

SENATOR CHANDLER

WRITES A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT UPON THE OUTLOOK.

IN ANSWER TO HIS OPPONENTS.

Washington, Dec. 28.—It will be through the influence of his friends in the Senate, and his friends in the Silver Question.

It is now clearly apparent that I am not re-elected my defeat will be a result of my opposition to the tariff and the currency.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER

With these words Senator Chandler closes a lengthy pamphlet, which he is circulating in New Hampshire, in answer to charges that he is having a hard fight for reelection.

For many years Mr. Chandler has been the inveterate foe of the railroads in New Hampshire. More than twenty-five years ago, to quote his own language, he began to oppose the system of free passes, not knowing why 400,000 people of the State should pay their fares and 3,000 ride free.

He has fought for an independent system of railroads in New Hampshire, instead of having the State form a part of a larger system mainly existing outside of State boundaries.

It has been a losing fight. Chandler tells his struggles and acknowledges his defeat in his own characteristic way.

As to the railroads of the country outside of New Hampshire, he says, "I have entertained the same views and pursued the same course of action; always struggling against vast illegal combinations and the addition of railroad competition.

Whenever consolidation has made headway, I have tried to secure sufficient governmental regulation and control. All these things in State and nation have been done by me solely in devotion to duty, unselfishly, I trust, and certainly without any base or improper motive whatsoever.

It must be admitted that my efforts have not been very fruitful in either the State or the national field. The New Hampshire system of railroads is gone. Consolidation has come; competition is extinguished; the power of the railroad commission to control rates in advance has gone; stock has been watered by many millions of dollars; the State received nothing for the rights in the Concord Railroad; free passes are universal and have been expressly legalized; and the railroad is the all-controlling political power in the State."

POSITION ON THE SILVER QUESTION. Mr. Chandler's answer to the charge that he has been persistent in his efforts to secure the re-establishment of silver as standard money through an international agreement has already been given in brief in a special dispatch to The Post, so that it need not be repeated, except to add that he says his position has been misrepresented by his accusers. He points out that there is a great difference between Republican bimetalism and Democratic silver monometalism, and then says:

"My personal conviction as to the importance in connection with a real standard of the single gold standard of an assertion of the desirability of the remonetization of silver through the action of the nations, in the face of an approaching national convention and a Presidential election, I could not satisfy by voting for the single gold standard while only saying that we would not preclude international bimetalism. It was a difficult question for each of the half a dozen Republican Senators who had been the most ardent and radical bimetalists to decide for himself. I honor and respect those who were satisfied with saying that we did not preclude the accomplishment of bimetalism and did not insist that we should say that we still desired it. But I could not concur with them. Senator Alrich, in the abundance of his friendship and the kindest manner, before the last

vote was taken on the conference report, urged me to vote for its adoption. I told him that I had thought over the question many hours; that I was conscious my persistence might lose me my reelection to the Senate, but that I could not change, conscientiously with my views of political and public duty.

"It is due to truth frankly to say that those views have not since changed. The recent vast output of gold from the mines, increasing the stocks of metallic money and allowing abundant issues therefrom of paper money; the magnificent balance of trade in favor of the United States; the unparalleled prosperity of the country; the unoppressive attitude of the Democratic party and the extreme utterances of Mr. Bryan, have given to Mr. McKinley an easy victory. I am over-whelmed by political power to be used to obstruct Republicans, however few they may be, who still believe that it is desirable that the nations of the world should agree upon some fixed ratio between gold, the money of the most enlightened nations, and silver, the money of India and China."

FAVORED THE WAR WITH SPAIN. Senator Chandler glories in, instead of denying, the fact that he favored a war with Spain as the only means by which Cuba could be freed from Spanish control. "It is true," he says, "that I earnestly labored for an immediate declaration of war. I believed it to be the inherent duty of the Anglo-Saxon race in the United States to terminate the wicked colonial rule of Spain in Cuba. I had impatiently waited fifty-three years for an opportunity personally to do something in performance of this imperative obligation."

Then he quotes a prophecy made by him in 1838 as to the outcome of such a war, and says that in view of the glorious realization of this prophecy, if the Republicans of New Hampshire deem his attitude a sufficient reason for condemning him, "I shall be proud of any penalty which, for this reason, may be inflicted upon me."

THE UNPARALLELED CENTURY. Christmas Success. One hundred years ago! What a remarkable story the panorama of the closing century reveals! In 1800, our country was a plucky, dog-eating, healthy, vigorous, ardent in hope, high in resolve. Our total population was only 3,500,000.

Germany and Britain each had four times our number, Spain twice as many, and even little Portugal had as big a family of sons and daughters as Uncle Sam. West of the Mississippi, all was wilderness.

Our population was only 3,500,000, while it now costs annually \$88,100,413 to defray the expenses of the government of Greater New York. Washington was then a new settlement, with only a few thousand population, and has been only lately made the capital. The total wealth of the country was roundly estimated at \$200,000,000, or a very little less than forty dollars per capita.

CHEAPEST RAILWAY FARES. The cheapest railroad fare, next to a "pass," is the emigrant fare from European Russia to Siberia in the eastern districts of Siberia. The Russian railroads have issued tickets, good for a family of any size, from any part of European Russia to Tobolsk, at two rubles a head. From Tobolsk to the coast as far as Vladivostok or Port Arthur the price is four and a half rubles. Hence, for not quite seven rubles, or about \$3.50, a whole family can travel about 4,000 miles. This arrangement has been used upon the personal suggestion of the czar, who expects great results from the extraordinary inducement. Moreover, he hopes by this scheme to divert the stream of emigrants from the United States and to utilize these forces for his own empire.

MINISTER SELLS WHISKY. The Asheville Gazette says that T. J. Friebe, a practicing physician, minister of the gospel, lawyer, justice of the peace, and in '91 the nominee of the Democratic party for the legislature in Madison county, has been found guilty in the Federal court on a charge of having sold whiskey without license. It was done in the regulation way. The "moonshine" would be left on the side of the hill and the man who wanted the whiskey would get the jug and leave the money in its place. The sentence was imprisonment for three months and \$200 and costs.

SHE LASOED A WOLF FOR TEDDY. Oklahoma City Dispatch. Agnes Terrell, said to be the original of Bossy Brander, in Hoyt's "Texas Story," has sent a wolf hide, stuffed by herself, to Governor Theodore Roosevelt as a gift. The skin belonged to an animal which she lasoed some time ago while out with her sister. She is a daughter of Colonel Zach Mulhall, cattle king of Oklahoma, and general live stock agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

MACHINES DISPLACE FARM HANDS. In England during the past few years, it is claimed, 150,000 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,600 men for one year.

A conservative estimate places the grape crop in Chautauque county, New York, at 7,000 cars, against 6,000 cars last year.

PAPER FROM COTTON SEED HULLS.

Twenty Manufacturing Plants to be Erected in the Cotton Belt.

Atlanta, Nov. 24.—The Journal says that plans have been contemplated here for the erection of ten plants for the manufacture of cotton seed hulls into paper of different grades. Robert Thomas, of New York, at present in this city, says that the scheme is being backed by the National Saw Company, with \$5,000,000 capital, and that work will be begun in putting up the plants in about 80 days.

He says he is also backed by the Standard Oil Company. It is the intention to have the factories well scattered throughout the cotton belt and they will extend from Texas to North Carolina. The plants will run with a capacity of from 125 to 200 tons each month.

Will They Violate Their Promises Against Hickory Times-Mercury.

Will the next Legislature give to the taxpayers of the State free speech, free ballot and fair count? The Democrats have promised it. The best men of all parties demand it. They promised to do so in the campaign of '98, and violated their promise. Now, then, there will be a revolution in North Carolina politics.

In that case Congress will be excusable in protecting American citizens in their rights. Why not protect them in the States of the union as well as in foreign countries? A wicked colonial rule of Spain in Cuba is unworthy the confidence of the people.

TURKEY WON'T RECOGNIZE OUR CONSUL. Constantinople, Nov. 24.—The Porte has definitely rejected the request for an exequatur for a United States consul at Harpoot. This refusal is regarded by the United States legation as a direct violation of treaty rights; and consequently, despite the refusal, Dr. Thomas H. Horton, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago, to establish a consulate at Harpoot, has been directed to proceed to his post.

THE EXPECTED VISIT OF THE BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY TO SMYRNA IS BELIEVED TO RELATE QUITE AS MUCH TO THIS MATTER AS TO THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

Had Affairs Taken Place in a Winston Bar Room. Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 22.—Messrs. H. Clark Brown and Arthur Penn, white men, members of prominent families of Martinsville, Va., got into a shooting scrape with a negro named Will Hunt in a bar room here this morning. All of them had pistols and they had unloaded them when the firing ceased.

As a result of the trouble, Penn carries three balls—two in the left leg and one in the right wrist. He is in the hospital. It is thought the negro was shot, but he made his escape. He is a dangerous character.

ACCUSED OF RIFLING BANK LETTERS. Winston, N. C., Nov. 24.—Post-office inspectors today arrested W. O. Itceck, nineteen years old, at Crutchfield, this county, on the charge of rifling five registered letters sent to a Winston bank. The young man has been assistant to his grandfather in the post-office at Crutchfield. He was taken before a United States commissioner at Wilkesboro and gave \$1,000 bail for a hearing. His father and grandfather are his bondsmen.

STREET CAR LINE TIED UP. Key West, Fla., Nov. 23.—The entire street railway system of Key West is completely and indefinitely tied up by the strike. All of the cars have been run to the sheds and locked up. The cigar workers have, in meeting, officially endorsed the action of striking motormen and conductors and will give them financial aid. The company threatens to withdraw from the city, it is alleged, and all negotiations thus far to bring about a settlement have been futile.

NINE HUNDRED MEN LOCKED OUT. Chicago, Nov. 24.—Labor troubles that have been smoldering for some time at the Plano Harvester Manufacturing Company's plant at West Pullman culminated yesterday in a lockout of 900 workmen. Notices had been posted announcing a suspension of work for an indefinite period. The plant was shut down last July, but work was resumed again the day after election.

FRANCE VOTES \$7,000,000. Paris, Nov. 23.—The Government will ask the Chamber to vote a credit of \$7,000,000 to cover this year's deficiency. Of this 680,000 francs will be spent to cover the cost of the recent banquet to the Mayors of France as the exposition authorities refused to pay for it. The rest will go to pay for Chinese and Algerian expeditions.

MONITOR RENAMED NEVADA. Washington, Nov. 22.—Monitor No. 8, formerly known as the Connecticut, built at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, has been renamed the Nevada, in honor of the great silver State.

"NIGGER BABY AND NINE BEASTS," a new book by a new author, issued by a new publishing concern, sweeps fresh as a wind from the West through the whirl of holiday leaves.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

BOERS MAKE THE BRITISHERS HUSTLE FOR THEIR LIVES.

PRESIDENT KRUGER IN EUROPE.

General Botha Compelled the British Cavalry General French to retreat in Disorder—South American Rebellion Crushed.

The South African war reports show considerable activity on the part of the Boers, and a gradual relinquishing of British authority in the Transvaal Republic. Early last week Lord Roberts was thrown from his horse and received severe injuries which may prevent him from taking active command in the field for some time.

An outpost held by the British near Batmalor was surprised by the Boers, and six British soldiers were killed, five wounded, and one officer and thirty men made prisoners.

A report from Masere, Basutoland, Nov. 22, states that President Steyn and General De Wet with 1,000 men traversed the British lines near Alexandria and attacked a British position, subsequently retiring to the Orange Free State.

A London special, Nov. 24, says: "The Star, commenting to-day on the report that General Botha, with his command, is close to De Wet, regards the news as most disquieting, and says: "We have heard many strange and unverified stories, but one thing we know, that French was pursued all the way from Middleburg to Standerfontein and got through the terrible neck of the mountains only by the skin of his teeth."

Proceeding, The Star suggests that General Botha pursue the British, General De Wet, and that thus Bloemfontein is endangered and the Orange Free State will have to be reconquered by the "diamond" pattern.

An American who has just returned from the Transvaal, gives the following interview: "I see that some of the papers in the United States are condemning President Kruger because he left, and are declaring that he ran away and deserted his people," said a member of the press. "Let me say that I was only with President Steyn of the Orange Free State, Gen. Botha and State Secretary Reitz kept at him for several weeks that he finally consented to leave. He insisted upon going to the fighting front and doing his share. He refused to believe he was too old to go here, he picked these up and he left only because he was told by all the other leaders it was the best thing he could do, and he did it then only under the 'diamond' pattern."

"We were well used by the Boers. They gave us good food, the best they had, offered to pay us wages, and when we left here, picked these up on each man a few pounds for pocket money. "Don't let them make you believe the war is over, or that it will ever be over until the flag of the Transvaal flies over a free country. The English never can win. The Boers can and will keep up the present system of warfare indefinitely."

"No more loyal and patriotic people lived in history, and they regard the Boers as the saviors of the world of their life a republic. "The English are getting desperate and are resorting to the dum dum bullet here, which is a very cruel and heinous crime. The Boers are getting desperate and are resorting to the dum dum bullet here, which is a very cruel and heinous crime. The Boers are getting desperate and are resorting to the dum dum bullet here, which is a very cruel and heinous crime."

President Paul Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, arrived at Marseilles, France, last Thursday. His arrival was greeted with great enthusiasm and rejoicing by the French people. In his reply to the address of welcome of the Presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, President Kruger said: "I believe England, had she been bent on doing this, would have sent the expedition of Jameson, who wished to seize the two republics, without the necessity of firing a shot. I have never seen a demand a tribunal of arbitration, which up to now has always been refused."

"The war waged on us in the two Republics has reached the last limits of barbarism. During my life I have had to fight many times the savages of the tribes of Africa, but the barbarians who have to fight now are worse than the others. They even urge the Kafirs against us. They burn the farms we worked so hard to construct and they drive out our women and children whose husbands and brothers they have killed or taken prisoners, leaving them unprotected and roofless and often without bread to eat. But whatever they may do, we will never surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great, imperishable confidence remains in the Eternal, in our God. We know our cause is just, and if the justice of men will not prevail, the justice of God will. We are the master of all peoples, and to whom belongs the future, will never abandon us."

"I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their independence it will be because the Boer people have been destroyed by the British. The British are not to be trusted. The Boers will accept a compromise from the British Government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of 'Vive Kruger!' 'Vive les Boers!' 'Vive la liberie!'"

SOUTH AMERICAN REBELLION CRUSHED. The rebel forces at Buenaventura, Colombia, have been completely crushed by the Colombian Government troops, who captured three cannons and two generals. General Alban, the Governor of Panama, personally directed the operations from on board the British warship Laboga, seized by the Colombian authorities and saved the situation there.

FOR RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Assistant Postmaster General Johnson Plans for Extension.

An enthusiastic plea for a wide extension of rural free delivery is made in the annual report of W. M. Johnson, first assistant postmaster general, says the Atlanta Constitution. He says that the extraordinary development of this system during the past twelve months under the stimulus of appropriations of \$150,000 for the fiscal year 1899-1900, and \$1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1900-01, is conclusive as showing that hereafter it must be a permanent and expanding feature of the postal administration. The service can now be extended as swiftly as congress may direct, or as the means permit, until it covers all those portions of the United States now known in whole or in part by the more primitive methods of the postal service, which have come down to us almost without change from colonial times.

The master Mr. Johnson believes can be effected without excessive cost to the government.

Thoughtless act Caused an Explosion of Gunpowder at Bayboro.

NEW BERN, N. C., Nov. 23.—Details of the powder explosion in the store of J. H. Rice & Bro., at Bayboro, Pamlico county, have been received and are as follows: The explosion occurred Wednesday night about seven o'clock. Three prominent citizens of Bayboro—H. W. Cornell, J. W. Rice and M. L. Ballance—were in the store as a quantity of powder was being weighed out. Two open kegs were standing on the counter and twelve and a half pounds had been placed in the weighing pan, when some one lighted a match to see the figures on the powder in the pan became ignited and exploded, blowing some of the men down and wounding several.

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THEY ATE THE BOIL'S FOOD.

A Newfound, S. C. Pilot Boats Some Thrilling Experiences Which Happened After a Shipwreck.

Columbia State. Capt. Murray, a Port Royal bay pilot who has followed the sea since boyhood and visited nearly every section of the habitable globe, is full of interesting reminiscences of happenings in distant lands in which he participated. The incident is fond of relating an incident which occurred near Calcutta, India, the vessel being the command of a fine copper ship, was wrecked in a typhoon in the Bay of Bengal, and all hands, save himself and two companions who succeeded in reaching shore in the night, perished. The three who remained immediately sought food and shelter and while thus employed came upon an immense wooden image which they carried to the shore and used for shelter. The natives, who were in the neighborhood, were so impressed by the sight of the three who were in the neighborhood, that they offered them food and shelter and word they departed, and when the hungry sailors were happily fed, they returned to the vessel and found the natives had devoured the bounteous repast intended for the pilot Murray and his companions remained in the neighborhood of the wreck for the night, and the offerings brought by the Hindus as a tribute to their god and remaining unheeded in the day time.

One night about 10 days after their shipwreck two natives suddenly surprised the three men while they were in the very act of making their usual evening meal. The natives, who proved no match for the resolute and well-armed Americans and soon beat an ignominious retreat, leaving the latter complete masters of the situation.

The captain and his companions, fearing that the natives would return in force and massacre them, made their way to Calcutta, where they secured passage in a homeward bound vessel. Some 15 years subsequently Pilot Murray recognized in Captain Cole, of the ship Kirkum, which called here for a cargo, one of his old companions in the exciting encounter in far off India. The recognition was mutual, and the two men were delighted to renew their acquaintance after the lapse of half a generation.

PLEAD HIS OWN CASE. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 27.—John L. Outz, a white man, was tried for murder at the last term of court for the murder of a colored man, when the case was called. When the case was called, Judge Bennett asked Outz if he had any lawyer. The defendant replied that he had not, but he had the means to employ legal talent and would prefer not having any appointed by the court. He would conduct his own defense, he said.

The defendant managed his case with great adroitness, and questioned his witnesses to such advantage that the solicitor found himself without a case to work on, and requested the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

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