

GIFT TO THE RAILROADS.

Millions of Dollars Voted as a Free Gift by Congress—What is the Mysterious Influence?

Approximately indicate the situation as it is compared with that which existed in 1893. I have here a table, which I have carefully prepared, showing the number employed in each class and the average daily compensation in dollars for the years ending June 30, 1894 and 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Class, 1894, 1893. Rows include General officers, Station agents, Engineers, etc.

I have here another table, showing the pay that these various classes received in 1894. I shall also insert in my remarks.

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A GREAT SPEECH.

George Fred Williams Williams States the Issue.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING. If the Money-Changers Have Entered the Sanctuary of Our Commonwealth, Shall We Hasten to Carry them Out—It is More than a Fight for Silver, it is a Fight for Human Rights—Light Breaking in New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—George Fred Williams, the brilliant young lawyer and former Congressman from Massachusetts, the able exponent of the cause of free silver, gave an interesting lecture last night, under the auspices of the New York Bimetallist Association in Carnegie Hall.

A big hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, notwithstanding the bad weather and the fact that an admission fee was charged. These latter facts show that the people are more intensely interested in the cause than ever.

When Mr. Williams appeared before his audience he was escorted by H. M. McDonald, the president of the New York Bimetallist Association. He received an ovation that could not have been exceeded in heartiness.

His speech was strong and classic. President McDonald told how unfairly the gold standard newspapers had treated the series of lectures given by the New York Bimetallist Association in failing to give them proper notice in spite of this, he said, they were not discouraged.

George Fred Williams spoke for about an hour, and while his subject was "Money and the Commonwealth," he did not attempt to deal in a technical way. Instead, he spoke in an easy conversational tone, only becoming eloquent when he spoke of the unfortunate condition of the masses of the people in this country or when he denounced those who held responsible for it.

BONDHOLDERS AND BANKERS.

The Scheme This Class Works on The People—How Long Shall It Go On?

THEY PLACE THE BURDEN UPON THE WEALTHY PRODUCERS—HOW THE BANKERS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO MAKE FOURTEEN PER CENT ON THE DOLLAR—WILL THE PEOPLE CONTINUE TO BE FOOLED BY THE MONEY SHARKS? FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

If the government can issue bonds and they are sold at a premium, and because they are sold at a premium, the government refuses to issue legal tender paper money on the same basis?

Let us see now. It is so arranged by the National bank law and the bond act that for every one hundred dollars of bonds that are bought, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in legal tender money of the government, they can take it to the Secretary of the Treasury and say to him "we have one hundred thousand dollars and we are allowed to invest this amount in bonds of the United States."

What is the problem with which we have to deal? It is, how shall every man, with his labor, obtain a just share of the fruits of his labor? How shall the man who works for his living in the mines, in the manufacture of various articles, in the preparation of medicine, should be made to cost by a tax \$2.17 a gallon, when without the tax he would be 10 cents a gallon.

The essential thing was to make business men and wage earners understand that under the gold standard the money lender and the creditor and the borrower over the money borrower and the debtor which was bound to work evil.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 24.—Five children of Mrs. Frank F. Fong, 218 S. 10th St., were burned to death last night. Three were cremated and two died a few hours later.

THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Prepared and Introduced to the General Assembly by Senator George H. Battle. An Act to Revise and Improve the Public School System.

Sec. 15. All orders for the payment of teachers' salaries, for building, repairs, school furnishings, for the payment of money for any purpose whatsoever before it shall be a valid order in the hands of the county treasurer, shall be signed first by at least three members of the committee, then by the county superintendent who shall place his name on the order.

Sec. 16. The school committee of each district shall keep a book in which shall be kept an accurate account of all money received by them from the appropriation of the county school fund, and from all other sources whatsoever, and shall also keep an accurate account of all money expended by them for the school and received by the teacher from pay pupils, and the amount expended by the committee of said school for teachers' salaries and all other purposes.

Sec. 17. The county board of education shall meet annually at the court house in the said county on the first Mondays in June, July, September and January, and may sit from day to day until such matters as may properly come before them are adjudicated, and may meet at such other times upon the call of the chairman of the board as may be necessary.

Sec. 18. The county superintendent shall be ex officio the Secretary of the county board of education, and shall see that all moneys belonging to the school fund are properly paid to the teachers and properly applied, and his further duties shall be to examine the books of each teacher on his regular examination days, which shall begin on the second Thursdays in July, September, November and April, every year, and for the examination of teachers at any other time that the board may see fit to require of such applicants a fee of \$1.00, in advance, and all of said fees for examination both at the public and private examinations shall be paid by the county superintendent to the treasurer of the county board of education to go to the general school fund of the county. The place for holding the examination of teachers shall be at the county seat.

Sec. 19. Third grade teachers are hereby abolished, and there shall be no more than one teacher in each school, and the same requirements for the first grade and the second grade as are now required by law.

Sec. 20. The compensation of the county superintendent shall be not less than two dollars per day for each day he shall be actually engaged in the duties pertaining to his office, and he shall be present monthly to the county board of education an item of account with an order of the board certifying that the services therein charged have been in fact rendered, whereupon, if approved by the county board of education, the chairman of the board shall issue a warrant upon the treasury for the payment of the amount due the county superintendent for said services.

HAYANA, VIA KEY WEST.

24.—According to the official advices received here, the insurgents burned the greater part of the village of Hayana, near Havana. The insurgents also attacked the fortifications in the vicinity of Hayana, in the province of Havana. It is claimed that the Spanish were successful, and the insurgents repulsed to a number of encampments.

Advices have been received here to the effect that forty insurgents recently succeeded in detaching a train engine from Havana to Sagua. The engineer and seven of the trainmen were captured. After their capture, the insurgents removed all the clothing from the train employees and then set them free.

An insurgent spy, recently captured near the town of Sagua, made a confession up on a condition of pardon being granted him. He said that the insurgent forces would attack the town the next day. The local garrison was at once reinforced, and when the attack was made, the result from the town were easily repulsed. The spy also betrayed the insurgent committee in the town, and as a result, five persons were arrested upon charges of Spain.

Two thousand refugees from the Province of Matanzas recently called at the headquarters of the government in the town of Matanzas and demanded permission to go out into the country for the purpose of obtaining employment. It is reported here that the insurgents recently captured Jimena on the road from Bayamo to Higuera. Smallpox ravaging Bahia Honda. Hundreds of persons are dying. The refugees are said to be in a pitiful condition. The situation can only be compared to that reported from India.

BRYAN DIVIDES ROYALTIES.

Hon. W. J. Bryan will give one-half of the royalties received from the sale of his books, "The First Battle," to the cause of bimetallism, and has appointed the following persons to whom his duty will be to properly expend the funds reserved for that purpose. The committee is composed of the following persons: Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Senator Charles C. Johnson, of Colorado; Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska; and Hon. A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallist Union.

Mr. Jones will spend his portion in promoting the cause of bimetallism through the Democratic party; Mr. Warner to disburse the moneys received by him through the channels afforded by the National Bimetallist Union; Mr. Taylor will expend his portion for the bimetallist cause through the Republican party, and Mr. Allen will employ his portion in advancing the interest of bimetallism through the Populist party.

Expedition Out to Fleece. TANGIER, March 24.—A body of insurgent tribesmen in Soudan, the southern most province of Morocco, has fallen upon and cut to pieces the Sherifian punitive expedition, recently sent there by the Sultan of Morocco to quell a rebellion. The Sultan's troops were taken in ambush. A fresh force sent out has in turn defeated the rebels. Eighty heads have been sent to the Sultan as a ghastly proof of the victory of his troops. These, with forty-three others, are now exposed at the gates of Morocco. The forty-three are the heads of a band of starving tribesmen, who had attacked Morocco to quell a rebellion. How is the situation in Morocco?



Portrait of George Fred Williams Williams.