

The News and Observer.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

CHANDLER'S RANT

HIS ILL-TEMPERED ABUSE OF SENATOR ROACH WIDELY CONDEMNED.

THE PRESIDENT ON BI-METALISM.

It is said Butler will sell out to the Republicans for Gen. Cox's place. It is a steep price to pay for a vote. Butler's declaration carries joy to the Republicans. Postoffice changes. Congressman-elect Shaw here. Lockhart expected.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1. There has been general denunciation here to-day of Senator Chandler's tirade of abuse Thursday night, in which he reviled an old scandal about Senator Roach that happened when he was a young man and a resident of this city. He held a position in a bank here, the money was short, and in order to protect a man who had befriended him Senator Roach permitted himself to rest under suspicion. I am not certain, but I think he even confessed a crime of which he was not guilty in order to shield this friend. He was very young then and went to the territory of North Dakota, and made money and reputation, and was elected to the United States Senate. He is a modest, quiet gentleman, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and is personally very popular in the Senate. These things made the personal attack of Senator Chandler all the more wanton and shameful.

Equally as unbecoming, though not so shameful, was his attack on the legality of Senator Martin's election. The term for which he was elected expires on the 4th of March, and to stop work on the appropriation bills to question his title was worse than folly. It was a crime against the whole country, for time in the Senate is precious now.

The Outlook for Silver.

The President told Representative Bartholdt and Representative-elect Clark, Treloar, and Burton, of Missouri, yesterday, that he was greatly encouraged by the action of the British House of Commons in regard to bimetalism and another monetary conference. "It looks like business," remarked the President. "The instructions given the British delegates to the last monetary conference were only around the edges. They did not mean anything. Now it looks as if the English delegates to the next conference may be expected to come with the intention of accomplishing something tangible."

"They put me down as stubborn on this financial question," continued the President, "but I am not stubborn at all. I have some positive views on finance, and I cannot get rid of them."

And the President went on talking of his great desire to do the best thing for the country, disavowing any personal feeling or any arbitrary attachment to any particular proposition. He said he would willingly yield his views, if anything better were offered, and he thought that the financial question ought to be taken out of politics, and considered from a business and patriotic standpoint only. Referring to a widely quoted remark which he recently made to a couple of members-elect, the President said:

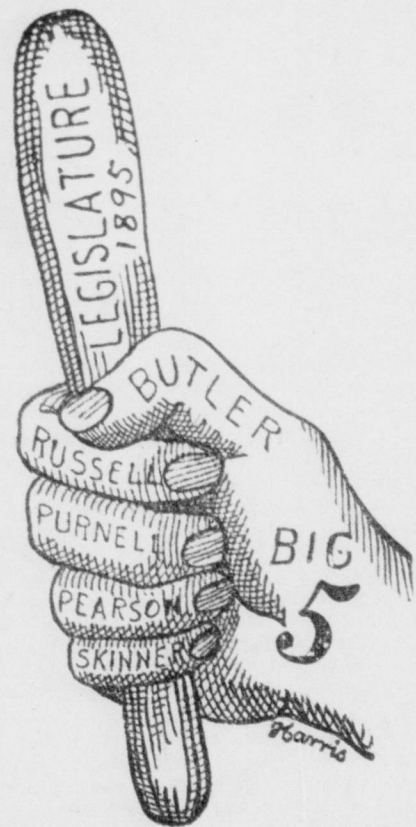
"Three members of the next House were in to see me several days ago, and I asked them how they would like to spend the summer in Washington. The remark got into the newspapers, and was taken to mean an extra session, but I did not intend to be taken seriously. I have no idea of an extra session in my mind, and spoke only in a joocular manner."

Republicans May Control.

A Republican Senator told me to-night, writes E. W. Barrett, to the Atlanta Constitution, that the Republicans would make an effort to reorganize the Senate when the next Congress meets. The fact that Marion Butler, the new Populist Senator from North Carolina, will act with the Republicans, may give them control and they may be able to turn out the Democratic officers and put in Republicans. Butler's action is said to be due to his antagonism to Chairman Cox, of the Senate, who is a North Carolinian and a Democrat. Cox was Ransom's man, and Butler wants to turn him out. This determination of the Populist Senator from North Carolina will largely aid in promoting the political salvation of the Republicans in the upper branch of Congress.

The Washington News yesterday said editorially:

The Republican Senators are greatly encouraged by the declaration of Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, that he will sit and act with that party on all minor questions, and join in a movement looking to the reorganization of the Senate in the Fifty-fourth session. This determination of the Populist Senator from North Carolina will largely aid in promoting the political salvation of the Republicans in the upper branch of Congress. Until yesterday they were occupying a position between the upper and nether millstone, with a probability that the Senators on whom they had confidently figured would fail of election by the State legislatures. But Oregon came around all right within the last fifteen minutes, and the Idaho lawmakers expect to reach an agreement to-day. This will complete the list with the exception of Delaware, and the legislature of that State has no time limit as to the re-organization of its session. Hence it is presumed a Republican will be chosen some time between now and the first Monday



The five-fingered hand of tyranny that wields a servile club for the oppression of a free and noble people.

in December, and with the assistance of Mr. Butler there will be no difficulty in effecting the contemplated reorganization.

Star Route Changes.

Red Springs to Antioch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mails delivered to each place. Take effect February 28.

Manteo to Avon, leave Manteo 5 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at Avon by 8 p. m., same day. Leave Avon Tuesday and Thursday and Saturday at 5 a. m., arriving at Manteo by 8 p. m.

Webster to Tuckasagee daily, except Sunday, to connect with mails to and from Sylva.

Webster to Sylva, daily, except Sunday, connect with East and West bound trains.

Dothan to Hickman mails delivered to each place Tuesday and Saturday.

Redalia to Ayden mails delivered to each place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 a. m.

The special service from Corles to Little River Academy will, on March 23d, 1895, be discontinued.

The special service from English, Madison county, to Faust, will be discontinued on March 9th, 1895.

Postoffice Notes.

The special star route service from Loretto, Catawba county, to Maiden, which has heretofore been delivered three times a week, and the special service from Redalia, Pitt county, to Ayden, which has heretofore been delivered three times a week, have been ordered discontinued.

An arrangement has been made to Stony Ridge with mail by the route from Perch to Culler, as the original route from Siloam to Stony Ridge will be discontinued on the 9th of March.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General has issued an order which deprives the postoffice of Princeton, N. C., of the money order privilege. The postmaster at this place is Miss Nettie Finlayson.

The rumor which went the rounds in the North Carolina circles yesterday that there was some trouble about several contractors in our State proved upon investigation to be false.

Senator Coke, of Texas, brother of Capt. Oct. Coke, who voluntarily retires from the Senate, March 4th, was the recipient of a magnificent ebony cane, with a solid gold head, presented by the Texas delegation in Congress. Upon the gold was inscribed the names of all the donors.

Representative-elect Shaw, of the 3rd District is here. He filed his credentials to-day and reports his contest getting along nicely. Representative-elect Lockhart, of the 6th District, is expected to-morrow.

HAD ONLY A DOZEN STUDENTS.

But Oklahoma's Agricultural College Cost Nearly \$40,000 a Year.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 1.—The legislative committee sent to investigate the Territorial Agricultural College reported this morning. The report, which is a sensational one, charges corruption and mismanagement in the affairs of the college from its foundation, salaries of \$1,200 to \$1,500 being paid to political favorites who did absolutely nothing; members of the Board of Regents voting each other large amounts for purely imaginary services; thousands of dollars squandered for supplies never unpacked and might never be needed, etc.

Instances are cited where horses were bought for treble their value, the regents themselves charging more than was paid for the horses for their services as purchasing agents on the buying of the same, and scores of other transactions of a similar nature.

The institution has cost nearly \$40,000 a year, while the attendance of scholars has been small, there never being over a dozen students present outside of Payne county.

FOR FREE COINAGE

A CALL BEING CIRCULATED AMONG FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE.

WILL BE SENT TO THE SENATE.

It is a Scheme of Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, Who Believes That if the Matter be Squarely Presented to the Voters of the Country it will Affect Party Organizations in Future Campaigns and put Free Silver Men in Control.—Copy of the Call.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, abandoned at a late hour this afternoon his intention of securing a conference of the free silver Representatives and Senators with a view to issuing a call to the Democrats of the country, laying down the proposition that a majority of the Democrats favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and calling upon this majority to take control of the party organization.

He decided, instead, to circulate the call among such of the House Democrats as favor the free coinage of silver with a view to securing their endorsement. About 20 gentlemen had signed at the hour of adjournment. These were representatives of fifteen States, Mr. Bryan's purpose being to widen interest in the call as much as possible.

A number of Democrats declined to sign for one reason or another, but Mr. Bryan believes that in the end a very considerable number will affix their signatures to the paper. A copy of the call will be also circulated in the Senate to-morrow. It is presented only to Democrats, and not to Populists or to free silver Republicans.

Mr. Bryan believes that if this matter be squarely presented to the Democratic voters of the country, the effect will be seen in the party organizations in future campaigns, and that it will result in giving the control of the party machinery to the men who really represent the majority, mainly, the free silver element.

The call is addressed: "To the Democrats of the United States," and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned Democrats, present for your consideration the following statement: 'We believe that the establishment of gold as the only monetary standard and the elimination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of each dollar, add to the burden of all debts, decrease the market value of all other forms of property, continue and intensify business depression and, finally, reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage.'

"We believe that no party can hope for enduring success in the United States so long as it advocates a single gold standard, and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially fatal to a party which, like the Democratic party, derives its voting strength from those who may without reproach be called the common people, and we point to the overwhelming defeat of the party in 1894, to the opposition aroused by the veto of the seigniorage bill, and to the still more unanimous protest against the issue of gold bonds, as proof that the Democratic party cannot be brought to the support of the gold standard policy.

"We believe that the money question will be the paramount issue in 1896, and will so remain until it is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters.

"We believe that a large majority of the Democrats of the United States favor bi-metalism, and realize that it can only be secured by the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority have, and should exercise, the right to control the policy of the party and retain the party name.

"We believe that it is the duty of the majority and within their power, to take charge of the party organization and make the Democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of needed reforms. It is not necessary that the Democrats should surrender their convictions on other questions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question, which at this time, surpasses all others in importance.

"We believe that the rank and file of the Democratic party should at once assert themselves in the Democratic party and place the party on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

"We urge all Democrats who favor the financial policy above set forth to associate themselves, and impress their views upon the party organization; we urge all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy to place it at the head of the editorial column, and assist in the immediate restoration of bi-metalism."

The signatures to the call were not made public, but it can be stated that Evan P. Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, while in the city to-night signed the document and said the Constitution would take up the fight on the lines laid down in the call. The Omaha World-Herald, of which Congressman Bryan is editor, will also endorse it.

SIXTY-FIVE ARE DEAD.

Ten Passenger Cars Wrecked in a Railroad Accident.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1.—The railway accident on the Inter-Oceanic Railway yesterday occurred at a point forty-five kilometers from this city, between Temamatla and Tenango. It was a special train conveying pilgrims from Amecameca. The train was derailed on a curve in a small cut, and all the cars, ten in number, were completely shattered and splintered. The accident occurred about half past two o'clock.

When a special train conveying Doctors Alfred Bray and Francis Crosson and Mexican doctors arrived on the scene at 4 o'clock they found sixty-five persons injured and terribly mutilated, their heads and limbs being torn off their bodies in many instances. The scene was terrible.

Most of the dead are women and children. The survivors are bewailing the loss of their children and parents, their friends or relatives. The doctors brought into Mexico forty persons who were seriously injured and many of whom will die.

All the passengers were Mexicans. The engineer and conductor of the train escaped in the woods after the accident fearing vengeance from the crowd.

The engineer took the turn of curve without slowing-up and the engine jumped the track. The engine and tender broke loose from the coaches and rolled down the embankment. The coaches ran off about 50 yards further on. The rear coaches crashed down against the engine and tender and trestle and went to pieces at the foot of the embankment. Five coaches were smashed so as to be little more than piles of splintered boards and beams and twisted irons. Scattered among the wreck were human bodies and parts of bodies. No statement is attempted of the number of the dead.

When the doctors arrived on the wrecking train they found sixty pilgrims near the wreck and five who had not yet been taken from the ruins because there was no way of cutting them loose. The doctors worked for five hours to get the injured in condition to make the journey back. All the doctors agree that the scenes at the wreck and in the coaches during their journey home were the most horrible in their experience. The train arrived at the curve where the wreck occurred at 4 o'clock and it did not start back until nearly midnight. All the pilgrims were Mexicans.

The engineer and conductor of the train, are supposed to have escaped serious injury and to have fled to the woods.

The loss of life in the wreck on the Inter-Oceanic Railway was made known late this evening. Sixty-five persons were killed and forty injured. The death list is likely to be increased, as several passengers who were brought back in the wrecking train are expected to die within the next twenty-four hours.

DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Traffic in Lottery Tickets to be Suppressed.—Extension of Far Seal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Today's session in the House was devoted to the consideration of bills under motions to suspend the rules to pass them at one and the same time. Five propositions of this character were made, and three of them were successful in securing the requisite two-thirds vote in the affirmative. These were:

House bill, authorizing the President to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a commission to make regulations to prevent the extinction of the fur seal.

Senate bill to suppress traffic in lottery tickets between the several States and with foreign countries. These two measures were passed without a division of the House.

The House bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of West Virginia the balance of the direct tax voted to it in 1891—about \$154,000—was passed, 157 to 72. The money was withheld because the comptroller of the Treasury decided that it was an offset for her proportion of the claim of the United States against old Virginia on account of certain Indian trust bonds.

Those that met defeat were the following:

Joint resolution authorizing the publication of the dairy tests made at the World's Fair; Senate bill, with House amendments, to amend the inter-state commerce act so as to abolish the penalty of imprisonment for its violations and substitute a fine of \$5,000 against the corporation. This was defeated because of a fear that if it were passed the conferees would add the pooling bill to it.

Earlier in the day the conference on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to, and the sundry civil and legislative, executive and judiciary bills were sent to conference.

An evening session was held under the rules for the consideration of private pension bills, and to send the general deficiency appropriation bill to conference.

GROVER GOING A-FISHING.

He Will Come to Eastern North Carolina, the Sportsman's Paradise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The indications are that the President expects to go to North Carolina on a fishing and ducking trip shortly after the adjournment of Congress. The light house tender Violet, upon which his earlier trips were made, has been ordered to leave Baltimore to-morrow and come to Washington, where she should arrive Monday.

BRADSTREET AND DUN

GENERAL TRADE IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF CURRENT YEAR DISAPPOINTING.

GAINS IN THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Many People Are Idle—Stoppage of Edgar Thompson Steel Works Bad For Employment—The Market for Cotton Goods Fairly Active—Failures Show Less Liabilities than Same Period Last Year—No Gold Goes Out, But Sterling Exchange Increases.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Bradstreet to-morrow, March 2nd, will say. While the course of general trade during the first two months of the current year has been disappointing, February ends and March begins with tangible, though not as yet, satisfactory signs of improvement. It is encouraging to note that gains are reported in the volume of trade at almost every Southern city, notwithstanding advices from Northern cities, whose jobbers supply Southern and Southwestern markets, that low prices for products had curtailed purchasing ability at the South and Southwest.

At the West there is less encouragement, improvement being reported only from Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul. Milder weather has not favored the business situation at the Northwest. The movement of phosphates is more active at Charleston, and business is increasing at Nashville, although Southern country roads are heavy. The approaching International Fair at Atlanta results in employment of more people and merchants are more hopeful, believing decreased cotton acreage and increased culture in other lines will benefit the planter financially. Savannah, Jacksonville and Birmingham report a moderately increased demand, as does New Orleans, the Mardi Gras having drawn many visitors, and the action of the Senate as to sugar bounties having stimulated better feeling. Weather conditions in Texas have also resulted in gain.

Dun's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, March 1.—G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say: No gold goes out, though sterling exchange has risen close to the exporting point, and it does not yet appear that the syndicate has yet made any effort to control the exchange market. London has sold about 40,000 shares of stock during the week, and the market is distinctly lower for railroad shares, though a shade stronger for trusts. The stock market waits abjectly for London and foreigners show thus far more disposition to sell than to buy. Withdrawals by redemption of legal tenders have not ceased, but since the closing of the syndicate contracts have averaged about 120,000 per day. There is no essential change in the money market, though rates are somewhat higher. Agricultural products are a shade higher, but without any reason which looks to future operations. More people are idle in the great industries than were idle last week, but not for reasons which distinctly affect the future.

The industries make very slow gains where they make any. Little is said of the stoppage of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, though many thousand hands depend on its operation, because the Carnegie Company has purchased 50,000 tons Bessemer pig at \$9.95 to \$10.05 at Pittsburg, a price indicating that the biggest concern in western Pennsylvania does not want to make iron for less. At other markets pig iron has been quiet, and elsewhere, as at Pittsburg, structural orders account for a large share of the new business reported, though activity in wire, wire rods and barbed wire still continues. Bar iron and steel are firmer at Pittsburg but without change in quotations, and on the whole the reduced consumption in January does not seem to have more than matched the reduced production.

The market for cotton goods is fairly active, and the demand improves in some grades, but is on the whole decidedly disappointing, though this week there has been no sensational reduction in prices. Undoubtedly the accumulation of goods continues, and is the most dangerous feature for the trade. The failures for three weeks of February have shown liabilities amounting to \$5,523,028 against \$11,420,418 for the same weeks last year, in manufacturing \$2,557,050 against \$5,045,847 last year, and in trading \$5,260,330, against \$6,281,698 last year. Failures for the week have been 250 in the United States against 261 last year and in Canada 38 against 42 last year.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Nomination of Hon. William L. Wilson Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to be Postmaster General.

John W. Showalter, of Illinois, United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

Olin Welborn, U. S. Judge for the Southern District of California; Joseph H. O'Neil, Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston. U. S. Consul, Louis M. Buford, of Illinois, at Paso Del Norte, Mexico. Postmaster, J. Walter Orr, New Decatur, Alabama.

All the army and navy promotions in the calendar were also confirmed.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

It is the Last but One of the Great Appropriation Bills Usually Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The General Deficiency bill, the last but one of the thirteen great appropriation bills which Congress has to pass every session, occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. There was but one important amendment reported to it from the Committee on Appropriations, and that was one appropriating \$1,809,339 to pay a judgment in favor of the Southern Railroad Company for government transportation.

This item provoked very strong opposition, and would probably have experienced the fate which has overtaken it every session for many years back had it not been accidentally fortified by an amendment to it for the payment of about one-half the judgments of the Court of Claims under the French spoliation act. Under what is known as the Bowman act. This proposition (covering about \$900,000) had been carried and attached to the other; and then the amendment, as thus amended, was carried by the vote of 32 to 24.

The question of nepotism was started by an amendment offered by Mr. Manderson, to the effect that the wives and daughters of Senators or Representatives should be borne on the rolls as clerks; and Mr. Manderson availed himself of the opportunity of giving his opinion on that not very unusual practice.

The only important amendment added to the deficiency bill was one for the acquisition of the Malone lot as a site for the government printing office. It was ruled out on a point of order by the presiding officer, Mr. Faulkner—and the Senate reversed the ruling. The Senate refused to lay it on the table, 20 to 31, and then the opponents of the proposition gave up the fight and the amendment was adopted.

The question on the Bering Sea indemnity fund came up in the Senate on two occasions to-day: first on a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations with instructions to inquire whether there was any liability (and to what amount) on the part of the United States.

This resolution was briefly but pertinently discussed and then went over on an objection from Mr. Turpie. The second time that it came up was in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell to the deficiency bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of arbitration as to the indemnity. That was antagonized by Mr. Sherman as an unwise proposition, which would result in much larger cost to the government and in weakening the principle of international arbitration. He offered a substitute for it to pay \$425,000, which was agreed upon by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Morgan, who had been a delegate to the original Bering Sea Conference at Paris, declared that such payment would be disgraceful to the administration, and to the people of the United States. Mr. Cockrell, in order to avoid a long discussion, withdrew the amendment, and Mr. Sherman's substitute fell with it. And so the deficiency bill contains no committee on the subject of the Bering Sea indemnity.

The deficiency bill was passed at 7:35, and the remainder of the night's session was given to private pension bills, and to the delivery of eulogies on the late Representatives Lisle of Kentucky, Wright of Pennsylvania, Post of Illinois, and Hook of Ohio.

An executive session was held, lasting from 11:45 until 2 p. m.

FIGHT NOW ON IN EARNEST.

The Various Building Trades Trying to Force Contractors to Terms.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The board of walking delegates began a progressive policy in the matter of the strike at 10 o'clock to-day. The fight is now on in earnest and will be carried on with determination. Six hundred more men were called out this morning on three up-town buildings.

Another down-town building will probably be added to the list this afternoon. The men called out this morning belong to the various building trades.

To-morrow morning more men will probably be called out and others will strike each day until the contractors are forced to arbitrate.

Another Fatal Railroad Wreck.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The six o'clock express of the Royal Blue Line (New York and Washington over Jersey Central, Philadelphia and Reading and B. & O.) was wrecked while passing through Bayonne at 6:30 this evening. At least thirty persons had a miraculous escape.

The dead are: William Thomas, of Philadelphia, engineer; Winfield Holland, of Philadelphia, assistant fireman.

Nobody was seriously injured and only three trainmen slightly.

An accident to a coal train had blocked the track just at the moment the express train came along, and the heavy train plunged into a loaded coal car at full speed. The passenger engine was reduced to scrap iron.

Five Negro Murderers Sentenced.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—The five negroes who were recently found guilty of murdering constable Edward Carver, of Somerset county, were to-day sentenced by Judge Wright. Their various sentences aggregate sixty-two years in the penitentiary. John Handy and George Holden received sentences of eighteen years each; George Parker ten years; Leonard Conquest and Alfred Conquest eight years each.