

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

EVIDENCES OF SECRET NEGOTIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

Looking to a Compromise—The Federal Election Bill—Banking and Currency—The Tariff—Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 2, 1893.—The key that will open the dead-lock in the Senate is being made, but the locksmiths are not working in public. It is evident that something of great importance is going on under the surface in the Senate. The talk for and against the Voorhees repeal bill still takes up the regulated amount of time each day, and will probably continue to do so until some time next week, but Senators representing all sides of the silver question are holding consultations in private and it is confidently expected that the result will be a compromise between the conflicting demands that, while it will not be precisely what is desired by either President Cleveland or the Senators who favor the free coinage of silver, will be of such a nature that it will be accepted by the free coinage men as the best they can get and signed by President Cleveland as the only measure that can be passed by the Senate. The exact nature of the compromise cannot be given, because it has not yet been decided upon, but that it will provide for the continued coinage of silver by the government and for the issue of bonds to strengthen the Treasury gold reserve is regarded as certain, as they are the two things contended for by the silver men and the unconditional repeal men respectively. President Cleveland has taken and will take no part in this compromise. He has made his recommendation in the regular way and will have nothing more to say until Congress sends him the bill. While he believes that the proper thing to do is to pass the Voorhees bill without amendment, leaving other financial matters to follow in a separate bill, it is thought that he will sign the proposed compromise.

Should the expectation of disposing of the silver question by the 15th of this month be realized it is probable that Congress will take a recess of several weeks. A recess can easily be taken without retarding legislation, as the House will next week pass the bill for the repeal of the Federal election law and no other important bill will be reported for a while. The committees will, of course, continue their work during the recess, if one be taken, and soon after Congress comes together again it is hoped that the new tariff bill will be ready to be reported to the House.

The Republicans in the House have up to this time shown a fear of the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws that is in some respects remarkable. The attempts that they have made to defend those laws have been so weak that they practically amount to an acknowledgment that the laws are bad and vicious in their tendency and ought to be repealed.

"Little Billy" Chandler made one of his usual exhibitions of himself in the Senate Saturday afternoon, while speaking in favor of a resolution recently offered by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the authority under which he appointed the Fairchild commission, which is investigating Republican crookedness in the office of the Appraiser of the port of New York. He started out with a lot of rot about the Senate being ignored by the unconstitutional and illegal appointment of the commission and wound up by admitting that Congress had given the Secretary of the Treasury explicit authority to expend not more than \$100,000 a year for the detection and prevention of fraud upon the customs revenue, precisely the duty upon which the Fairchild commission is engaged.

The House committee on banking and currency is engaged in hearing arguments from members of the House in favor of the various financial bills, including several for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency, which have been referred to it, and later outsiders may be heard both for and against these measures.

Neither chairman Wilson nor anybody else can stop the flood of out-right lies that are being sent out from Washington concerning the new tariff bill. Mr. Wilson says of the latest, charging that the Democrats on the Ways and Means committee were hesitating about making an attack on the

McKinley atrocity, and that the committee had agreed that the new tariff should not go into effect until January 1, 1895: "As to hesitation, the Democrats of the committee are now hard at work on the new bill, which we propose to report to the House as soon as we can get it ready. We appreciate the importance of our task, and the pledges which the Democratic party has made to the people and there will be no shirking of duty or of responsibility. Any suggestion to the contrary is unworthy of consideration. The date upon which the new tariff bill will go into effect has not been determined."

Mrs. Cleveland was out Saturday afternoon for the first time since the birth of baby Esther. Accompanied by the President she took a carriage drive. Beyond being a little paler than she usually looks she appeared to be in excellent health and certainly in a jolly good humor.

Senator Voorhees and the Bankers of New York.

Washington correspondence Chicago Times.

"My full and complete opinion," said Senator Voorhees, "of that combine of impertinent robbers and thieves, the banks of New York, it would not be politic for you to print. You couldn't get the telegraph company to handle the message. My views of the New York banks and their methods and attitudes in this present debate in the Senate are that they add insolence to robbery and slanderous lying to highwayism."

"I have been in Congress thirty-two years. Call it success or what you please, its corner stone, at least, was what is my present opinion of these New York banks. I have ever found them plundering, marauding, and stealing the goods and hopes of the people, like so many cattle-lifting highland caterans. There is not an honest hair in all their heads, not a broad or patriotic motive in all their bosoms. They are narrow, selfish, utterly mean and dishonest. No honest man takes his eyes off them for a moment; they would pick his pocket if he did."

"If you turn your back they use the assassin's knife upon you like so many lurking, skulking, cowardly Corsicans of money. Go to your Bibles and read what the Saviour said of the New York banks and every member of their tribe. He described them as whited sepulchers filled with dead men's bones, as the robber of the widow and the devourer of the orphan, as willing to barter God for money or negotiate a mortgage on their hopes of heaven, allow a foreclosure and stay away from the sale, and all for money."

"It is not the first time these thieves have traveled the same road with honest men. So far as I am personally concerned they cut no more figure in my future than in my past. The yelping of any other pack of wolves would be as potential in my destinies. I come from the Wabash, not from the Hudson; from Indiana, not from New York. It is not necessary that I be cheek by jowl with the wolves of Wall street. I return when I leave here to my own people, not these pirates of the New York banks, and the fact that I do not suit in my leadership the larcenous, thievish tastes of that robbers' roost, will gain me the warmest welcome in Indiana which a man can receive."

Voorhees was hot. When the Senate opened he paid his respects to those who had vilified him in New York. He said, too, that they had done the cause of the Sherman law repeal in the Senate incalculable harm.

"If the fight is lost," said Mr. Voorhees, "the New York banks can charge themselves with the responsibility for it."

Murphy and Hill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There is a good deal of feeling against Mr. Van Alen and a bitter fight will be made when his name comes up for confirmation, as Ambassador to Italy.

Senator Hill will oppose Van Alen's confirmation, and has been looking into his record pretty thoroughly. The senior Senator from New York, has information to lay before the Senate which he will argue will be sufficient to warrant a refusal to confirm Van Alen.

The case is likely to make trouble between the New York Senators. Senator Murphy will support Mr. Van Alen.

STATE NEWS.

One of the finest exhibits of gold and silver in the hall of mines and mining at the World's Fair is from Davidson county N. C.

It is said that the Duke branch of the American Tobacco Company has sold and shipped to Japan twelve million cigarettes.

Twenty cotton mills in Alamance, which were closed some weeks ago by the stringency of the money market, have resumed operations.

North Carolina's crop of cotton this year is estimated at not less than 350,000 bales and the advance in the price it is claimed will put \$1,500,000 or \$1,750,000 more into the pockets of the people of the State.

Our Newbern Contemporary, The Journal, says that a whale was recently seen off the capes twelve miles from Beauford, and a "Mr. John Rives, was at one time in less than a quarter of a mile of him." That's no beat at all. Stories today must be first-class or they are not appreciated. Why, we have slept with them.

The Durham Sun says:—An editor can please part of the people part of the time, but when he tries to please all the people all the time, he makes a dismal failure of it. It is something no man has ever yet succeeded in doing, and we gave it up long ago. For that reason, the man who swears about reporters and editors is liable to attract about as much attention as he would if he wasn't on earth at all.

Of our daily papers, the Wilmington Star and the Charlotte Observer are the only ones which own the buildings they occupy. The former is the oldest paper of its class in the State, having already entered upon its twenty-seventh year, and has owned the building in which it is doing business nearly eighteen years. We agree with the Baltimore Sun in the statement that the Star is "one of the best papers published south of the Potomac."

The Danbury Reporter says, "that a man named Eads was lodged in Stokes' jail recently, charged with stealing a horse near Mt. Airy. He afterwards broke into a store and stole \$15 in money, went to a man's house and stole his horse and buggy, then stole a fellow's wife, but had gone only a short distance when arrested and placed in jail. He, however escaped by the man, whose wife he had stolen, going on his bond on the single condition that he would take the woman, go west, and grow up with the country." That "chap" will get to Congress yet.

Vance on Cleveland's Letter.

Washington or Atlanta Constitution.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who is never afraid to express his opinion on any subject, said: "Mr. Cleveland's letter removes any doubt about his position. It is an explicit declaration that he will do nothing for silver except as it may suit him. When he says he wants all kinds of dollars to be of equal purchasing power, not only at home but abroad, he can only be for a gold standard for he knows with silver coinage stopped all over the world, no action of ours can make the silver dollar as good as a gold dollar abroad. He very truly says within these limits he is a friend to silver; that is to say that he is a friend to silver on impossible conditions. When he says that he believes its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme, it is simply the use of many and big words to say he is in favor of a gold standard and to say that such a financial scheme can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the only law which binds us to the use of silver, he displays an acquaintance with the possibilities and mysteries of the future which is beyond the common sense of mankind. Why it cannot be entered upon right now is a mystery known only to the coterie few. How the position assumed in that letter can be reconciled with the Chicago platform is a still greater mystery."

"I do not doubt that he is astonished by the position of the Senate, but strange as it may appear, there are some Senators left who venture to think for themselves and who are responsible only to their own States."

THE GREAT CITY OF PERRY.

A Population of 20,000 Within a Few Hours.

In the rush for lots at Perry the newspaper portion of the mixed population were as usual in the front rank. Within three hours after the opening of the Strip the Perry Daily Times made its appearance on the town site of Perry. It is a six column folio, with the name of Bert R. Greer as its editor and manager. Six thousand copies were sold in but a short time, the people buying them as mementos of the occasion. The paper continues to appear daily.

The only other paper which has located in the town up to this time is the Cherokee Sentinel, a six column folio, weekly and democratic in politics. Thus the progressive party of the country is ably represented in the new domain created from the Cherokee Strip. Lon Wharton is the editor of the Sentinel. These are the two pioneer newspapers of Perry. In time other newspapers may enter the field here for the patronage of the people, but at present the enterprising editors are well qualified to keep pace with the advancement of their town. The town will have faithful friends in them. Before finally locating at Perry the two papers had their full share of the trials and tribulations. For a time their printing outfits stood on the open prairie in full sweep of the wind and dust. Type cases were filled with dust and fine sand penetrated to all parts of the running gear of their presses, but the editors never lost heart; they were in dead earnest and are in Perry to stay. Within four hours after the opening of the Strip the first bank was opened in Perry. On the start it opened for business in a tent, but it has now been moved to more comfortable quarters in a small frame building. It has been incorporated under the name of Bank of Perry, with a capital stock of \$50,000. F. K. Robinson is president and F. W. Farrar cashier. The second bank in the town was started by T. M. Richardson & Son. Lawyers are probably better represented than any other profession. Among the attorneys who were early on the ground at Perry is Fred Beall, of Washington, D. C. Every firm of attorneys advertises "Land cases a speciality." They hear of hundreds of contests and slap their knees in glee. And well they might. The picking will be of the best and most lucrative character. Physicians and surgeons are numerous. They sit in groups waiting for a fight to occur between town sitters, in hope that they may be called to attend the wounded in case the marksmanship of the fighters is so poor that all the combatants are not killed. Signs of civil engineers are plentiful throughout the town. So far ten hotels are open for business. All of them are turning away hundreds daily, notwithstanding they charge the highest of boom prices. A number of lumber yards have been established and are doing a rushing business. Dimension lumber sells for \$30 per M.; finishing lumber, \$40. Several well digging outfits are in the town and have more than they can do. Hundreds of carpenters flocked to the town from all parts of the country. Many of them could not stand the dust and left, but those who remained are at work transforming the town from a tented-city into a city of substantial buildings. A Brewery of Kansas City has established a branch here. This is a dry country and it would take several breweries, running day and night, to quench the thirst of the Strip boomers.

Since Perry was established one man paid another \$100 for a lot which now proves to be on the government acre. Scores of cases of this kind are reported, and many men are in consequence financially embarrassed and still landless.

During the first night at Perry thousands of people went to towns just off the Strip for the night. Two thousand went to Guthrie alone. And yet the ground for many acres in extent was covered with the bodies of the sleeping thousands. The Post Office has now been moved to good quarters—very good, considering the newness of the town and the long distance building material had to be hauled by railroad. Postmaster Drace, although but newly appointed, is giving good satisfaction to the thousands who get their mail at the Perry post office.

GENERAL NEWS.

The yellow fever is still raging in Brunswick.

The Texas cotton crop is short by one-third.

The cholera plague still continues in Hamburg and other places in Europe.

The terms of the convention between France and Siam were signed at Bangkok last Saturday, and now peace is assured for the present.

Champion Jas. J. Corbett is in training near Asbury Park, N. Y., for a fight at Coney Island with the Englishman Mitchell, who is also in training near New York City.

There is a general strike on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The strike of the mechanics on the Louisville & Nashville is about at an end.

The Brazilian insurgents bombarded the forts defending Rio Janeiro again on the 2nd inst. The insurgent squadron, under command of Admiral Mellos, is still in the bay of Rio Janeiro, with its fighting elements weakened. Many of the members of the crews of the rebel war ships are deserting daily. During the recent engagements between the land forces and the fleet, the shore artillery damaged some of the rebel vessels.

HORRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

The Michigamme River Runs into a Copper Mine in Michigan.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 29.—The Mansfield mine, one of the richest mining properties in this region, situated ninety miles west of here and seven miles north of Crystal Falls, Mich., the county seat of iron County, caved in under the Michigamme river about 9 o'clock last night. The entire current of the river entered the mine, filling it with water in a few minutes. The mine at the time contained about sixty miners, and only fifteen reached the surface.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Sept. 29.—The latest information from the scene of the mine disaster at Mansfield states that the accident occurred during the night, and when the water of the Michigamme river came rushing into the mine the men at work were entrapped like a lot of rats. It is not possible that any escaped.

Internal Revenue Abuses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Mr. E. P. Baldwin, First Auditor of the Treasury, warmly indorses the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, to correct the long-standing abuses in the matter of arrests for alleged violations of internal revenue laws and excessive fees of United States Marshals and Commissioners. There is no section of the Southern country where the United States Commissioner is not a familiar official and especially in the "Moonshine" mountain districts where illicit stills are conducted. The present fee system, says Mr. Baldwin, has been repeatedly condemned by every administration for the past sixty years and the measure proposed would result in a great saving to the Government and a cessation of much annoyance to the people who are now subject to malicious prosecution for no other purpose than to increase fees.

Section 847 of the Revised Statutes, which now proscribes the fees, is so vague and indefinite that a constant conflict results and the time of the clerks in the Auditor's office is taken up in disallowing claims made by Commissioners. Precedents established by one official are set aside by his successor and the whole business is generally at sixes and sevens. One of the most serious objections to the present law is the provision allowing a per diem of \$5 for the hearing of cases. Under this there is hardly any limit to the number of the dues a Commissioner may charge in a case. A system of cumulative fees and hearings are arranged with a view of piling up the biggest possible bill.

Fire in the Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 28.—A paraffin fire has been raging in the extreme western part of the Cherokee strip for the past two days. John Baker, Henry Thomas and family, two children named Harrison and Mrs. Thompson and two children perished in the flames. Five or six others were so badly burned that they may die.