

THE Marion Record

It is the only Democratic Newspaper in McDowell county, and has a large circulation in adjoining counties. It publishes all the news without fear or favor, and is the organ of no ring or clique.

It is the bold champion of the people's rights, an earnest advocate of the best interests of the county of McDowell and the town of Marion. Its advertising rates are reasonable, and the subscription price is \$1.00 per year in advance.

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All who owe subscriptions to the Record will be dropped from our list unless they pay up at once.

Yours Respectfully,
The Marion Record,
J. E. MORPHEW,
Attorney at Law,
Practices in the Courts of Mitchell, Yancey, Watauga, and Ashe; Supreme and Federal Courts.

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Northbound	No. 25 No. 18 No. 38	No. 25 No. 18 No. 38
April 21, 1895	Daily	Daily
At Charlotte	8:45 p	7:00 a
At Greensboro	10:15 p	8:30 a
At Salisbury	11:45 p	10:00 a
At Rock Hill	1:15 a	11:30 a
At Columbia	2:45 a	1:00 p
At York	4:15 a	2:30 p
At Lancaster	5:45 a	4:00 p
At New Market	7:15 a	5:30 p
At Strasburg	8:45 a	7:00 p
At Hagerstown	10:15 a	8:30 p
At Washington	11:45 a	10:00 p
At Baltimore	1:15 p	11:30 p
At Philadelphia	2:45 p	1:00 a
At New York	4:15 p	2:30 a
At Boston	5:45 p	4:00 a
At New England	7:15 p	5:30 a
At New York	8:45 p	7:00 a
At Philadelphia	10:15 p	8:30 a
At Baltimore	11:45 p	10:00 a
At Washington	1:15 a	11:30 a
At Hagerstown	2:45 a	1:00 p
At Strasburg	4:15 a	2:30 p
At New Market	5:45 a	4:00 p
At Lancaster	7:15 a	5:30 p
At York	8:45 a	7:00 p
At Columbia	10:15 a	8:30 p
At Rock Hill	11:45 a	10:00 p
At Salisbury	1:15 p	11:30 p
At Greensboro	2:45 p	1:00 a
At Charlotte	4:15 p	2:30 a

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BALTIMORE'S GREAT TUNNEL.

It Took Nearly Five Years to Build and Cost \$8,000,000.
The Baltimore and Annapolis Tunnel, one of the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times, which has been built under Baltimore from Camden station to Bay View Junction on the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of seven and a half miles, was formally opened for business Friday morning. The first train to make the trip under the new schedule was the royal blue express, No. 514. Hereafter there will be no transferring of passenger trains across the Potomac River. It was intended to have the electrical equipment of the tunnel completed in time for the inaugural train, but the three electric locomotives have not yet arrived and coke-burning locomotives will be used to propel trains for the present. By the use of electric locomotives (which weigh ninety-five tons each) which will probably be in readiness by June 1, the tunnel can be kept free from smoke and brilliantly lighted. The conveyance of the current to electric locomotives of such great power and weight is largely in reducing the annual expenses. There will also be a great saving of time in passenger train schedules between Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The Baltimore and Ohio summer schedule, which will go into effect on May 12, will undertake to run royal blue trains between Philadelphia and Washington in 10 hours and 15 minutes. The tunnel has been in course of construction nearly five years, and cost \$8,000,000.

A QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY.

Four Men Shot Dead as the Result of an Old Family Feud.
On the Main street of Newbern, Tenn., within ten seconds, four men lay dead. These four are B. W. Townsend and his son Beaman, and John Fulgham and John Fulgham. The quadruple tragedy was the outcome of a feud that started two years ago, and grew out of a trial dispute between the Townsend and the Fulgham families.
It appears that young Fulgham was having a hearing before a magistrate for an assault on Avery Townsend the week previous during a family quarrel, and as the evidence showed the assault unprovoked, a fine of \$50 and costs attached was inflicted. At the conclusion of the court business the crowd moved out, and then the Townsend and Fulgham parties came together. There were a few angry words, then weapons were drawn and the shooting began. In almost an instant the wholesale killing was done and the four men lay stretched on the pavement.

10,000 Men Striking.

At Bessemer, Va., a prominent Flat Top operator, in an interview said that 10,000 coal miners are on a strike in that region. The five mines at work employ small forces and use electrical machinery, which is a great labor saver. There is bitter feeling among the miners because of the introduction of this machinery, and this, it is claimed, is the cause of the strike.

Northern Farmers Coming South.

The fact that the Northern papers are noting the movement of Northern farmers to the South shows that the movement has already attained large proportions. The more they say about it the greater the movement will become. And with the immigrants will come industries of one kind and another. Ten years hence the appearance of the South will be very different from what it is now.—Alton (S. C.) Recorder.

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Attorneys at Law.
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THE LATEST NEWS.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Financial.
The Appalachian Bank at Big Stone Gap, Va., has closed its doors. It is stated that all claims will be paid in full.

According to the Financial Review, twenty-five million dollars were lost during 1894 through bank embezzlements, defalcations and other forms of swindling. This has decreased the visible wealth of the banks in exactly that amount.

At Charlottesville the reassessment of real estate, just completed, shows an increase over last year's values of \$3,346. Since 1890 the increase of values has been \$364,774.

The Standard Oil Co., at Pittsburg, Pa., has further depressed the market by selling \$1.50 as Saturday's price. In Oil City the oil market opened at \$1.85 and then dropped to \$1.80 offered. Pittsburg oil market opened at \$1.80.

Labor.
The Norwalk (Conn.) Mills, manufacturers of woollens, employing two hundred hands, put in force the old scale of wages from which a reduction was made during the business depression.

In the "sweet shop" investigations in New York, a woman has just testified that she works 19 hours a day for 30 cents. She is at her work from 5 a. m. till midnight, and last week earned \$1.50.

M. Greary, of the Oil City (Pa.) Tule Mill and Oil City Boiler Works, has notified his employees that after this week wages will be advanced 10 percent. Big demands for pipe, machinery and boilers following the advance in oil and drilling operations have caused the increase. The two concerns pay from \$45.00 to \$50.00 monthly and employ 1,000 men.

At Louisville the strike of the Garment workers at an end. The strike was dropped, quarter wages, not for the increase of wages and a satisfactory agreement has been drawn up and signed by the clothing manufacturers and workers. The employers agree to furnish quarters for the workers which will be approved by the State factory inspector.

Crime.
Jas. Young, janitor at the court house, shot and killed his wife at Hasslerville, Ind. He then drove to Brazil, Ind., went to the court house and shot himself dead.

Mrs. Martha Wallen, of Blackwater, Lee county, Va., stabbed her husband to death with a pitchfork. The murder was the outcome of jealousy.

The bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Ozdek of Mount Clemens, Mich., have been notified that there is a default of \$10,000 and they are requested to make the shortage good.

A trial was in progress before Justice Hayes, Clatsop county, Tenn., in which Grant Poore, a tough character, was defendant. Bill Carroll was a witness, and Poore accused him of swearing to a lie. A quarrel ensued, in which Poore shot Carroll, from the effects of which he died. Poore was arrested.

Legislative.
In the New York Assembly at Albany, Mr. Alsworth introduced a resolution, condemning the administration at Washington for not enforcing the Monroe doctrine in the English Nicaragua complication. The resolution passed by a vote of 115 to 17.

After a lengthy discussion, the Tennessee Senate, by a vote of 14 yeas to 17 nays, rejected the Jeffries bill, limiting the fees of all State and county officials paid by fees to \$2,000 per annum. A powerful lobby of county officials have been working against the bill. The House passed the bill requiring the teaching in the public schools of the English language, and the system of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; also a bill appropriating \$200,000 to build a negro department of the East Tennessee insane asylum.

Miscellaneous.
In New York the consumption of beef had fallen off 30 per cent. since the advance in price.

At the session of the Alabama State Sunday School Convention at Montgomery, Ala., an annual report showed that there were 226,771 scholars in the Sunday schools of Alabama and there are 470,000 children between the ages of five and twenty who are not in these schools.

Foreign.
The price of flour in London advanced three shillings and sixpence, the extreme price being twenty-seven shillings per quarter, being twenty-seven shillings per quarter.

A dispatch from Ostrog, Russia, says that half of the town of Dabne in the Government of Volhynia has been destroyed by fire.

The village of Sommersberg, near Frankfurt, Germany, has been destroyed by fire. Sixty-five dwellings were burned and many persons injured.

The Chinese Emperor has ratified the peace treaty with Japan.

The Buzay, France, dam disaster was due to the careless neglect of engineers, who should have condemned it.

Legal.
The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals reversed a writ of error in the case of Chas. Morgansfield, alias Morgan, the Aquia Creek train robber, and the judgment of the Stafford county court stands. Morgansfield must now go to the penitentiary.

Cotton.
The total sales of cotton for the past week as reported at New York were 78,000 bales American, 68,000 trade takings, including forward for shipment, 72,000, actual export, 8,000; total import, 44,000; American, 38,000; total stock, 1,670,000; American, 1,285,000; total exports, 147,000; American, 140,000. Speculators took 3,500, and exporters took 21,000.

Washington.
The whole attention of the Internal Revenue Bureau is now centered on the income tax, and it is very evident that the returns from the districts already heard from are both unsatisfactory and disappointing. Instead of there being a delinquency of twenty per cent, which the department thought ten days ago would be a liberal estimate, it looks now as if it would reach twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth of the entire revenue expected to be realized from the law.

Powder Mills Blow Up.
At South Acton, Mass., Friday morning, one of the powder mills of the American Powder Company blew up. A few minutes later a second mill situated a hundred yards away also exploded. Fire caused by the explosion spread to the third mill known as the Corning mill, and in a few minutes it blew up and was also destroyed. Five persons are believed to have been killed. The mills were ten in number, separated from each other and enclosed by high board fences. The explosion of the first mill set fire to the surrounding fence, and the flames soon spread to the second mill. In fifteen minutes after the first explosion three of the mills had been destroyed.
The list of dead is as follows: Chas. O'Neill, Jr., of Maynard, Mass., unmarried; Nelson Kotton, of Acton, leaves a widow and several children; Fred K. Winslow, of South Acton, married; Chas. Eaton, of South Acton, unmarried; A. Ester, of South Acton, leaves a widow and six children.

INCOME TAX ILLEGALLY PAID.

Justice White's View About the Hundreds of Millions.

The dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan and White, of the Supreme Bench, in the income-tax decision, were distributed at Washington on Monday. That of Justice White comprises nearly 20,000 words. After concluding that a tax on rents is not a tax on real estate, he says this on the necessity of strictly preserving the continuity and consistency of judicial decision:

"The injustice and harm which must always result from overturning a long and settled practice, sanctioned by the decisions of this court, could not be better illustrated than by the example which this case affords. Under the income-tax laws which prevailed in the past for many years, and which covered every conceivable source of income, rentals from real estate, and everything else, vast sums were collected from the people of the United States. The decision here rendered announces that those sums were wrongfully taken, and that everything else, except a claim in equity and good conscience against the government for an enormous amount of money.

"Thus, from the change of view by this court, it happens that an act of Congress, passed for the purpose of raising revenue in strict conformity with the practice of the government from the time that it was in accordance with the oft-repeated decisions of this court, furnishes the occasion for creating a claim against the government for hundreds of millions of dollars, and everything else, because if the government be in good conscience bound to refund that which has been taken from the citizens in violation of the contract, the revenue which has been collected may have disappeared by lapse of time, or because the decisions of this court have misled the citizen to his grievous injury, the government is bound to refund the same in consequence of the government. This consequence shows how necessary it is that the court should not overthrow its past decisions."

DEATH IN THE WINDS.

School Children Among the Cyclone's Victims.

At least fifty people are believed to have been killed in the terrible cyclone that passed over Sioux City, Iowa, and vicinity, last Friday. No one as yet can tell how much the loss of life is, or how extensive the damage until reports from the outlying districts have been received. The telegraph wires in the devastated section are all down and authentic information is hard to get. Three school children, known to have been demolished, and two teachers and several pupils killed.

The names of those known to be killed or missing are: Mamie S. Huzzie and five other children, near Sioux City; Mrs. Kerster, near Sioux City; Mrs. Anna Marsden, teacher in the Coombs school, near Iron River; Mrs. Chas. Kester, near Iron River; Mrs. Chas. Marsden, killed near Sioux City; Mrs. P. K. Smith, near Sioux City; Mrs. Herman Berlin, near Sioux City; Mrs. M. C. Hay, near Iron River; Mrs. J. M. Johnson, near Iron River; Mrs. H. H. Shelden, near Iron River; Mrs. M. C. Lemars, near Iron River; Mrs. M. C. Lemars, near Iron River.

A pitiful feature of the disaster is the number of youthful lives lost by the cruel winds. The schoolhouses in the devastated section were destroyed while school was in progress and at each one from three to ten children were carried from a quarter to half a mile before they died. Two little daughters of Joe Kester, a farmer near the Sioux City, were picked up from a wire fence where both had been killed. One little girl, killed near the top of trees, across the Sioux river and set down without the stoves being upset. Three fourteen inches in diameter were twisted off tops up by the roots. The damage to property will reach nearly \$100,000.

THE CHRONICLE'S FIGURES.

Comparative Cotton Statement as Set Forth by Atwood, Violet & Co.

The New York Financial Chronicle Saturday morning says as follows: In warehouses at United States ports, 577,552 of which New Orleans had 209,000 and New York 213,000; stocks at 51 interior Southern points, 165,000, against 170,000 last year. In other words the visible supply in warehouses in this country at the interior and harbors is 742,552, or 100,000 more than last year, but 551,000 less than two years ago, when the crop was 6,700,000. Total exports since September 1st, 6,135,000, against 4,781,142 last year, but the visible supply of American in Europe and afloat for Great Britain and the continent is only 224,000 more than last year, whereas we have exported 1,414,000 more; consequently the surplus of our cotton in the hands of foreign buyers is 1,190,000 more than it was at the close of the week ending Friday, 45,000 against 45,000, and the total in sight since September 1st, 3,423,000 against 1,242,000 last year; whereas that is left in sight more than a year ago in this country is, as we show above, 742,552. This is 53,000 larger than in America two years ago, whereas the amount that has come into sight in excess of that of this season is 3,195,000 bales. The world's total visible American is 453,000 larger than two years ago, but 1,901,000 more than a year ago.

Mill News.
O. H. Sampson & Co., of Boston, have completed a new 10,000-spindle mill at Greenville, S. C. The W. P. Fox Mill Company, at same place has laid off the ground for a new 20,000-spindle mill and let the contract for 10,000 spindles to begin on.

Lancaster, S. C., is to have a \$200,000 cotton factory. Col. Leroy Springs is engineering the enterprise. The Carolina mill will raise 100,000 bales of cotton annually. Mr. H. S. Chadwick addressed the people of Lancaster several days ago on the subject and awakened considerable interest in the matter. The mill will be one of the largest mills and the manufacturing of a fine quality of goods.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Several cases of small pox have been discovered in the negro huts on Franklin street, New Orleans, resulting in a good deal of excitement.

Blix, Miss Grog's Murder, Gets a Life Sentence.
At Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, Claus Blix, who was awaiting trial for the murder of Catherine Grog, pleaded "guilty" before Judge Pond, changing his plea of "not guilty." But a short time was taken for the proceeding, as Blix had avowed his desire to change his plea and his willingness to do so before May 14th, the date regularly set for his trial. Blix was then sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The farmers and stock raisers of this country have live stock valued at \$2,208,767,573.

SILVER THE ISSUE.

HON. HOKE SMITH ON MONEY.

The Issue in the Next Campaign Will Be Silver Mono-Metallicism.

Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, was interviewed at Macon, Ga., by a reporter of the Telegraph on the financial question as defined by the opinions of opinion on the currency question existing in the country at present. He thought that during the next twelve months a thorough discussion of the money question would be presented all over the country. This discussion will be limited, he thought, to the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The Secretary divided the people into three classes—gold mono-metallicists, silver mono-metallicists and bi-metallicists. He did not think that the gold mono-metallicists were strong enough to become a factor in the campaign, but that the issue would be for and against silver mono-metallicism. He thought that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 would alone would mean nothing more or less than silver mono-metallicism; for if, under that system, the price of silver bullion did not materially advance, no other metal would be presented at the mints for coinage.

The real question, the Secretary thought, was whether or not the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would advance the price of silver bullion so that it would be the relative value of gold to 16 to 1, which is the proposed ratio. If it would not, then the country would not have a bi-metallic currency.

The Secretary reviewed the history of the country's currency and said that both Jefferson and Hamilton recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market. In 1878, when the coinage was suspended in the United States, the silver in a dollar was worth more than the gold in a dollar, but since that time, the devaluation of silver by other countries has allowed its value to drop to the price which it will bring for manufacturing purposes.

The value of an article must be controlled by the demand for its use and the supply to be consumed. The facts show that the demand has practically ceased while the supply has almost trebled. This is true in spite of the fact that since 1878 the United States has coined more silver than in the eighty years prior to that time.

"Can any one," asked the Secretary, "singly then, without consulting the people, if the enormous issue of the United States is insufficient to steady the fall of silver during the past twenty years, unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bullion value now?"

It is, therefore, not offensive criticism, but only a statement of a logical conclusion, when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver mono-metallicism. Under such a law, all the silver product of the world would turn to our mints, and then would come the silver heretofore manufactured by other countries. Again, silver mining would increase and the exhaustion of resources would be threatened by the exchange of standard to one worth only one-half the present standard and the commercial value of a dollar in the world would be only 50 cents. While commodities might sell for twice as many dollars, their real value would remain unchanged. The entire country would be confused, and by accurate tests the true value of the new standard was ascertained. The result would be a cessation of trade and the cautious business man would refuse to make any contracts. This uncertainty would create serious business troubles and the practical suspension of all enterprises."

He could see no benefit from the change and none especially to those who worked for wages because they were always the last to be recognized in increased wages under the use of a depreciated currency. The proprietors of enterprises, he thought, should employ should take the risk. He did not believe the change would benefit the debtor class, because so many contracts are made on the gold basis and the debtor would be obliged to go into the market and purchase with which to meet his obligations. As a result, if the change were made, silver mono-metallicism there would be an extension possible.

Reasoning on these lines, he could see no benefit even if the change were brought about. One class insisted that the benefit would be in the inability of the employes to exact double wages. To these selfish employes some benefit might come, but it would be at the expense of the adjustment of the new conditions prices would be nominally increased all around with no real benefit to anybody.

He doubted the proposition that other countries would fall into line, following the action of this country. If that were true, the world's supply of silver and debts contracted during the depression would increase as the value of silver increased and the class sought to be benefited would again be burdened.

The question was checking the return of prosperity but he hoped the confidence that the question would be defeated would prevent any such anxiety.

In conclusion Secretary Smith said: "I have no doubt that the next President of the United States will be opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

SILVER IN TEXAS.

An Address issued to the Democrats Calling a State Convention.

An Austin, Tex., dispatch says: The 16 to 1 silver issue is the present issue of the Railroad Commissioner Beane, issued an address to the people of Texas, which places the monetary question before the people and demands the drawing of the silver from the gold standard men and the silverites in Texas. The proclamation which is the work of Commissioner Beane, reviews the history of silver since from the earliest date down to the present date. Great stress is laid on the fact that it is money which the people are clamoring for and demanding at the hands of the government, and that the time is now ripe for action if the silverites in Texas ever wish to secure their rights.

\$22.97 Per Capita in Circulation.
The Treasury circulation statement for April shows that during the month the circulation of all kinds of money in the United States increased \$15,249,730, making the total in circulation May 1st, \$1,599,439,134, or \$22.97 per capita. As compared with May 1, 1894, the total circulation has decreased \$22,000,000.

Shot Because He Surrendered.
At Havana, Louisiana, Valentine Gallego Gonzalez, of the government army, was shot on Thursday in accordance with the finding of a court martial, because of his having capitulated to the insurgents at Ramon de la Yaguas, in the Guatanamo district. Gonzalez was in command of the fort at Ramon de la Yaguas and surrendered to the enemy after a charge by the latter.

Death From Licking an Envelope.
F. Riechinger, formerly a millwright merchant of New York, died at Chicago from blood-poisoning as a result of cutting his tongue while licking an envelope.

ILLINOIS FOR SILVER.

Free Silver Prevails as an Epidemic Throughout the State.

A dispatch from Chicago, says: The counties are beginning to act on the call of the state executive committee for a state convention to decide the party's policy on the financial question. Everything so far is for silver. The goldbugs do not display any strength at all.

The Clay County (Ill.) Democrats held a convention to elect five delegates to the State Monetary Convention. Every township was fully represented. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, instructing the delegates to vote for the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Enthusiastic speeches were delivered by the chosen delegates.

The Democratic central committee of Putnam County has issued a call for a convention to be held May 20. The committee opposed free coinage. The indications are that the County Convention will favor it.

The Bond County Democratic central committee ordered a primary to be held May 11 to elect the delegates to a convention on May 12. The committee unanimously favored free coinage at 16 to 1.

The Democrats of Morgan County met in convention and selected twelve delegates to the monetary convention to be held at Springfield on June 5. Resolutions were adopted strongly advocating the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The Democrats of Effingham County met Saturday and selected delegates to the State Convention at Springfield on June 5. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote accordingly, first, last and all the time.

"Resolved, That this Convention approves of and commends the action of the State Democratic committee in calling the Convention at Springfield, June 5, for the purpose of settling the monetary question, and the financial question. Ninety-five per cent of the Democrats of this county are in favor of free silver.

The delegates of Jasper county have selected delegates to the state convention at Springfield on June 5th and gave them the following instructions:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Jasper county favors the use and coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and demands that the mints of the United States be opened to the full and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation;

"Resolved, That the delegates from Jasper county to the state convention be, and they are hereby instructed, to vote as a unit and in favor of adopting in said state democratic convention a resolution similar to the foregoing, in expressing the sense of the democracy of the state of Illinois."

The democratic county central committee met at Marshall to take action in regard to the silver convention to be held in Springfield in June. The democracy of this county are ten to one for silver as a money standard, and it is safe to predict that a silver delegation will be sent to the state convention. June 5th was fixed for the date for this county to act.

MISDEMEANORS ALSO FOR SILVER.

Wednesday night thirty of the democratic members of the Missouri house met in caucus and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the democratic members of the house of representatives, thirty-eight general assembly, favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The vote on the resolution stood yeas 22, nays 9, not voting 4. The caucus was intensely exciting and much bitter feeling was shown by the participants.

AN EXPERT FORGER.

S. C. Dickson, of Greenville, S. C., has been arrested for Forgery.

At Greenville, S. C., astounding developments resulted on Wednesday by the arrest of S. C. Dickson on three warrants charging him with forgery. The warrants were sworn out by the Hon. W. H. Dickson, judge of the Greenville Savings bank. Dickson is the leading real estate dealer of the city and has been carrying on an elaborate system of forgery, his forgeries being confined to the character of papers used in the real estate business. He would make deeds to himself, signing fictitious names to the same. He then used them as securities in borrowing money. He forged mortgages on real estate to secure forged notes payable to himself and deposited these with bankers and money lenders as security for loans.

The number of forged and false deeds will never be known, as he kept, taking up old forgeries with new ones, using new names and new lands for his transactions. When pressed by the holders during April of \$1,100,000 in fictitious new deeds, new mortgages to renew the old. The losses of holders of his forged papers will amount to from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Dickson did not give the \$100,000 bond required for his appearance at court and pleading guilty to the