

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The conferees on the silver bill held a session yesterday but came to no conclusion.—An attempt is to be held over the bodies taken from the Hill mine. Aid is needed for the widows and orphans of the miners.—The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Scranton yesterday. Ex-Governor Pattison was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.—Judge Bond decides that the city of Richmond, Va., can not tax individual shares of National Banks and declares void the act of the legislature confirming such right.—The Democratic State Convention advocates again submitting the license or prohibition question to the people.—There are rumors of a fierce battle in Rowan county, Tenn., between revenue raiders and moonshiners. All reports allege the killing of three men.—The Louisville and Nashville railroad declares a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent in scrip and 10 per cent in cash and an extra dividend of 10 per cent in cash.—The Gladstonian party gained a victory at rural election yesterday.—The closing exercises of the University of Virginia took place yesterday.—Ex-Judge Z. Rice, one of Atlanta's oldest and most prominent citizens died yesterday.—The staff of the central telegraph office in London refused to cheer for the Queen, but groaned for her.—The commissioners have agreed upon the site for the front and Jackson Park as the dual sites for the Columbia fair.—Mechanics at Sheffield and Birmingham, England, protest against the McKinley tariff bill.—Three deaths from cholera occurred in Gandia, Spain, yesterday.—Fifty persons were killed in the recent earthquake in Erzeroum.—A new Catholic bishopric to be created in Texas, to be known as the diocese of Dallas.

PISTOL-GRAPHS.

Ingalls is now hanging over the ragged edge of defeat. So glad!

Ten persons were injured, two fatally, at Gallatin, Tenn., by a tornado. Very much damage to property was done.

Patterson is the favorite among Pennsylvania Democrats for the nomination for Governor. He should be put in the field.

The Tillman men at Aiken howled down Col. John C. Haskell. He called them "a set of ignoramuses and bellowing bulls."

Col. Charles Venable, the very eminent Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, will soon sail for Europe.

In Yates's Bookstore on Market Street the hottest record for the summer thus far is 90 degrees and by a good instrument.

The Sioux City Journal says the West will "fight" unless it obtains "a little reciprocity under the Government of the United States."

A Tennessee Democratic paper refers to Gov. Hill, of New York, as the "Whitman proportions of this peanut politician." Does he take them raw?

Hartford, Conn., has 51,000 inhabitants, an increase of 6,500. How many has Wilmington? We hear a rumor that it is so much, but it is too low.

The New Hampshire Boozlers are now clamoring loudly for the passage of a Federal election law. They do not however clamor for a reform ballot at home.

The New York Times vigorously continues the good work of exposing the wholesale frauds and wholesale purchase of votes in Maine and New Hampshire. Keep up the fire.

George Eliot made \$75,000 by her great novel "Middlemarch." That is much more than Gen. Lew Wallace has realized from his very popular "Ben Hur." George Eliot also made \$75,000 by her charming "Romola."

Porter says it looks as if the total census as reported would be 64,500,000, a million and a half for those not shown and you will have 66,000,000, which we believe is not far from the right figure.

There is something, nevertheless, in Quay's very impudence that is attractive to such minds as prefer the real to the sneak. His action is bold and defiant, but it is not hypocritical.

There is a breeze from the peaceful isles bearing a breath of bloom, And the skies are fair, And the clouds are of bloom.

There is a gleam of a face that smiles, And we long to go, To the loved we know waiting "over there."

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the very able name of North Carolina, living in Mo-Ala., is thus described: Mr. Taylor is tall, handsome, and intellectual cast of countenance, dark, brilliant eyes. He is about six years of age.

It was born in New Bern and we understood that he was not yet

DR. R. H. WHITEHEAD.

PREPARING TO OPEN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The State Tennis Association—North Carolina Not to be Represented at the London Exposition—Durham Preparing for the Press Convention—Small Arms Practice at the State Troops Encampment.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., July 2, 1890.

The long-dreaded rain came yesterday and did a great deal of good. Crops of all kinds needed it just in this section and the corn was beginning to be damaged.

The North Carolina Tennis Association was organized here last evening. This morning the games began at Nash Square. There were quite a number of players. The morning was devoted to singles and this afternoon the doubles will be played. Mr. Lacy L. Little is president of the association.

A letter to your correspondent from a friend at Chapel Hill gives some interesting news regarding the new department of the University. Dr. R. H. Whitehead has reached Chapel Hill and strikes all who meet him as fully deserving the commendation of old Dr. Cabell, "the brightest man in the medical department of the University of Virginia for fifty years."

I quote from a letter of Dr. Dabney, a very brilliant teacher in that department. Dr. Whitehead is getting ready for the medical school of which he is head. He is superintending the erection of a dissecting building in the southwest part of the campus. He thinks that models and pictures cannot possibly take the place of actual work on the cadaver. The University Medical School will not grant diplomas. It is to be a preparatory school. The students in the large classes of the medical colleges of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, cannot possibly derive much benefit from the lectures unless they are thoroughly drilled in the principles beforehand. Many of them are so far from the lecturer that they cannot see the illustrations except with an opera glass. They cannot without strained minds take in and appropriate what is taught. The medical society of the State, and the societies of all the States, are endeavoring to raise the standard of culture in the profession. Dr. Whitehead intends to carry out their views. With the aid of the able professors in chemistry, physics, botany, etc., we will have his students so thoroughly prepared on principles that they will be head and shoulders above those lacking such instructions.

It appears that North Carolina will not be represented at the Crystal Palace exposition, at London. Until yesterday the official recognition whatever had been given North Carolina's application for space there, which was made over fifty days ago. Because of this neglect and by reason of news privately received that there was no desirable space left, the plan was abandoned by the committee here and the fact was made known to people in London by cable last Monday.

The most of the people here were surprised yesterday at the result of the judicial convention at Smithfield. They thought Swift Galloway would get the nomination for solicitor, but things turned out differently. The Commonwealth Club, of Durham, is making the most elaborate and costly preparations on record in this State for the entertainment of the delegates to the press convention at that town. Yet thus far very few responses have been received. What is the matter with the editors anyway? Why do they not all join the association? It would benefit them all and besides be the means of doing the State a great deal of good.

A dozen mills have sent samples of their cotton goods, and also of woollen goods, for exhibition at the Mt. Holly fair, which will be quite an exposition. General orders No. 10, just received from the Adjutant General's department state that small arms practice will hereafter form a part of the military instruction of the North Carolina State Guard, and will be conducted, except as herein provided, according to the methods of "Blunt's Small-Arms-Regiment Regulations" as used in the regular army. Practice will be supervised and inspected by an Inspector General of small arms practice with the rank of Colonel, and in each regiment by a Regimental Inspector of small arms practice with the rank of Captain, but the details of instruction will be given by the company officers and non-commissioned officers.

The "practice season" during each year will include the period of the general encampment and a period before and after it, and, unless otherwise ordered, will commence annually on June 1st and end on the 31st of August. Only such scores as are made within this time, and in accordance with the firing regulations and this order, will be considered in making up the aggregate required to determine the class in which any soldier will be included. This order shall be in full force from and after this date, except that all shots fired for record for the year 1890 will be fired on ranges at the annual encampments of the respective regiments. Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, having been detailed by the Secretary of War to attend the annual encampments of the North Carolina State Guard for this year for the purpose of giving instruction in rifle practice, he will have entire supervision of this branch of the service during the encampments, and regimental commanders will issue such orders and instructions in relation thereto as he may direct. All officers and men are urged to render him a hearty co-operation in the performance of the duties imposed upon him, and as an officer of the United States he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

They Hold an Enthusiastic State Convention—Ex-Gov. Pattison Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 2.—Notwithstanding the crowds of Democrats that have lived in the streets and hotels for a day or two, the convention hall was very slow in filling up. This perhaps was due to the rain which broke over the city early this morning and kept up till after the hour set for the convention.

The delegates, workers, and the lookers on remained in the hotels till nearly 10 o'clock. When State chairman C. W. Kiser came into the hall there were not a dozen people in the galleries and less than half the delegates were in their seats. After 10 o'clock the delegates began to come in with a rush, and both galleries rapidly filled up. The sentiment, as it had been all along, was strongly in favor of Pattison. The Wallace men abandoned their claim of 195 delegates for their candidate and said the result depended on the field. The Pattison people were confident they would win on the first ballot.

The Wallace men would not concede this and asserted that the field was stronger than Pattison. The Pattison men's bold move in naming William F. Harry, leader of the field forces for a permanent chairman was regarded as a clever stroke of policy.

The Wallace men decided to put Judge Church, of Meadville, against Harry. Church is a strong friend of Wallace but is a Pattison delegate. The result of the fight on the permanent chairman will decide the contest for nomination for Governor.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Chairman Kiser called the convention to order and instructed the secretary to read the call. After reading the call, the secretary called the roll of delegates. The roll call ran along smoothly enough until Blair county was reached. There is a contest in that county and the Pattison men were placed on the roll. When they were read Landis, one of the contestants, demanded to be heard. He said the men whose names had been read were not delegates from Blair. Chairman Kiser instantly called him to order. Then followed a scene of excitement. The galleries hissed and yelled "let him talk," and the other contestants demanded "fair play" in loud and angry voices. Mr. Kiser finally obtained order and got the Blair men in his seat. He then said the contest from Blair county would go to the committee on credentials where it belonged. After this outbreak the roll call ran along smoothly to the end, there being only occasional outbursts of applause for some well known delegate. There were a number of substitutions, and at the close Chairman Kiser announced that the election of a temporary chairman was in order. Eckley B. Cox, was elected by acclamation. The committees on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions were then appointed. The committee on credentials is conceded to be controlled by the Pattison people.

After a recess, the committee on credentials seated their report giving Pattison a majority of the disputing votes. Ex-Pastor Harry, of Philadelphia, was elected permanent chairman—also A. Patterson Victory. The Blair county delegates were each given half a vote. This created some dissatisfaction which was manifested at different times during the proceedings, but this was the only discordant note of the convention.

Nominations for governor were then in order and the following were placed in nomination: Ex-Senator Wm. A. Wallace, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, Robert S. Wright, of Leebigh; William T. Benson, of Lancaster; and Chasney F. Black, of York.

The first ballot stood: Pattison 200, Wallace 132, Wright 11, Hensel 13, Black 10.

When the convention got tired shouting Pattison's nomination was made unanimous. For Lieutenant Governor, C. F. Black was nominated on the first ballot and his nomination was also made unanimous. Wm. H. Barclay, of Allegheny county, was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Governor Pattison was brought before the convention and made a speech, which roused the convention to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The convention then adjourned, with three cheers for Governor Pattison.

Aid for the Widows and Orphans.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 2.—The work of smothering or putting out the fire in the Hill farm mine has commenced. The mine cannot be flooded and an effort is being made to smother the flames. It is thought there is only one way in which the property will be of any use again. That is to shut up the burning portion in walls of brick. By confining it in this manner, that part of the vein which has never been reached will be within reach. The coroner's inquest over the bodies of two men brought out of a slope will begin Monday. It will be one of the most important one ever held in this district. What is most needed here now is relief for twenty-one widows and seventy-seven orphans of the victims of the explosion. Money is needed badly as there is much suffering.

The Liquor Question in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 2.—Three hundred and eighty-five delegates were present at the Democratic State Convention to-day. The convention spent the time till 2 o'clock discussing the insertion into the platform of a resolution submitting to the people again the question of liquor prohibition. The resolution was adopted, after a stormy debate, by a vote of 145 to 99. Following this vote, Wm. P. Thompson, of Belfast, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

THE ELECTION BILL.

IT IS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

An Amendment to Prohibit Federal Soldiers at the Polls is Voted Down—Speaker Reed's Arbitrary Rulings—The Senate Recedes From its Position on the Legislative Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[SENATE.] Senator Hiscock called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday refused to recede from its amendment to the legislative appropriation bill in reference to the pay of Senators' clerks and sessional committee clerks. The motion was agreed to. The question then recurred whether the Senate should recede from its amendments. The question was taken by a standing vote, and the motion to recede was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of two Senate bills, reported from the committee on commerce—to place American merchant marine, engaged in foreign trade, upon an equality with that of other nations; and to provide for carrying the mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce.

Senator Frye, spoke as to both bills. He applied to all ships, sail or steam, wood iron or steel, of a certain class and that class being a very perfect requirement. The other bill was known as the postal subsidy bill. It provided that the Postmaster General should make contracts, after advertisement, with the lowest bidder for carrying United States mails on American vessels.

Senator Vest took the floor in opposition to the subsidy bill and to the general principle of subsidies, but yielded it without concluding his speech.

After a short executive session the Senate, at 5:10, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed consideration of the federal election bill, the pending question being on amendments offered by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, requiring the Judge of the Circuit Court (associated with the District Judge) to pass upon the applications for supervisors of election.

Mr. Tucker's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, offered an amendment, making it the duty of the Circuit Judges in each circuit, within one month from the passage of this act to open a special term of the Circuit Court in their respective circuits and said Judges shall appoint for each judicial district three discreet persons of good character and standing, who shall be known as United States juror commissioners. It shall be the duty of such commissioners to organize as a board and examine as to time make for the qualified voters a list of persons who, under the laws of the United States and of the State shall be eligible for jury duty without respect to race or color. Hereafter all panels for jurors shall be drawn by the board in the presence of the District or Circuit Judge.

The amendment was agreed to on a vote by yeas—146 to 143. A great deal of confusion followed the announcement, amid which several Democrats were heard demanding the yeas and nays. The demand was made in so low a tone, however, that it was not heard by the Speaker, who recognized Mr. Struble, of Iowa, to offer an amendment.

Then Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that the yeas and nays were demanded, and upon the Speaker expressing the opinion that the demand came too late, Mr. Outhwaite himself requested that all those favoring the demand should rise. The entire Democratic side rose to its feet, but the Speaker entirely ignored it and did not count those rising. He stated, however, that if there was no objection the yeas and nays might be ordered. There being no objection the Speaker directed the clerk to call the roll amid a volley of protests from the Democrats at being granted as a favor what they demanded as a right. The amendment was adopted—yeas 150, nays 144.

Mr. Hemphill offered an amendment to section 32 of the bill to insert the words "except section 1989 of the revised statutes of the United States." He explained that that section of the bill empowered the supervisor to use the army and navy at the polls and the purpose of his amendment was to eliminate that provision.

Mr. Lodge denied that the bill had any such effect as stated.

Mr. Guthwaite, of Ohio, maintained that Mr. Hemphill had properly construed the section. He was in favor of allowing the President of the United States to exercise such authority, but objected to its exercise by some hiring Republican politician.

Mr. Rowell said the adoption of the amendment would leave the court without an arm to enforce its judgment.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, regretted that the House had ceased to be a deliberative body. It made him so mad that he was almost willing to go to the other end of the capitol, that was, if the Speaker did not abolish the United States Senate in accordance with his programme. [Laughter.] The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the previous question ordered on the bill and pending amendment Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill on the table and thus defeat it. This motion was beaten by 149 yeas to 155 nays. The only Republicans who voted in favor of the motion were Coleman, of Louisiana, and Leback, of New Jersey. Ewart, of North Carolina, another bolter, was paired with Simonds, of Connecticut. Mr. Springer, before the vote was announced, changed from yeas to nays.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Opposed to the McKinley Bill—The Cholera—Fifty Persons Killed in a Riot—New Catholic Bishop for Texas.

LONDON, July 2.—The parliamentary election at Barrow-in-Furness to-day, the outcome of which has been looked forward to with much interest and considerable anxiety by all parties, resulted in victory for the Gladstonian candidate. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of W. S. Cairne, Liberal-Unionist, who wished to test the feeling of his constituency regarding the licensing clauses of the local taxation bill, relating to the compensation of publicans, and who resigned just before the clauses referred to were dropped by the government. The returns from to-day's election place Cairne at the bottom of the poll. The vote was as follows: Duncan, Gladstonian, 1,994; Wainwright, conservative, 1,862; Cairne 1,280. In 1886, Cairne was elected by a vote of 3,212 against 1,882 for Aims-worth.

LONDON, July 2.—The staff of the central telegraph office of London, numbering forty persons, refused to cheer for the Queen on the invitation of the officials in honor of the postal jubilee. Instead of cheering they groaned for the Queen. They also groaned for Postmaster General Ralke, as a protest against his treatment of their demands for the amelioration in their condition.

LONDON, July 2.—The cutlers of Sheffield have asked the mayor of that city to preside at a meeting which has been called to protest against the McKinley bill. Similar movements are on foot in Birmingham and the south of Wales.

BERLIN, July 2.—A semi-official denial is made here of the statement published in yesterday afternoon's papers that the powers of continental Europe, headed by Germany, had agreed to establish mutual protective tariffs against American imports if the McKinley bill now pending before the American Congress becomes a law. Germany has taken no steps to counteract any possible injury to her American trade by the enactment of the McKinley bill.

MADRID, July 2.—Three deaths from cholera occurred in Gandia yesterday. The number of new cases continues to diminish.

During the past two weeks there have been 144 cases of cholera and thirty-six deaths from the disease in Gandia. The medical authorities are of the opinion that the disease will not spread further. The latest cases are of a more benign type.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—According to advices from Erzeroum, fifty persons lost their lives in the recent riot in that city. When the news of the fray between Turkish soldiers and Armenians, which inaugurated the trouble, was spread over the town the whole mosque population turned out and wildest disorder prevailed. The windows of the British and French consulates were smashed by the infuriated Mussulmans. Business is now at a standstill in the town.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from Port Louis, Guadeloupe, received here to-day, states that the principal buildings in that place have been destroyed by fire. The total of the losses is \$200,000. Many of the inhabitants lost all their effects by the conflagration and are entirely destitute.

ROME, July 2.—The Vatican has approved the proposal of the New Orleans Episcopate to create a new bishopric, to be known as the diocese of Dallas, Texas.

Monsignor Verdageur has been appointed Bishop of Brownsville, Texas.

Baseball Yesterday.

- Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Boston 4. (Brotherhood.)
- Chicago—Chicago 10, Philadelphia 6. (Brotherhood.)
- Chicago—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 7. (League.)
- Pittsburg—Allegheny 13 New York 9. (League.)
- Buffalo—Buffalo 17, Brooklyn 11. (Brotherhood.)
- Cincinnati—Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1. (League.)
- Louisville—Louisville 5, Brooklyn 3. (Association.)
- St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Rochester 8. (Association.)
- Columbus—Syracuse 7, Columbus 2. (Toledo—Toledo 5, Athletic 5.)
- Cleveland—Cleveland 6, New York 7. (Brotherhood.)
- Cleveland—First game, eleven innings, Cleveland 4, Boston 5. Second game, eleven innings, Cleveland 4, Boston 5. (League.)

In Conference on the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The conferees on the silver bill met this morning and spent an hour in discussing the differences between the two Houses. They separated at noon, having come to no conclusion; they said there were three propositions presented for consideration, but their terms are not yet made known.

The conference adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning. The House conferees brought to the meeting a copy of the bill as it passed that body, and this formed the basis of whatever discussion took place. A great portion of the time, one of the conferees said, was spent in general talk upon the subject, with no definite proposition before them. The conference is said to have been satisfactory in its tone and tendency to the members.

National Bank Shares Not Taxable.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, on appeal, decided the case of the city of Richmond vs. the First National Bank of Richmond, in favor of the bank. The decision perpetually enjoins the city collector from collecting taxes on the shares of stock of individual shareholders. He also decided that the act passed by the last Legislature, to legalize and confirm these taxes upon national banks, was wholly invalid and ineffectual.

VANCE'S LETTER

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE OF THIS STATE.

He Tells With His Characteristic Candor and Honesty of Purpose the Obstacles in the Way of the Sub-Treasury Bill and Why He Cannot Support It—He Suggests Needed Relief.

Elias Carr, Esq., President Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, Old Sparta, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—So many reports concerning my position on what is known as the Sub-Treasury or Farmers' Warehouse bill have been circulated in our State, and I have received so many letters of enquiry on the subject, that I have deemed it my duty to answer them all in this way. I write you as the honored head of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, and desire in this manner to make known to the people my honest opinion on this and cognate subjects. I do this all the more readily because I am conscious that I have never, in the course of my political life, concealed from the people who have honored me any candid conviction in regard to any important public matter. It is too late for me now to begin such a course.

On the 24th day of February, 1890, at the request of Col. L. L. Polk, president of the "N. F. Alliance and Industrial Union," I introduced in the Senate bill 2896, popularly known as the sub-treasury bill, and procured its reference to the committee on agriculture and forestry, where it was supposed that it would receive more friendly consideration than from the committee on finance, to which it would otherwise have gone according to the rules. On receiving it, I told both Col. Polk and Dr. Macune, the chairman of the legislative committee of the Alliance, that I was not prepared to promise them to support the bill; that it was a great and radical departure from the accustomed policy of our legislation, and that there were questions both of practicability and constitutionality, which I wished to reserve. I told them also that I hoped for good results from its introduction, and believed that its discussion would attract the attention of the country to the condition and the wants of the agricultural classes, and if this bill was not deemed the proper one, that some other would be formulated in the direction of the needed relief. I procured an early consideration of the bill by the committee, and a very able and most interesting discussion by Messrs. Polk and Macune was had. But so far without result. The committee has not yet made a report, though I am assured that a majority of its members are anxiously seeking to devise a method of relief which shall not be open to the objections of that bill.

My own position remains the same. I cannot support this bill in its present shape. But I am not opposed to the principle and purposes of the measure. On the contrary, they are those which I have for ten years advocated, and for the accomplishment of which I have in every county in North Carolina again and again urged the organization of farmers, pointing out to them how that all other classes of society were organized for the promotion of their separate interests. It is a shameful truth, that in the enormous growth of the wealth of our country in the last twenty years, the farmers have not proportionately participated. A candid man admit that they have not had their share of the aggregate prosperity of our country. The reason of this is as plain to be seen as any cause for any effect. For a quarter of a century the legislation of our country has been notoriously in the interest of certain combinations of capital. The manufacturers have been protected by enormous duties upon foreign imports, many of which are absolutely prohibitory. The currency has been systematically contracted by the withdrawal of circulation and the demonetization of silver in the interest of the bankers, brokers, bondholders and all the creditor class. In this way the inevitable results have been produced. The enormous wealth of our country has more and more become to be widely distributed and has become concentrated in the hands of a few. Overgrown fortunes have been accumulated by the favored ones, while mortgages have been the chief acquisition of the many. The farmer being compelled to sell his surplus wheat, beef and cotton in free trade markets of the world, was not allowed also to buy his supplies in the same place, but was compelled to bring his money home from Europe and buy his iron, his clothing and all his farm supplies from the domestic manufacturers at prices enhanced not only by these enormous tariff duties, but likewise by this severe contraction of the currency. What else could possibly have followed but indebtedness and bankruptcy for that class who had thus to bear the ultimate burdens caused by this disturbance of the laws of economy, and by which alone the undue riches of one class were secured.

All efforts to secure the repeal of this outrageous taxation and to restore the full use of silver as money, having so far proved unavailing, reasonable men are not surprised that the oppressed class of our people have at last organized and determined to do something. For one I sympathize most cordially sincerely with this determination. Inasmuch as it is impossible to compensate the farmer for the robbing of him under this tariff taxation by imposing tariff duties for his benefit,—also for the reason that similar products to his are not imported into this country—the question arises, how shall he be compensated? If some way be not devised, and we continue to impose these tariff taxes on him, we simply admit that he is to be oppressed forever or until he is sent to the poor house; and that whilst we have the power under the Constitu-

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