a strike. A committee of congress investigates, but just as the corruption is tapped the appropriation suddenly gives out—and so does the bottom of the investigation."

"When I was in jail— But Mr. Debs was not permitted to finish this sentence without the interruption of the heartiest of laughter. There was something about the manner of saying it which was irresistible. Yet this preliminary introduced a pathetic story concerning a cell mate who, for the theft of an old cloak valued at \$2, was sentenced in three minutes. The speaker referred feelingly to his experience at Woodstock prison as put-ting him in touch with the unfortunate. Suffering seems necessary to fully appreciate the unhappiness which attends the unemployed. Competition is a curse unspearable. Competition is cannibalism. Co-operation can save the workers. It deserves faithful trial. "Think, even though you think by proxy. Think upward; you must think. Books will win for you. Read after your work; read to write and child. There is no excuse for ignorance. Shakespeare says there is no slavery but ignorance. Total ignorance is total helplessness. Have a library, if it consists of but one book."

"Associated effort only can bring emancipation. Selfishness commits suicide always. Labor must be united and just, and above the low motives so often marring it. Labor's parasites must be lopped off. Away with leaders! Debs is no leader; he does not wish to be. No one must follow; think for yourself!"

The republicans gave us John Sherman, and the democrats gave us Grover Cleveland—two bricks of the same color.

SILVER'S BATTLES.

THE ONSLAUGHT AGAINST SINGLE STANDARD CONTINUES.

An Enlightened Press Speaks Out for the People's Money.

Secretary Morton to Farmers. Secretary Morton has written to the Manufacturers' Record a description of Biltmore, George W. Vanderbilt's place in Western North Carolina. Naturally the secretary is enthusiastic in his admiration of this magnificent estate, and he seems to look forward with pleasure to the day when every farmer in the country will own one just like it.

Of course Secretary Morton draws a lesson from Biltmore in favor of the gold standard. If he had not intended to draw such a lesson he would not have fooled with Biltmore. What tarheel can fail to bow with shame before the following reproof: "The millions of dollars which Mr. Vanderbilt has expended, have, each and every one of them, been up to the gold standard in purchasing power. North Carolina, however, although the oldest gold-producing section of the United States, and notwithstanding the fact that her taxpayers are re-imbursed the gold produce of the commonwealth, are now being made, and notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina is not a silver-producing state, contains a population very thoroughly saturated with the fallacy of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

It is claimed by some that Secretary Morton has not enough brains to justify his admission to a lunatic asylum. It is a vile slander. He has, and we do not believe that they are sincere who claim that he has not. Secretary Morton has as solid a head as was ever worn on the shoulders of anything but a statue.—Fla. Times-Union.

Missouri for Free Coinage. Colonel Joe Bickley, of St. Louis, a prominent democratic leader of Missouri says that his state is for free coinage and will send a solid white metal delegation to the Chicago convention. "The democratic party," said he, "couldn't lose next November if it asserted its independence of the goldbugs and came out in the open for the free coinage of both metals, independent of the action of other nations. There are some gold men in Missouri, but they won't be heard of in the national convention, because the plank of allowing representation by congressional districts will not be allowed. The state convention will attend to that and only friends of silver will be chosen to go to Chicago. This is in accord with the action of gold states like Pennsylvania which will not allow the silver minority any representation in the delegations."

Missouri has, moreover, the best man in the United States to lead the party in the person of Richard P. Bland. If Bland is nominated he will get the votes not only of his own party, but of the populist and silver men. He is the natural and logical candidate. His record is without a flaw. No matter if the eastern and middle states go against him, there are enough electoral votes in the south and west to put him in the white house."

"But what if the eastern democrats object to his nomination, colonel?" "Let 'em bolt and be— Even if under Bland's leadership the party failed to win, it would preserve its organization in the event of a crushing trim for 1900; in the other case it will perish from the earth. Let the goldbugs prevail at Chicago and all that will be left of the grand old party of Jefferson and Jackson will be a memory. In the pending contest it would be a poor third in the race, and after November there would be few left that would acknowledge they had ever belonged to the party."

Views of Financiers. (From Atlanta Constitution.) Interest in bimetalism—genuine bimetalism—is not confined to the south and west, but has reached New York city. The metropolitan press is almost entirely devoted to the schemes of the money power, but occasionally we find a newspaper there willing to print and circulate the truth. Recently there have been unmistakable manifestations that the readers of some of these newspapers are demanding fair play and honest discussion so far as the money question is concerned.

The Financial News, a daily paper devoted to finance and the market, reproduced from The Cleveland O. Plain Dealer the report of an interview which a business man of Cleveland had with the Right Hon. William Lidderdale, ex-governor of the Bank of England, on the question of reopening the mints to silver. Along with the report of the interview is printed the text of some remarks made at the Mansion house by Mr. Evelyn Hub- bard, an associate director of the Bank of England, who, from being a pronounced advocate of gold monometallism, has recently become an ardent supporter of the cause of bimetalism.

Moreover, The New York Commercial Advertiser, a leading advocate of the gold standard, printed a long letter from George Alfred Townsend, giving the details of an interview with Jay Cooke, the veteran Philadelphia banker, one of the most distinguished financiers of this country.

These things show that the question of restoring silver is pressing to the front even in New York, the stronghold of the money power.

Neither Mr. Lidderdale nor Mr. Hubbard take any stock in the argument of the gold contractionists that legislation will not affect the ratio between the metals. "What is lost by legislation," says the former, "can be re-

stored by legislation." Mr. Hubbard went on to believe that even were a ratio fixed by law between silver and gold, the market price must inevitably vary from the legal ratio in accordance with the increase or the decrease in the production of either metal. "I discovered," he says, "that this is not a matter of argument, but of history; that the record of the years 1849-52 has surpassed the most conclusive demonstration of the power of the ratio to keep the price steady even in the face of the most violent fluctuation in supply."

Mr. Lidderdale says that if the people of the United States saw fit and had the courage of their convictions they could, by opening their mints to the white metal, force the restoration of silver in Europe, which would be the only method by which Europe could keep the trade of India, China, Japan, Mexico and South America.

The Shadow of the Gold Standard. The reports of the commercial agencies do not show a very healthy condition of affairs in the United States under the single gold standard. They show, indeed, that all lines of business are suffering from the constantly increasing value of money, or, what is the same thing, the constant decline in prices.

Only a few days ago we called the attention of the cuckoo and gold standard organs in this section to the fact that the depression in trade and business, instead of showing signs of disappearing, was in reality growing deeper and darker all the while. And now comes the commercial agencies more than verifying the statements made in these columns.

We are under the shadow of the single gold standard, and neither business and trade nor the industrial conditions can grow any brighter or better so long as the contraction of the currency is going on—so long as the single gold standard continues to measure the products of labor. There can be no substantial improvement in any line so long as prices continue to fall—and this fall must continue until prices reach the low European level if we are to link our monetary system with the system prevailing in the silver, lock-ridden countries of the old world.

Consequently our business men and the mercantile community generally must not be surprised to find the reports of the commercial agencies growing gloomier and gloomier week by week. Against the depressing influence of the single gold standard neither municipal nor individual enterprise can prevail. The single that paralyzes industry is bound to paralyze investment. There is no help for it, and no relief to be found except by re-entrusting to the monetary system that provided a bimetallic currency for the people.

The reports of the commercial agencies show some very bad features of the situation. Mills are closing down for lack of orders, other industries are running half time. Cotton manufacturers are seeking loans to enable them to carry their accumulated stocks. The failures last week were larger and more important than they were the same week a year ago, and the aggregate of defaulted liabilities is more than \$1,000,000 greater for three weeks in March than they were for the same period last year. With this comes news of the reduction of wages in one of the oldest and most conservatively managed mills in the south—the Eagle and Phoenix, of Columbus, Georgia, with hints of a strike. The operatives know they are about to be hurt and they imagine it is the mill managers who are doing the hurting.

We should say they were short-sighted if it were not true that thousands of men who ought to know better are proving every day that they are just as short-sighted in their judgment as the mill operators. For still we see manufacturers, business men and merchants lending piteous ears to the cry of "sound" money, forgetting that in finance, as well as in simple arithmetic, 2 from 4 leave only 2. How can there be a demand for goods when the people have no money to buy? And how can the people who are compelled to buy money with the products of their labor have money to exchange for their goods when they can get only half as much for the commodities they sell?

The operations of the single gold standard will be thoroughly understood by everybody before the country is rid of it.—Atlanta Constitution.

PENSION RULINGS. Policy of the Interior Department Laid Down by Assistant Secretary Reynolds. The policy of the Interior Department in cases involving reimbursement to the government for fraud or mistake of pension claimants is laid down in several rulings of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior recently promulgated. In those it is held that the government cannot be held liable for pension granted under the act of June 27, 1890, to reimburse itself for moneys erroneously paid as pension money under the general law when such pension was not procured through fraud, mistake, or an erroneous judgment on the evidence. The decision reverses the ruling of the commissioner of pensions in the case of Christian Mays, an Ohio volunteer. In the case of James S. Trosper, who served in the twenty-fourth Kentucky infantry, the following ruling is made: In a pension claim under the general law for the discharge of the left lung, the claimant of the claimant of the left lung was shot through that lung prior to his enlistment, which wound caused the lung disease, amounts to actual fraud on his part. It, therefore, warrants the withholding of the pension granted him under the famous "June 27" act, which entitles the government for moneys paid him as pension under the general law on account of the lung disease.

"The love of money is the root of all evil," quoted Mrs. Lamb. "No," replied Mr. Lamb, who had been shorn lately, "Wall street is the route of all evil."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TAR HEEL NOTES.

The Big Fisheries at Edenton.

The fisheries at Edenton, in the eastern part of the State, are a revelation to us who live inland. The steam seine are huge affairs, the one at this fishery being three miles long, the rope included. The sein is carried out into the sound, a mile and a half from the shore, by two steamers. The great net is then drawn to shore by steam power, and the fish are landed in smaller nets. Sometimes as many as ninety thousand herring have been caught in a single haul at this fishery. Shad and herring are the principal catch. Mr. H. G. Woods is the owner of this large fishery, and about fifty men are employed in the enterprise. The people who live in the interior have no idea of the immense fishing interests of the State.

A Railroad Decision.

In the suit for foreclosure in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad case in the United States Court, the Court decides that the road should be preserved as an entirety and should be sold as such unless it appears impracticable to make such sale after certain preliminary questions are considered and passed on by the Court; the main questions being the value of the divisions and branches and the distribution of the proceeds of sale among the respective holders of the different classes of bonds. The Court, therefore, orders a reference to Special Master E. S. Martin, to take testimony as to the value of the different divisions and branches and certain other statistics, and to report the facts to the Court for its conclusions thereon.

The Mills to the Cotton Fields.

North Carolina built more cotton mills last year than were built in all New England. Mills are shutting down in New England because it is not profitable to run them, while they are running on full time in all the Southern States. This is as it should be. The movement of "the mills to the cotton fields," which began in earnest less than twenty years ago, should see its natural conclusion in less than twenty years more, when it is probable that a whole cotton crop of the South will be manufactured in the South.

Presbyterians Can't Agree.

Concord Presbytery is much dissatisfied with the decision of the General Assembly and Concord Presbyteries in giving Charlotte the proposed female college so much so that it has refused to ratify the decision. A movement is now on foot now to establish the college any way by a joint stock company. If Charlotte undertakes to enforce the above decision of the Presbyteries it will disrupt their union, so strong is the feeling in the matter.

Morton Will Get Some Delegates.

Thomas B. Keogh, who is making a tour of North Carolina in the interest of Morton's candidacy for the presidency, says that Morton has considerable strength in the State and will get some delegates to the convention. It is stated by some leading Republicans that it is now the field against McKinley in North Carolina and that McKinley can carry only two districts. McKinley men insist that they have sixteen votes.

Vance Monument Fund.

Mr. Polk Miller has ended his lecture tour, and it has netted the Vance Monument Fund about \$1,000. This makes the fund on hand nearly \$2,000. It is said that at least \$7,500 is needed.

If a biography of Zeb Vance should not be written in this generation, at least in North Carolina some one will be to blame, and we will not be the one. If Judge George Brown and his father, Mr. Sylvester Brown, of Washington, N. C., would undertake the work it would be well done. They are both men of literary taste and culture, both knew Vance personally, and are both skilled, conscientious, patient and painstaking writers. If properly vouched the sale of the book would build the monument.—Elizabeth City Economist.

Governor Carr has paid fifty dollars reward to J. A. Bishop for the capture of Nathan Jones, wanted in Henderson county for assault with intent to kill. Bishop certainly earned the reward; he followed Jones down into the State, and at last caught him in Polk county. Jones has been placed in the Henderson county jail.

The strike of the carpenters at the Asheville Wood-Working Company's (Vanderbilt's) shop has been followed by a sympathetic strike on the part of the carpenters on the other side of the state. Some of the strikers on the east side reported for work, but Mr. McNamee declined to allow them to return to work.

In Mitchell county, two men were buried alive in a mica mine by a quantity of earth and stone caving in on them. When their bodies were recovered they were cold and stiff in death.

The Greenville town council has decided to put in water-works.

The Indian Schools. The Senate committee on appropriations has reported the Indian appropriation bill. The chief contention in the committee has been on the Indian school appropriation. The House went on the theory that there should be no appropriation for sectarian schools, and yet appropriated \$33,000 for the Lincoln school and \$20,000 for the school at Hampton, Va., both of which it was claimed, are sectarian. Both of these appropriations the Senate committee has struck out. The general appropriation for the Indian schools, non-sectarian, has been increased by upwards of \$300,000.

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