

ASKS AID OF CONGRESS.

McKinley Recommends the Appointment of a Currency Commission.

SAYS PEOPLE DEMAND A CHANGE

Urges That He Promised in His Inauguration Speech to Give Some Relief.

The President on the 24th sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States: In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session, I called attention to a single object: That a measure providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government was necessary. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then.

A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits the executive action.

Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented on in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, so that it may not lose its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the people, and imperil a safe balance in the treasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late election than the determination of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of the system is now a question which no loss can occur to its holder. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money on a sound basis, and the people.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business and professional men from twenty-two States and territories was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation was discussed, and a resolution was adopted after two days' session of the convention recommending to Congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of Congress.

The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of the country in all relations, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor.

This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session. I therefore urge that the report be promptly acted upon. It should be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well informed citizens of different parties and of different sections of the country, and the country for their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever character, and to report the same to me to be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session. It is to be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress.

At the close of my term of office, I have the honor to commend to you the bill for the relief of the strikers.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

HANNA AND THE STRIKERS.

He Favors Any Plan That Will Better the Condition of Men.

Senator Hanna was in Pittsburg, Pa., last week. In speaking of the efforts to settle the strike by arbitration, he said: "I am in favor of any plan that will better the condition of the men, the main point. That their condition needs betterment, everybody agrees. The men are in a deplorable condition, and it is our duty to see that they are bettered."

At Charleston, W. Va., the indications are that the coal miners' strike in the southern part of the State are being abandoned these three coal fields and are leaving for other parts.

Commissioners Conner and Terhune, who were appointed by Governor Mount to visit the Indiana coal fields and report on the condition of the miners, have submitted their conclusions.

Their report is a very reasonable one, and they have recommended that the Government should purchase the coal fields and operate them for the benefit of the miners.

Heavy shipments of iron were made from the South during the past six months.

At Louisville, Ky., the Army plow factory has resumed operations after a three-year shut-down, giving employment to 1,000 men. One thousand additional workmen will be given employment gradually in the future.

Woman Sentenced to the Rock Pile. At Danville, Ill., a distinction has been wiped out by the police court by Magistrate Timmons. The justice has sentenced Maggie Sellers, a disorderly woman, to the rock pile for thirty days. The woman took the sentence nonchalantly.

Lynching Denounced. The recent outbreak of lynchings in Georgia has aroused the ministers of Atlanta. Last Sunday several sermons were preached against lynchings and at their regular weekly meetings appointed committees to draw suitable resolutions expressing their views of the ministry of Atlanta in denunciation of lynching.

In the Circuit Court at Jonesville, Va., Chas. Mullins was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for holding up Col. B. Price and relieving him of a quart of whiskey and a pistol.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Penell Pointers. President McKinley has appointed a negro Director of Internal Revenue for Georgia.

Nashville, Tenn., is soon to be in telephonic connection with the entire South.

The Young Business Men's Association, of Richmond, Va., have resolved to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its encampment in the above city in 1899.

Jim Grey, a negro, was lynched in Laurens county, S. C., for an assault on a 3-year-old child.

The National Conference of State Boards of Health is to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in August.

Tennessee life insurance agents have organized a State association and elected officers.

G. T. Johnson, a broker of Athens, Ga., committed suicide at Spartanburg, S. C., and is assigned to the penitentiary.

The erection of a twenty-ton cotton seed oil mill will be commenced at Lenoir, Ga., at once.

The Charlotte (N. C.) News is to put in Merzhanter type-setting machines and thereby improve their paper.

Four decided cases of smallpox have been sent out of Birmingham, and suspected cases are being sent to the post house.

The American Warehousemen's Association will hold its seventh annual convention at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 21 and 22.

J. H. Linn, of Berkeley county, S. C., has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at Columbia by swallowing leadenum.

He feared stroke was the unusual cause of the death.

Judge Fox, of Wayne county, Va., has declared unconstitutional the Indiana law that no convict-made goods from other States can be sold without a State license.

Dispatches received from Talbotton at Atlanta fully confirm the reported lynching near there of Dr. W. S. Ryder, who murdered Miss Sallie Emma Owen, of Talbotton, a year ago.

It is said that in the near future the Pullman car company will have large numbers of new cars built in the States which will be the headquarters for the eastern division of the company.

The contract for printing the 120th volume of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports have been awarded to the American Book Printing Company of Richmond, Va., at \$914. Nash Bros., of Goldsboro, were the next lowest bidders, \$978.

In all there were seven bids received. From Richmond there is a good deal of complaint at this work going out of the State.

All About the North. A band of Ku Klux is whipping people in Arkansas.

Twenty thousand men were in line in Chicago at the dedication of the monument to Gen. Logan.

The Naumburg, (Mass.) cotton mills, at Salem, have decided to close for a number of weeks, and 2,000 operatives have been so notified.

English sparrows in droves, not to say hordes, have picked all the grain the wheat stalks in a field outside of Wabash, Ind.

The Naumuck cotton mills of Salem, Mass., will on August 31 shut down for two weeks, thereby throwing over a thousand hands out of employment.

A cloud-burst at Youngstown, O., flooded the town and washed out whatever tracks of the Erie Railroad. It is almost certain that many people were drowned.

Four women and two men were killed by an explosion of cartridges in the factory of the Winchester Arms Company at New Haven, Conn. An overcharge of a machine, it is thought, was the cause.

At Topeka, Kan., A. Hubbard, who was convicted of embezzling \$8,000 as receiver of the Hamilton Printing Company, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, by Judge Hanson.

Representative Mitchell, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill to establish a currency reserve fund for the redemption of United States and Treasury notes of 1890. The fund shall aggregate at the start \$100,000,000, of which no more than \$100,000,000 shall consist of gold, and the remainder of United States and Treasury notes.

Miscellaneous. Armor plate makers decline to furnish the Government the plate desired at \$800 per ton.

The Malloy steamship line has cut rates on freights between Galveston, Texas, and New York.

Money is said to be so abundant in London that it can be loaned without difficulty.

Statistics show that the United States exports of the value of the trade of the Hawaiian Islands.

Increased Canadian duties upon imports have led to extensive smuggling of liquors and the operation of illicit stills.

The London Spectator has some hard things to say about the United States in connection with the passage of the tariff bill.

It is reported that ex-President Cleveland will, in November, be formally tendered the office of president of the University of Virginia.

There is very little change in the miners' strike; the lay as to weighing coal before screened is to be tested and suits are to be brought against operators.

Various sections of England have been visited by terrific thunder storms. In the northwestern part of London floods have occurred stopping railway traffic and much damage has been done.

Floods have also occurred in Essex, Birmingham and Warwickshire.

Forest fires have done much damage in California.

Washington Gossp. The Secretary of War is considering a proposition that has been made to him to establish a military post in Alaska.

It has been decided to send the currency message to Congress as soon as the party leaders in the Senate consider the time opportune.

The President sent a message to Congress just before adjournment recommending the appointment of a currency commission.

The President sent to the Senate before Congress adjourned a number of nominations and the Senate considered several appointments about which there were no contests, including Abial Lathrop to be district attorney for South Carolina, and W. C. Clanton to be secretary at Charlotte, N. C.

DINGLEY'S TARIFF BILL AT HAND

The Senate Passes It By a Vote of 40 to 30, on Time.

QUICKLY SIGNED BY MCKINLEY.

Greatest Enthusiasm Manifested. The President Used Dingley's Pen. The 55th Congress Adjourns.

Washington, July 29th.—(Special.)—The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 4 p. m. Saturday when the Senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill.

The announcement of the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 1 o'clock tonight.

The President's message for a currency commission was received, but the bill creating the commission was not acted upon.

The closing day was prolific of a series of momentous scenes, each of which alone would have been of extraordinary interest. An analysis of the vote shows that the bill was carried by 40 yeas, 37 nays, and 23 abstentions.

But the most interesting scene of the day was that of the signing of the bill by the President.

The negative vote was cast by 28 Democrats and two Populists (Harris and Turner). Mr. Teller, silver Republican, and two Populists (Allen and Butler) were present and did not vote. One Populist (Kyle), and one silver Republican (Petigrew) were absent without leave, while the remaining thirty-seven Republicans, one Democrat (McHenry), one silver Republican (Jones, of Nevada), and one Populist (Sawyer) were present.

The bill was signed by the President at 10 o'clock, and the 55th Congress adjourned at 11 o'clock.

The End in the House. The last session of the House was marked by many interesting events. In addition to the final act of the Speaker in affixing his signature to the Dingley bill, a number of other important measures were passed.

The House recessed until after the Senate had passed the conference report and one minute and thirty seconds after the House recessed the conference report was signed and on its way to the President.

The last step necessary was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4:05 o'clock.

The bill, a beautiful copy of which was presented to the President, was signed at 4:05 o'clock.

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THE HOME OF BILL NYE.

Summer Girl of Mountain Cities in the Land of the Sky.

INCREASED RAILWAY TAXES.

A Lower Rate for Telegrams, 15 Cents for Ten Words.

HERETOFORE IT HAS BEEN 25c.

This Decision Will Undoubtedly Be Applauded by the People of the State.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says the State Railroad Commission at its meeting at Round Knob decided to require the railroads of the State to pay an increased tax, and the telegraph companies to send messages at a reduced rate.

The Commission increased the valuation of railroad property in North Carolina \$8,000,000 over the assessed valuation in 1896, and the railroad companies will therefore be required to pay taxes on a greatly increased return.

In a matter of cheaper telegraph service the commission placed the rate for a message of ten words or less at 15 cents. The rate has heretofore been 25 cents.

The railroad commission is very careful to be just and fair in its decisions. It has made the most painstaking investigation in these subjects and we have no doubt that these two decisions were justified by the findings of the commission, and they will undoubtedly be applauded by the people of the State.

PRITCHARD AND PROSPERITY.

He Sees It in the Dingley Bill for the Industries of the South.

(Special to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.)

Senator Pritchard looks through his political spectacles and sees nothing but prosperity in the Dingley tariff bill. He is satisfied that its provisions will redound to the interest of the Southern people. Here is the way he figures it out.

"Now that the tariff bill is about to be enacted into law," says the Senator, "I am sure that the country will experience a general revival of business in every branch of industry. Unmistakable evidences of prosperity are to be seen on every hand and while I have not succeeded in every instance in securing what I believe to be adequate protection for certain industries of the South, I have not forgotten that the people have in this matter a right to be heard."

From these radiating drive ways which stretch in all directions and penetrate into the very heart of the country, the Senator says that the business part of the city is in the bottom of a high basin scooped out among the mountains and elevated in two by the Swannanoa and French Broad. Here are miles of paved streets, put down, by the way, by the late General Pierce M. B. Young, who secured the contract some years before he accepted his foreign appointment.

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DEBS DISCOURAGED.

Some Miners in Favor of Continuing the Strike and Others Return to Work.