State Library

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897. NO. 29

POPULIST PRINCIPLES

Rapid Progress And Spread of the Peoples Party Doctrines—Leading Papers Advocating

THE FUNDAMENTAL PLANKS

Three Cases In Point—The New York Journal for Municipal Ownership—The Chicago Record for Postal Savings Banks—The News and Observer for Initiative and Referendum.

The rapid spread of Populist principles is as remarkable as it is gratifying. This is one of the great points gained by the Peoples Party in supporting Bryan in the last campaign. It gave us an opportunity to reach a new and large audience at once and teach them that something more than bimetallism was necessary to restore prosperity. We have impressed upon the public the fact that the Populist platform contains the fundamental principles of good government. The Populist leaven is working. We could fill the columns of THE CAUCASIAN every week with proofs of this. Papers that were not even for free silver before the nomination of Bryan, are now advocating each week in their editorial columns the great distinctive principles of the Peoples Party. We give three editorials from three such papers below:

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Chicago Record is the only big daily in Chicago that supported Bryan. Now read the following strong editorial advocating Postal Savings Banks:

"Suppose the people who deposited their hard-earned savings in the collapsed Globe Savings Bank had been enabled to deposit their money in a postal savings bank under Federal control. Suppose, instead of placing their earnings in the hands of private individuals who had not the skill or the principle to guard them at every point, they had today the knowledge that, no matter what local disturbance may have tronbled the National government, their savings were absolutely secure, and would be returned to them immediately on the presentation of their proofs that they were depositors. Would those depositors now be fighting for the maintenance of their rights and meekly asking for the return of even part of their deposits?

No. They would be going on just as before; saving their money and depositing it in the coffers of Uncle Sam. They would have the absolute assurance that no matter what mismanagement might occur in a given branch of the system, the government stood security for their deposits, and no agency not sufficiently powerful to destroy the government itself could deprive them of a dollar of their savings.

If the people are to be encouraged to be frugal and contented let them have some sure means of saving their money—some plan by which each depositor can rest assured that no reckless banking methods, no amount of dishonesty and no juggling with trust funds can deprive him of his property. Without some such system the people who would prefer to be saving and thrifty are surely going to be discouraged."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The New York Journal was the only big daily paper in New York that fought the gold standard and supported Bryan. Now see the advanced position which it takes on city ownership of street railways:

"CITY OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

A deputation of Knights of Labor has presented a petition to Mayor Strong that measures should be taken to secure municipal ownership and control of certain city railways, which by their charter may revert to the city under certain conditions. These conditions have so far matured, it seems, as now to constitute an option. Among the special reasons adduced is the plea that the metropolitan street system is rapidly becoming an octopus, which will soon absorb all the tramway lines of the city unless immediate steps are taken to wrest the spoil from their long tentacles.

This is a perfectly proper and reasonable claim, but in the opinion of the Journal it does not go far enough, or lay the axe to the root of the evil. It will be, of course, advantageous to the public interest that the city should own one, two or three railroads, on the principle that a part of a loaf is better than none. But the vital question involved in the outlook is the acquirement of all the roads by the municipality—a result which we believe to be imminent in the not distant future, similarly with the systems of gas and electric lighting. That it lies within the control of the municipality to institute such steps as will lead to this result we believe to be incontrovertible without violating any essential rights of individuals or corporations.

The label of socialism which is attached to all such schemes, like the cry of 'mad dog,' is as baseless as the canine stigma oftentimes is: The city has as much inherent right under our prevailing system to supply the needs of travel and illumination as to furnish its drinking water, or to clean its streets. English governmental methods have never been branded as socialistic, yet many of the principal cities of the United Kingdom have pushed this theory of municipal ownership of tramway to full extent in practice. The results have been so conspicuously satisfactory as to challenge the admiration of all visitors, alike in efficiency of service and cheapness of fares.

The more rapidly the agitation for a similar revolution in American cities is begun the better It is a reform which the times need. So, while the demand of the Knights of Labor does not go far enough, it yet addresses itself to an immediately practical and practicable result, which may inaugurate the larger change."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Raleigh News and Observer, one of the leading Democratic dailies of this State, has also shown great progress. It is not only supporting to a certain extent transportation reform, but it has moved up to another important Populist principle. Read the following editorial:

"Direct Legislative i. e. The Initiative and Referendum seems to be growing at the North. It is not a party question, all three parties in Massachusetts having placed it in their platform and many leading men in all parties having declared for it. In South Dakota, it has been adopted as an amendment to the Constitution and is to be submitted to the voters this fall. In New Jersey it came within two votes of success and in Kansas it passed the House but lacked three votes of the constitutional two-thirds in the Senate. In Nebraska it has been adopted by the Senate.

Whether it is a genuine reform which shall sweep the Union as the Australian ballot has done, or a utopian scheme unsuited to our ideas we can tell after it has been tried elsewhere. It has done well in Switzerland but the cantons are smaller than our States by much. If it will work half the wonders its supporters claim for it, it will win its way in spite of any opposition.

The referendum is the right of a certain number of voters to require any given act of the legislature to be submitted for ratification to the people at the polls. We have something similar to this in the custom of submitting a new Constitution to the people, and also in submitting a legislative act authorizing a town or county to issue bonds to vote of the people thereof. The initiative requires a bill which the legislature fails to pass to be submitted to a popular vote on petition of a certain per cent. of the voters.

In a government whose cornerstone is theoretically at least the will of the people, there is fascination to many in the idea of making it more so in practice by giving the people supervision over their agents in the legislature. The objection is, of course, the doubt as to its practicability. When some other States have adopted it and failed or succeeded we will profit by their experience and adopt it if satisfactory or reject it if it fails."

These newspapers are almost fully on the Peoples Party platform. Now let them get under the Peoples Party banner and they can do effective work for good government.

M'LAURIN SELECTED.

He Will Succeed The Late Senator Earle in The United States Senate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25.—Governor Ellerbee to day stated that tomorrow he would issue a commission to Congressman John L. McLaurin as United States Senate, for South Carolina to succeed the late Senator Earle until the assembling of the State Legislature in January.

John Loundes McLaurin, of Marlboro county, was born at Red Bluff in that county, May 9, 1860. He was educated at the village school of Bennettsville, at Bethel Military Academy, near Warranton Va., at Swathmore College, Pa., at the Carolina Military Institute, and at the University of Virginia.

He studied law at the last named place and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1890 he was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina. He was elected Attorney-General of that State the following year. He was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,171 votes against 2,452 for J. P. Wilson, Republican.

A FARM HAND'S FORTUNE.

He Befriended a Poor, Sick Woman Once and She Has Left Him $73,000

San Francisco Dispatch.]

Mr. William F. Hastings, who has worked as an ordinary farm laborer for years, has just received news from England that he has inherited $73,000 left him by a woman whom he befriended 15 years ago, when she was poor and ill in California. At that time Hastings worked on Mr. D. O. Mills' suburban estate at Millbrae. Miss Carrie Burch was one of the housemaids. She fell ill and Hastings loaned her $200 of his savings.

After her recovery she went away as a nurse to a rich woman, who went to Australia. There Miss Burch married a retired shipmaster named Hall. She repaid Hastings, and he heard no more of her till a few days ago, when he received a letter from a lawyer named Watson, of London, saying that six years ago Mrs. Hall died, bequeathing him all her estate. Since then Watson's American agent has been trying to find Hastings. The lucky man is 35 years old and has never been outside of California. He is waiting for a remittance to go to England.

Baxter Shemwell's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

LEXINGTON, May 27.—The handsome residence of Mr. Baxter Shemwell was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Mrs. Shemwell, with the children and housekeeper, drove out in the morning to the closing exercises of Arnold Academy, and about 1 o'clock, when the fire was first discovered by Mr. Gray, who lives just across the street, there was no one in the house except the cook. The origin of the fire is unknown. All the furniture on the first floor was saved. Estimated loss, $11,000; insurance, $7,000.

Adds 50,000 To It.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 24.—Bank Examiner Caldwell to-day found a further shortage of $50,000 in the wrecked State National Bank. Caldwell says that more such shortages may be found when other bank accounts are checked up.

THE CASE STATED.

A Letter From Chairman Butler to Hon. Frank Burkett—The Whole THING IN A NUT-SHELL.

No Objection to a Conference Except That It Should Not be Called to Take Action In The Name of The Whole Party—What It Should and Should Not Do—How to Build up The Peoples Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1897.

HON. FRANK BURKETT,
Okolona, Miss.

Dear Sir: Your letter received. I regret that you feel that I misrepresented the position of your Memphis committee when I stated that you desired me, as National Chairman, to have the National committee of the party to take action as to whether or not a conference should be held at this time. But I think that you are mistaken. You call my attention to the following extract from the communication of your committee to me: "A committee appointed, etc., to make a request for a meeting of the National committee of the Peoples Party for the purpose of determining the future policy of the party or the desirability of calling an early conference of regularly elected delegates, do hereby respectfully request you to issue a call for such meeting of the National committee at a date not later than May 1st, 1897." My official communication to the members of the National committee certainly submitted all of these questions for their consideration and decision. I certainly did not wish to take the responsibility of putting the members of the National committee to the expense of time and money necessary for holding a meeting unless it was their desire to meet after knowing the purpose for which they would be called, and the questions upon which they would be expected to take action, after meeting. The question of a committee meeting and a conference were both submitted to the committee at the same time. The one hundred and eight letters which I have received in reply from members of the National committee show that they thoroughly understand the proposition. Nearly every one of them expresses his opinion about having either the committee or a national conference to attempt to outline a policy for the party at this time. Eighty-three of these answers were opposed to the propositions made by your committee. It is true that I stated my opinion to the members of the committee, for I am always ready and willing to give my reasons for any position that I take, and certainly these reasons were put thoroughly to test by being thus submitted to each member of the committee.

You say that if the matter had been fairly presented to the committee that you would have abided by the decision of the committee. You certainly know that a large majority of the committee is opposed to a conference; and with this knowledge before you you took part with Mr. Coxey who is not a member of our party, and with others in usurping the powers of the National committee, and in calling a conference in the name of the party. You attempted to poll the National committee on your own account, and out of a committee of one hundred and fifty members you got only twenty-eight replies favorable to a conference, according to your own confession. If a majority of the committee had been in favor of a meeting being held for the purposes you name, they would have so declared in their replies. But they are opposed to a committee meeting as well as to a conference, and so declare. Each member of the committee understands the situation in his section better than you or I; and, besides, each member certainly understands the merits and demerits of the propositions which you submitted as well as you or I. I submitted this matter to the committee in the regular way provided by the plan of organization of the party, and I certainly cannot feel that there was any impropriety in submitttng my views on the matter for the criticism of the committee. A large majority of those answering, and a large majority of the whole committee in their answers decided:

First, against calling a meeting of the National committee, They give their reasons after knowing for what purposes it was proposed to call them together;

Second, they decided that it was not necessary or advisable to hold a general conference of the party at this time.

That this is the distinct and deliberate judgment and decision of an overwhelming majority of the committee is clear. Therefore, you should show your devotion to the party and its principles by abiding by this verdict of the official organization of the party.

In another part of your letter you seem to take the position that Populists are under no obligations to observe the decision of the official organization of the party on such matters. In justifying your action in assuming the power (in defiance of the judgment and decision of the National Committee) to call a conference in the name of the party, you say: "If such a decision be a precedent, then Populists could not assemble in their schoolhouses and consult and interchange opinions without the permission of the county chairman and the local committeemen." I submit that this is not a parallel but is entirely different from the kind of meeting that you have called. Certainly any number of citizens in any party have a right to meet for consultation and conference at any time or place that they desire, but they have no right to call a conference or convention in the name of their party organization, and especially when they do it in disregard and defiance of the regularly constituted official organization of the party. If a few citizens in a certain township should request the county committee of the party in any county to call a conference and the committee should decide that such a course was not necessary or not wise or not for the best interests of the party, then how could any true Populist in that county, who believed in maintaining the organization of the party sustain or approve of the action of these citizens if they should proceed to call a conference in the name of the whole party of the county and attempt to lay out a policy for the future or to take any other action in the name of the party? Would it be reasonable to suppose that a meeting so called would be a representative meeting? It would not be even representative of the Populists of the township if there was any difference of opinion, much less of the Populists of the county, and therefore, such action, instead of being binding would create fresh friction and dissension. Surely their action would be looked upon as a revolt against the organization, and surely their action could not be claimed to be taken in the interest of party unity and party harmony.

If you wish simply to hold a conference for consultation, and exchange of opinion among yourselves, then there can be no objection to that, and those who desire to attend may be benefitted thereby; but let me urge you not to assume to speak for those who do not see fit to take part, nor attempt to take any action in the name of the party organization, lest you stir up fresh friction and do that which is most desired by the monopolies and gold trust.

In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Coxey, a member of your committee, has already announced publicly through his paper that he has withdrawn from the Peoples Party. He published a call for a conference at St. Louis sometime last winter for the purpose of organizing a new party with a different platform. Failing in that he went to Memphis, and, as I have understood, was one of the leading spirits there in favor of this movement for a conference, independent of the party organization. If I am to judge from his paper, and some other newspapers that seem to agree with him, they claim that your committee was appointed for the purpose of calling a conference if the National Committee should decide that it was wisest not to call such a conference. I also gather from his paper that he favors the organization of a new party and the appointment of a National Committee for that party at the conference which you have called. It is evident that he wants an organization standing for his special pet schemes and theories, which are not a part of our platform. I trust that you are not a party to this Coxey plan, but feel it my duty to call your attention to the fact that you are associated with him in this matter of a conference, though his purpose may be one thing and your purpose may be another.

Again in your letter you say: "Under present circumstances, no old party voter will abandon his organization and come to ours for he would not know what ticket he will be called upon to vote when election day comes."

The record of the Peoples Party in the last campaign is the highest possible guarantee to every old party voter that if he should join our organization that he would never be called upon, even under the most trying circumstances to ever vote, either directly or indirectly in the interest of the gold syndicate and the allied monopolies. Certainly this is the assurance that will appeal most strongly to the best element of both of the old parties, and certainly a man who would be kept from our party on account of this assurance is so wanting in manhood and patriotism as to be incapable of becoming a Populist. A very large per cent of the rank and file of the two old parties are as patriotic as any of those who have already left the old parties and joined the Peoples Party; but we must remember that as long as a man stays in one of the old parties that he has no prejudice in favor of or love for the Peoples Party as a party. All of the prejudice and party love that is in this nature tends to tie him to his old party of a life time. If he ever severs his party ties it will be on account of his devotion to what he considers the original principles of his party and his desire for the restoration of the prosperity which has been so long promised and so long delayed. But even then he will not, as a rule, sever his party ties and associations of a life time unless there is some other political organization which has proven its sincerety and devotion to the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, and shown that it could be trusted to put the welfare of the country above mere partisan ends. This our party has proven when put to the severest test by which any party was ever measured. Therefore we should use with pride the unparalleled devotion to principle, the unquestioned proof of sincerity and patriotism shown by our party in the last campaign, as the strongest and most effective appeal that can possibly be made to every disgusted patriot in the old parties. In short we are in a position to appeal to every patriotic voter to join our ranks with the unquestioned assurance that his vote and the whole strength of the organization will always and under all circumstances be used to break the greedy and villianous clutches of Shylock and his allied monopolies from the throat of the American people, redeem a betrayed Republic, and re-establish the principles of true Democracy and true Republicanism in our government.

I trust that none of those who favor a conference desire to apologize for this proud and enviable record of the party or to commit it to a different course.

Yours truly,
MARION BUTLER.

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand, there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks and months. Keep this remedy in your house.

PEOPLES PARTY PRESS ON THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE

Reform Press on the Proposed Conference Unauthorized and Rebellious

Farmers Tribune.]

Some of the Coxeyite papers are calling for their readers to vote on the question as to whether or not the Memphis meeting shall be held. Why go through that farce when the meeting has already been called by the self constituted bosses?

No, we shall not call for an expression, pro or con, of the views of our readers on the rump Nashville conference. The whole thing is uncalled for, unauthorized, rebellious and disturbing and the game is not worth the powder. If a few malcontents want to play at an effort to rule or ruin something, let them go but we shall not waste space by saying much about it.

What "Cyclone" Davis Says.

Alliance Vindicator, Sulphur Spings Tex.]

Butler gave official notice to Bryan in January that he nor any other would ever get the Populist support again when they were inside of the old parties. This taken with the fact that every member of our party in Congress signed an address to the public as Populists and taken with the further fact that they put up and voted for their own candidate for Speaker and demanded of Speaker Reed that they be recognized as a distinct party in shaping committees, shows to my mind that numbers are doing faithful work for our party and whatever may have been the difference among our people in the past there should be none now. All should get to work, quit bickering over past matters and line up, join the clubs and get ready for the next year's fray. Do like Oregon, each State lay out a plan and get to work. There is no bitterness in the Oregon resolutions yet they show clearly that the Populist Party of that State is not allied with nor mixed with any party, but proposes to run its own officers. We hope every State will do the same thing.

It Can Do No Good.

People's Advocate, Nashville, Ark.]

While we have no objections to a conference such as is advertised to take place at Nashville, Tennessee, by the so-called middle-of-the-road Populists, yet we do not believe that it will amount to any good to the party as a whole. Any conclusion they may reach, however, will only represent a part of the party. Again, if it is intended for a Populist convention the National Committee has alone the right to call the convention. It is too soon to formulate any plans for the future other than the platform of the party indicates. For us as a party to say at this time what we will do and what we will not do would be supreme folly. No man can foresee what issues will come up within the next two or three years to demand attention. So far as the indications now point there is but one thing for us to do and that is to go right ahead advocating Populist doctrine. We would favor an early nominating convention and, if possible, a harmonious concert of action by all the reform forces of the United States.

Chairman Butler Acts on the Direction of The National Committee.

[Peoples Demands La.]

The reason for not wanting a National convention of Populists called now is, in the first place: The chairman asked the opinion of the national committee and the Populist Senators and Congressmen and they were against it, and he therefore wisely refused to call it. Now a convention assembled in the face of this, at the instigation of men who through their journals call Mr. Butler a traitor, and a boodler can be for no good purpose. If we of Louisana meet with them we are recognizing them, therefore if you say there is nothing to be done, in the name of common sense why elect delegates? Without entering into discussion of the propriety of the endorsement given the name and cause of W. J. Bryan in the late campaign, —we say it is our belief that the Poplist Party would almost have been annihilated if it had fought Bryan; but that is passed and Mr. Butler can only do the bidding of his people. You can't do anything now in a convention except which may not be changed later.

We are now studying politics, the new administration is not in operation yet and the wisdom born of experience has not been earned by the people yet. We say that the time is very inopportune, and certainly no good can come of a move brought about by a bolting minority faction who are filling their writing with venom and malicious charges against the leaders of the Populist Party. The Populist Party can't win with such extremist as Vandervoort, Coxey, etc. Thousands of honest Democrats and Republicans are bound to their parties by hope that is almost snapping asunder—quiet, the situation is critical and the break up is coming, when good men are bound to see that reform in either old party is impossible. Now is the time to make capital of the unselfishness and patriotism shown by our party in the last campaign. Don't hold any secession meetings and apologize for what we should use to bring in recruits.

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be no little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Receiver For Cotton Mills.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 27.—The mills of the Swift Creek Cotton Manufacturing Company, in Chesterfield county, about two miles from Petersburg, have been placed in the hands of W. Brydon Tennant, of Richmond, as receiver. The company took this action, it is said by reason of suits having been brought against it. Some of the officials of the company have gone to New York to make arrangements for keeping the mills in operation. These mil's give employment to about 200 operatives.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Reed Reverses Himself in the Interest of His Monopoly Dictators and Bosses.

THE GREAT SUGAR TRUST.

How Its Magnates Insult the Senate and Keep out of Prison—The Contemptible Toadying of the Courts—Tillman Demands Another Investigation—A Little Story of the Durham Public Building Bill.

Special to the Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31st, 1897.—The Senate has given the whole week to the consideration of the tariff bill. About the usual progress in the consideration of the bill has been made. The House has not been in session except to adjourn for three days at a time.

Speaker Reed, however, was put in a very awkward position at the last meeting of the House on Thursday. He was forced to reverse himself to prevent the consideration of the Cuban resolution. Mr. Lewis, a representative from the State of Washington, offered a resolution requiring the House to take up and consider the Morgan Cuban resolution, and made the point that under the rules and practice of the House and other parliamentary bodies that such a resolution was a privileged question. He quoted the rules of the House to show that all questions relating to the government's foreign policy were privileged. He also quoted numerous precedents in the English parliament and in our own Congress to sustain his position, and then drove the nail home by quoting Speaker Reed against Speaker Reed.

In the fifty-second Congress, while Mr. Crisp was Speaker, Mr. Dingley offered a resolution concerning the relations of the United States to the Hawaiian Republic, just formed, after the disposing of Queen Lil. Mr. Dingley claimed that his resolution was privileged and was entitled to immediate consideration, without being referred. Mr. Reed made a speech sustaining the position of Mr. Dingley. All of this was quoted by Representative Lewis, yet Speaker Reed, with stolid indifference, cooly reversed his position and ruled that the resolution was out of order. The general verdict is that Reed has been put in a hole, and that he cannot justify the reversal of his position. The same influences that controlled Cleveland in the Cuban matter seems to be controlling McKinley and Reed. It is generally understood that it is the Sugar trust and the Rothschilds, who are the holders of Spanish bonds, who have dictated the cruel, inhuman, and un-American position of this government in its relations toward Cuba. A day of reckoning is coming.

SUGAR KING HAVEMYER.

For weeks the newspapers have been full of ugly charges to the effect that the Sugar Schedule in the pending tariff bill was dictated by the Sugar Trust, and that it would result in putting from ten to fifteen million dollars per year, extra profit, into the coffers of that gigantic trust. In the meantime Mr. Havemyer, the millionaire President of the Trust, has been on trial for refusing to answer questions put to him by the Senate investigating committee, appointed to investigate charges of corrupt influence being used to secure the sugar schedule in the Wilson Democratic tariff bill; but the court found a way to keep the millionaire sugar king out of prison by deciding that the Senate had no right to ask such questions as Mr. Havemyer refused to answer. In short, the court found a technicality to keep the rich offender out of prison. Let it be remembered that the question which Mr. Havemyer refused to answer was an inquiry as to how much his trust had contributed to campaign funds or used in any other way to influence the action of Congress. The chief purpose of the investigation was to get this information. If the Senate has no right to ask such questions, then it has no right to investigate anybody or anything. Yet Havemyer goes free while the American people must continue to pay a fifteen million dollar tribute to a most insolent and oppressive trust. The majority of the American people believe there was something rotten in the Wilson bill, and something still more rotten in the present Dingley bill.

TILLMAN DEMANDS ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Senator Tillman has offered a resolution, based on the above conditions, calling for the appointment of a committee to re-investigate the sugar scandal in the Wilson bill and the charges of corruption in connection with the present bill. The South Carolina Senator boldly stated that there were reasons to believe that corrupt influences secured the sugar schedule in the tariff bill passed by his party as well as in the sugar schedule now proposed. That while he regretted to believe that his party had been under the influence of the sugar trust, yet it was in the interest of good government that the truth should be known and that every offender, whether Democratic or Republican, should be brought to the bar of justice. The speech was a strong and severe arraignment and created no little sensation. It is very probable that the investigation will be ordered.

PROTECTION FOR THE WHEAT AND COTTON FARMER.

Senator Cannon has introduced an amendment to the present tariff bill providing for an expert bounty of ten cents on every bushel of wheat exported from the United States and one cent on every pound of cotton exported. The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to materially raise the price of both wheat and cotton. It will mean a protection to the farmer, just as the import duty on shoes means a protection to the shoe manufacturer. Mr. Cannon took the position in offering his amendment that the American farmer suffered as much from foreign competition as did the manufacturing concerns of America. He said, however, that the true way to give relief to the American farmer was by a proper financial system; but since there was no hope of getting this from the Republican party, then the Republicans should carry their own principle of protection to its logical conclusion and protect the American farmer by giving him an expert bounty. If the Democrats support this amendment it will very probably be adopted. It is understood that Senator Tillman and Senator Butler and others will make speeches in favor of the amendment.

A PUBLIC BUILDING FOR DURHAM.

At the last session of Congress Senator Butler secured a favorable report on his bill to appropriate one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a public building at Durham, N. C., and succeeded in passing the bill through the Senate, but it failed to pass the House. At the beginning of this session he re-introduced his bill, and has just received another favorable report from the Committee on public Buildings and Grounds. If there was any hope for securing consideration of this bill in the House at the present session he would at once push it to a vote in the Senate, but inasmuch as Speaker Reed refuses to consider general legislation in the House, the bill will probably not be pressed until the regular session in December.

SILVER ABOVE OTHER SUBJECTS.

Senator Cannon's Amendment to The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Senator Cannon, of Utah, to day offered the following as an amendment to the tariff bill:

"And from and after sixty days from the passage of this act there shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to any exporter of wheat or wheat flour, rye or rye flour, corn, ground or unground, cotton, hops or tobacco, produced wholly in the United States and exported by sea from any port in the United States to any port of another country, the following export bounty, by way of an equalization to agriculture of the benefits of this act to encourage the industries of the United States, to wit:

"Ten cents per bushel on wheat, 50 cents per barrel on wheat flour, 10 cents per bushel on rye, 50 cents per barrel on rye flour, 5 cents per bushel on corn, 10 cents per bushel on corn ground, 1 cent per pound on cotton, 2 cents per pound on hops, 2 cents per pound on tobacco.

"And all payments of bounty under this act shall be made upon negotiable vouchers, issued by the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance, upon presentation at the Treasury or sub-Treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with making and enforcing such regulations as may be necessary for the full protection of the exporters and of the government according to the true intent and meaning of this law."

This amendment is the result of a conference of the silver Republicans, Populists and some Democrats, and may be said to represent the sentiments of the element in the Senate which puts silver above all other subjects of legislation.

IS HE A POPULIST?

The Boston Traveller Asks The Question and Gives a Personal Description of Senator Butler.

Boston Traveller.]

Senator Butler came to this city last evening for a brief visit. He will be tendered a reception to morrow evening by the State Populist committee and silver people at the Populistic headquarters in Park Square.

There was a delegation of newspaper men and prominent Populists to greet Senator Butler when he arrived at the Thorndike, accompanied by Mr. George F. Washburn.

According to the popular idea, or the comic papers, a Populist is a man of wild demeanor, unkempt hair, ill fitting, old-fashioned clothes and with a mind capable of only one idea—free silver. If this is true then Senator Butler is not a Populist. But if a Populist means a man who has the people's interests at heart, broad-minded, with cold common sense the predominating factor, a scholar and a gentleman withal, then Senator Butler is truly one.

He is by no means the typical Southerner; there is no touch of the fire-eater about him, he is cool and deliberate although, no doubt, he could wake up his hearers once in a while with as fervid eloquence as ever blazed from Bryan's lips. He is a young man, striking, imposing young man, with a magnificent head, covered by a mass of dark brown hair, trimmed in true Southern style, and with a full beard, which does not, however, disguise his firm looking mouth, and a chin which denotes an indomitable will. His dress was plain.

The newspaper men asked questions; the Senator answered them. He said that it was his first visit to Boston. And then politics, tariff, protection and the financial question were struggled with gamely.

[Then follows a two column interview; the chief points of which were covered in the article published last week from the Donohoe Magazine—MAN'G. ED.]

Earthquake in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 27.—A slight earthquake shock was felt throughout the State to-night. Buildings trembled perceptibly. At Bellow's Falls and Burlington the jar was felt twice. The earthquake was more violent north of here being felt distinctly at Plattsburg and at Montreal. It extended as far South as Fort Edward, N. Y. No damage was done.

Three Men Seriously Injured.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 27.—N. H. Garthright, A. G. Moss, and L. J. Arnold, who were engaged in putting a slate roof upon a two-story frame building this morning, were thrown from the eaves to the ground, a distance of over twenty-two feet, and so seriously injured that two of them may not recover.

Nine Killed in a Collision in Idaho.

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 27.—A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train occurred at American Falls, 25 miles west of here, at 4.30 o'clock, causing the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die. The westbound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight coming east ran away on the hill, and, running 50 miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train which was backing up in front of the station.

In Truth.

"'Tis hard for youens to sleep in camp;
'Tis hard for youens to fight;
'Tis hard for youens thro' snow to tramp;
In snow to sleep at night.
But harder for weans from youens to part,
Since youens have stolen weans heart."

INDUSTRIAL S. A. L. AGENTS.

They Hold an Interesting Meeting in Their Company's Mammoth Car.

DETAILS OF WORK GIVEN.

How The Towns Along The Line Are Improved by Co-Operation—An Object Lesson—The Centennial and Its Attractions

Upon invitation of Col. Jno. T. Patrick Chief Industrial agent of the S. A. L. the writer was present at the meeting of the Industrial agents of the line held at the Exposition grounds at Nashville, Tenn., on May 21st. The convention was held in the monster S. A. L. car erected on the Exposition grounds and over one hundred agents were in attendance. Col. Patrick opened the meeting and explained the methods and meaning of the association. He said that it was simply an array of industrial talent in a mental as well as physical capacity which worked in harmony for the purpose of building up and improving the towns along the line of the S. A. L. in particular, but, Col. Patrick said, the association did not confine itself altogether to the territory traversed by that line, but extended its influence and usefulness whenever it could and was always willing to help any portion of the South.

Col. Patrick unfolded in detail the plan of work as followed by the Industrial Agents of the road and showed that the details were most complete. There are societies of ladies in each town whose duty it is to look after the improvement of the place artistically, while the men manage the industrial and practical part of the improvements. So thorough seem the plans of the association, those who heard them imagined that the country along the S. A. L. would in the course of time be a perfect paradise.

The road presents a banner each year to the agent doing the best work. Dr. Frank Bright, of Ellenboro, N. C., carried off the honor last year and at this meeting received substantial evidence of that fact by being presented with the banner.

In the afternoon the meeting was devoted entirely to the reading of the reports of the agents at the close of which the Secretary of the organization, Mr. George Allen, of Raleigh, summarized the association and its work as follows:

"This meeting of such a large number of intelligent men, assembled in the midst of such surroundings as this Centennial Exposition, brings up the value of individual and co-operative work. The Centennial exhibit could not have been created without co-operative effort, and the co-operation could not have been obtained, if there had not been individual work. The idea of this grand exhibit was developed by a few men, who by faithful work, interested all the citizens of Nashville, and the result was the splendid exhibit which we now enjoy.

"In the same way, we find that this large meeting, reporting such grand results, had a small beginning in the work of Col. John T. Patrick, at the instance of the Seaboard Airline Railroad. He faithfully developed the idea and plan, and to-day we find that not only one hundred men are working to carry it out, but they have in turn influenced one thousand persons to assist them in aiding to the improvement and prosperity of the country through which this road operates."

He also stated that at the Charlotte meeting two months ago the value of the work accomplished was placed at $100,000, and that it now amounted to $200,000, with a prospect of reaching in the near future half a million dollars.

At the close of the business of the afternoon, by a rising vote, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Col. John T. Patrick for his efficient work as head of this department. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Road and the Seaboard Airline were thanked for courtesies extended. The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment of the meeting the agents and invited friends took in the sights of the Centennial Exposition. Those who visited the Atlanta Exposition say, that this exposition far surpasses it. The buildings are many and of fine architectural beauty. The displays embraces products, manufacture, art, machinery, and many other things of interest and instruction. The amusement features are varied and all placed in one part of the grounds and known as Vanity Fair.

The trip can be made most pleasantly from Raleigh and tributary points over the S. A. L. to Atlanta and thence over N. C. & St. L. via Chattanooga to Nashville, passing through a rich and fertile country and also through some fine mountain scenery.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY

Observed With Usual Ceremony at London—President McKinley Sends Congratulations.

LONDON, May 24.—The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was observed today with the usual artillery salutes, the ringing of church bells, and reviews at the different naval and military stations.

The London celebration will take place on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President this morning sent a cable message to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on the celebration of her 79th birthday. The message was as follows:

To the Ambassador of the United States, London: The President desires you to convey to the Queen his sincere congratulations and those of the American people upon the celebration of her 79th birthday.

SHERMAN.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.