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WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE FOR SILVER.

The chief complaints urged by the Populists against the Democrats is that they failed to pass a law for the free coinage of silver. They lay great stress upon the failure and declare that the Democrats have been false to the people and repudiated their platform promises.

"How shall I answer this statement?" writes an honest Democrat in a private letter. "I am in a dilemma and come to you for help."

The only way to answer it is "to tell the truth" and depend upon the good sense of the people to do right with all the facts before them. The people always do right when they understand the real situation and are appealed to upon their best side.

The Democrats promised the people free coinage. They promised lower taxes. They promised to shift part of the burdens of taxation from the consumer to the rich of the country. They promised to cut off unworthy pensioners. They promised to reduce expenses. They promised a pure government.

Each and every one of these promises has been redeemed in less than one and one-half years, save and except that in respect to the passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. So much good legislation, carrying such large benefits to all the people, has never before been enacted in so short a space of time. Everybody, except the Populists, is either praising or abusing the Democratic party for these things. The Republicans denounce it because taxes have been reduced and incomes taxed. Democrats praise because these things and other good things have been done.

But, you ask, what was done with the silver question?

There was great difference of opinion the ranks of the party in regard to ree coinage, and the party was unable t the last session of Congress to agree upon any measure. There were many efforts to secure needed financial legislation, but it could not be done. Every Southern Democrat, except very few from the large cities, voted for free coinage, and tried to secure it at the present ratio, at a changed ratio, and failing in these efforts, sought to secure the reenactment of the Bland-Allison act. But the Northern Democrats and nearly all the Republicans, from all sections, opposed any legislation, and nothing was accomplished.

Now comes the Populist with his harangue telling the people that because of this omission, voters ought to desert the Democratic party. Where will they go in order to get free coinage? The Populist party is not a factor in public affairs. It never will be. It lives upon discontent and prejudice. It has no policy. It will do anything to get in. It is weaker to-day than two years ago, and after 1896 it will go to join the Greenback, the Labors and the other defunct parties. No man who really wants free coinage or anything else will go to the Populist party. The Populist party is a very promising party—it promises everything to everybody, but can do nothing, and if in power would ruin the country by its wild cat legislation and its extravagance

No sensible man will go to the Populist party for free coinage. Where then will he go. The Republican party demonetized silver in 1873; it defeated free coinage in 1890 by substituting the Sherman law, "a cowardly makeshift," in place of the free coinage measure prepared and supported by nearly all the Democrats; they are more responsible for every attack upon silver than all other parties combined. It is the Republican party that is responsible for the ban placed upon silver, and for whatever depression in the price of silver legislation has caused. John Sherman is and has been the head and front of anti-silver legislation for more than twenty years. It was his manipulation that secured the demonetization act in 1873, and from that day to this he has dominated the financial policy of his party and of the country, because his party has been in control of legislation. In 1890, the Democrats, with the aid of a few Republicans, were on the eve of passing a free coinage bill. It was admitted by all sides in Washington then that nothing could prevent the 16 to 1 free coinage bill. But, at the critical moment Mr. Sherman stepped in and made a deal between the gold bugs of Wall Street and the silver mine owners of Nevada and Colorado, by which every Republican voted for the Sherman act, which provided for the purchase of silver and making all silver redeemable in gold—thus making silver a commodity and destroying it as a money metal and putting it more than ever on the single gold standard. This deal was forced through by Mr Sherman partially by using the threat that if Congress passed a free coinage bill, Harrison would veto it. The mine owners, whose interest in silver coinage was thus shown to be selfish, supported an act that defeated free coinage for the present and delayed and jeopardized for a long time the ultimate victory which honest silver advocates will win.

You want free coinage, do you? We have shown that the Populist party is a moonshine party and will fade away with approaching sunrise. It must be clear to the "warfaring man though a fool" that no advocate for free coinage of silver can expect anything from the Republican party in the light of their hostile legislation on the silver question.

Where, then, shall those of us who want free coinage go?

We must go to that party which contains the most friends of silver; we must uphold the hands of those who fight the battles of silver, and the leaders of the only party that ever has passed any silver legislation. Every silver dollar in circulation is a Democratic dollar. Every advocate of free coinage must stay in the Democratic ranks and fight his battle in the only party in which there is a chance of success. Examine the votes in Congress upon every free silver proposition, and you will find that a large majority of the Democrats voted in their favor, and a large majority of Republicans voted against them. The two greatest and most disinterested champions of silver in Congress are Bland, of Missouri, and Morgan, of Alabama. They are both Democrats and recognized silver leaders. Do you think you can get free coinage by repudiating the leadership of such men? or by going into a party dominated by John Sherman? or following Stewart and Peffer into all the vagaries which are incident to Populism?

"But," some one may ask, "is not the Democratic party divided on the silver question?"

Yes, but so is every other party upon some vital question. The four Populist Senators divided upon the tariff bill, two voting for it and two against it. But there was no division in their ranks upon the proposition to pay a bounty to sugar growers. They always vote solidly with the Republicans upon every proposition to take money out of the pockets of the toiling masses and give it to the few.

If any advocate of free coinage thinks he ought not to support the Democratic party because there is division in its ranks on the silver question, then every man who believes in low tariff is compelled to vote against the Populists. Two thirds of the Democrats are friends of silver, but one half of the Populists oppose low taxes; one half of the Republicans oppose an income tax; one half of them oppose free cotton bagging, free cotton ties, free agricultural implements, and free salt; one-half of the Populists opposed taking off an annual tax of one hundred and forty one million dollars on woolen goods

"But," you still ask, "did the Democratic party do nothing on the money question?"

It did and is doing two things on the money problem:

1. When the United States Treasury notes were issued, Congress exempted them by special enactment from all State, county and municipal taxation. Under the operations of this exemption, the banks and rich men in the country made it a point to convert all their money into United States Treasury notes about the time they were compelled to give in their taxes. As this date varied in the different States, these Treasury notes were kept travelling from State to State in order to enable rich parties to evade taxation. The Democratic Congress repealed the statute granting exemption and the President signed the bill. We regard this as an important step in the right direction.

2. The Treasury is coining silver dollars every day. It is not printing any silver certificates, payable in gold, but the mints are actually at work coining silver dollars, silver half dollars, and silver quarters, and silver dimes every day. The Democrats are not saying much about it, but letting the 1894 silver dollars in circulation among the people answer the lie that the Democratic party is hostile to silver coinage. In the month of September 672,200 silver dollars and 204,170 silver half dollars were coined. The silver money actually coined by this Democratic administration is as follows:

September,	$ 876,370
August,	976,000
July,	543,000
June,	599,538.80
May,	675,000
April,	554,000
March,	565,414.20
February,	470,000
January,	381,000

The director of the mint, Mr. Preston, says that the coinage of silver for November will be greater than for either of the past three months. It is expected that there will be about $800,000 coined in silver dollars besides the fractional coins.

THE POPS HAVE ONE GOOD THING.

The Chatham Record says that the Populists, who were erstwhile wont to denounce the Democratic machinery, are adopting the machinery of our party in their primaries and county conventions. We are glad to note this because our observation of Populist plans has been that they have not followed the Democratic plan, but their nominations have been made by a few bosses of the party. The rank and file have merely gone through the motion of obeying the orders of a few bosses. In Wake, S. Otho Wilson and J. C. L. Harris named the fusion ticket. In Wayne, Butler and Dr. Person named it. Chatham is the only county so far heard from where the voters of the party have a voice. Having adopted our excellent machinery, we congratulate the Populists of Chatham upon having one good thing in their party.

RICHMOND PEARSON is running for Congress on a platform to repeal the present system of county government. When he was in the legislature he voted to table a proposition to repeal the system, and introduced a bill changing the system and submitting his bill to the voters of the State. The Waynesville Courier publishes the full text of Pearson's bill. If it had been favorably voted on by the people, to whom it was proposed to submit it, it would have required big bonds of county commissioners, aggregating $41,844.50 in Buncombe county. It didn't propose to change the method of appointing magistrates, only the county commissioners.

THE NEGRO AND THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

We have before called attention to the fact that the Populists are doing all in their power to capture and organize the colored vote in North Carolina. This is their only hope of success.

But why any colored man in this State should vote the Populist or fusion ticket we are unable to see. The leaders of Populism are but disgruntled and sore-backed Democrats—the very class of men who have always been the negro's greatest enemy and hater among the people of the South. And yet these men now ask and expect the colored man to vote with them, after having been sold out by his own party.

The Democratic party in this State has treated the negro fairly. It has given him his full political rights and contributed millions of dollars to his schools and charitable institutions. Fully four-fifths of the money that is expended in North Carolina for these purposes is paid by Democrats. The men with whom the negro has most dealings, his employers and the people whose prosperity means his prosperity, are Democrats.

There is no reason why the negro should desire to disturb the existing order of things in North Carolina. He has absolutely nothing to gain and all to lose. The Populists propose to make of him only a cat's-paw, a stepping stone to power, and have no real interest in his welfare and prosperity. The most sensible negroes we know are those who pay attention to their own business and leave this new political movement strictly alone.

We publish today extracts from editorials that recently appeared in the two leading negro papers in the State, and we commend to the negroes of North Carolina the sensible advice thus given by intelligent and well-educated members of their own race, men who have an ardent desire to see their people prosper, and who warn them of the folly which the Populists are begging them to commit.

HOW MANY WILL BE AS BRAVE?

Bill Rand is not the only honest Populist in Wake county who is disgusted with fusion. Every respectable and patriotic farmer in the county who wants "reform more than office" is disgusted. Some of them hesitate to make public their disgust because they hate to be called inconsistent. But, as Bill Rand sees, the only consistent course for a man who loves home and good government is to repudiate the "sell out." Mr. Rand repudiates fusion, not only because it is "an abandonment of principle" but also to his mind "it is a total disregard of ordinary political decency."

We appeal to every Populist who in 1892 was "prompted to forsake party affiliation, break away from neighbors and friends, and seek earnestly to establish the principles of People's party" to be as brave and manly as Mr. Rand, and denounce the "sell out," which was effected, as Mr. Rand put it, "merely for the sake of putting a few traitors of my own party and of the Republican party in office."

The Democrats will give a warm welcome to the old family table to all who show their disgust, and come back home.

FUSION WON'T FUSE.

Mr. F. Victor Barrier, who was the Populist nominee for cotton-weigher in Cabarrus county in 1892, is now a president of Salisbury, and in a recent card, published in the Salisbury Herald, says:

"I suppose you would like to know my views and where I stand politically. I would say that while there are some things in the Populist platform that I approve of (and I will say right here that for two years I have been with them) since they have mixed up so with the Republicans one can hardly tell one from the other, and as there has never been a drop of Republican blood in me I cannot do anything to enhance Republicanism."

That's the way that honest men who went into the Populist party for a good purpose are talking in September.

In October, five thousand of them will talk the same way.

In November they will crowd around the polls to vote against the "sell out."

TRYING TO DEFEAT BRYAN.

The anti-silver wing of the Nebraska Democrats, when they saw they were outnumbered by the Bryan forces, bolted the State convention and nominated a ticket of their own. That's about the best way we know to keep the Republican party in power in this country. There was a fair fight between the Bryan and the anti-Bryan forces. Bryan won by a big majority. The minority, instead of submitting, rushed off, hired a hall, and set up in business for themselves. Outside of the Federal office-holders these bolters represent very few people, and they at heart are for Bryan. They ought to speak out—repudiate the bolters—and elect Bryan to the Senate even if they have to lose their "bread and butter." And they wouldn't lose it. The patronage-mongers in Nebraska are determined to defeat Bryan because he is too big and too brave to wear their yoke.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN DISGUSTED

Mr. John A. Waller, of Granville county, was, up to two years ago, as strong a Democrat as he was a strict Baptist and Christian gentleman. At that time he joined the Populist party in the hope of securing needed reforms. He is now disgusted with the attitude of his party—denounces the thief Hughes, who engineered fusion in Granville—and washes his hands of it.

The only place for men like John A. Waller is in the ranks of the Democratic party. A warm welcome awaits all these good men who come back home.

News from Washington.

SENATOR STEWART IS EXHONORATED FROM THE GLASCOCK AFFAIR, AND NOW MRS. GLASCOCK LAYS HER RUIN AT ANOTHER MAN'S DOOR.

Judge Gudger Thinks Crawford Will be Re-Elected--The Address of the National Republican Congressional Committee--Ex-Governor Pinchback Does not Think the Action of the Sugar Planters will Amount to Much --Jim Boyd Believes the Republicans Will Carry Three Districts in the Old North State--Other Items of Interest to North Carolinians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.

Senator Stewart has been exhonorated from the Glascock affair. The Judge by having the case taken out of court, declares Senator Stewart innocent, and that Mrs. Glascock's dealings with the senator constitute a case of black mail. Since this action of the court she states that her degredation is due to a certain North Carolinian who holds a high place in the synagogue and who is noted for his much speaking in the field of politics. She has shown several letters, and says this respectable citizen of North Carolina sent her to Washington to get clear of her, but before the divorce suit is ended it is feared he will have to come up and "own the corn."

* * *

Judge J. C. L. Gudger, of the Treasury Department, returned to this city this morning from Waynesville, where he has been for three weeks. Judge Gudger spoke of Crawford's prospects in a very encouraging way and thinks he will be elected. He said: "Crawford has met Pearson at Rutherfordton, Canton, Dillsboro and Asheville and he has out-generaled him in every contest Pearson is not the man that Crawford is, intellectually. The sentiment is decidedly in favor of Crawford. The Democrats are working and are very determined to win. Crawford's prospects are brightening all the time. They are much better now than they were two weeks ago, and I don't think there is much doubt but that in my district we will send a Democratic Representative to the next Congress. I talked with several gentlemen from Linney's district and they say that Linney's chances are very slim indeed.

The Democrats all over the State have gone in with a good spirit, and they are doing some fine work. In regard to the fusionists carrying many of the counties in the West he said, "I don't think fusion will pan out for them, for there is much dissatisfaction. I have heard that in some of the counties the Democrats are very much in doubt about carrying the election, but I feel certain that the number of doubtful counties, if they should go with the fusionists, is not large enough to affect the next legislature to any great extent. Wherever the Democrats have appointments great crowds always come out to hear the speaking, and the candidates are well received. It is said that Mr. Barnes, of the Farmers' Alliance, was to go over in Pearson's district and say a few words for his Populist brother, but so far he has failed to make his appearance."

* * *

The North Carolina colony here was greatly shocked to read in to-day's NEWS AND OBSERVER of the death of Rev. Frank L. Reid, D. D., President of Greensboro Female College. He was here last June with his graduating class. I saw him at the commencement of his college, and only once since. He was then well and full of the mission whereunto he was called. He was a busy man, full of work and plans for the betterment of his church and State. There wasn't a lazy bone in his body. He was one of the safest and most successful business men I have known, and an excellent executive officer. He was one of the most useful men in the State and his death is a severe blow to the whole State and will fall with greatest force upon his own church in which he was confessedly one of the most influential leaders. Yet a young man, he was at the head of the Female College and the religious organ of his church, and was every day widening his already great influence. He was not only a leader in his church, and a successful educator, but was also a man of affairs. He took a lively interest in all public measures and under the administration of Gov. Scales was a director of the penitentiary, and was at his death a director in the North Carolina railroad. He was a man of fine judgment and I have no doubt that his estate is in good condition.

His place cannot be filled by any one man. He filled the place and did the work of two strong men, and two men of real capacity will have to be found to take his place in the work of his church.

* * *

Several days ago I wired that the Republican National Committee had decided that Cheatham was the regularly nominated candidate for the House of Representatives in the Second district. Cheatham left here elated and is confident that he will be elected. The Democrats will have to stir to elect Woodard and I believe they will do it. They beat Cheatham two years ago, and they can do it again if they pull "all together."

The following is the address of the committee stating the result of their investigation:

To the Republican voters of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina:

The National Republican Congressional committee have had under consideration, and have duly investigated, the contest over the regularity of the nomination by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. Such contest being between Hon. Geo. H. White, of Tarboro, and Hon. H. P. Cheatham, of Littleton. This contest was submitted to this committee by both parties claiming the nomination, as per the following agreement:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1894.

Question having arisen as to the regularity of the Republican nomination in the Second district of North Carolina, and this question having been presented to the National Republican Congressional Committee, the undersigned hereby agree to submit their claims to the committee, and abide by their decision.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM,
GEORGE H. WHITE.

The committee, after a full investigation made by their representative, Mr. J. W. Graves, who personally visited the District and secured all the information possible, together with information secured by the presentation of their respective cases by the contestants, make the following findings of fact:

Any question as to the regularity of the several county conventions was waived by both parties participating in and claiming the nomination at the hands of the District Congressional Convention. Therefore this committee was barred from going behind the action of the District Convention. We further find that at the District Congressional Convention, held in Weldon on the twenty-seventh of June, Hon. H. P. Cheatham received a majority of all the votes cast, as announced by the chairman of the convention, and is the Republican nominee of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina.

We desire to commend to the Republican voters of the Second District the action of both Mr. Cheatham and Mr. White in submitting their case to the committee for arbitration, and we fully believe that this action was taken in the spirit of harmony and in the interest of the party. We earnestly request and desire that every Republican in the district, having the good of the Republican party at heart, will rally to the support of the Hon. H. P. Cheatham, and see that a united and vigorous effort is made to secure for him such a sweeping majority—as a Republican Congressional nominee is certainly entitled to in the Second District of North Carolina.

CHAS. F. MANDERSON,
Ch'm'n of Ex. Com.
W. B. HOOKER,
L. D. APSLEY,
J. W. BABCOCK,
J. A. G. HULL,
ROBERT R. HITT,
THOMAS SETTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Yesterday ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, was on a street car and some trivial circumstance drew him into a conversation and he gradually turned his thoughts to the action of the sugar planters in his native State. He is a man of very fine appearance. He has white hair and is very easy in his manners—very thoughtful, and has the appearance more of a South American than a negro. He is a good conversationalist and talks freely concerning the sugar planters bolt and also concerning the political status in Louisiana.

He does not think the action taken by these planters will amount to very much, but that it will soon cease to have much effect. In speaking of the campaign he said: "If Mr. Price will contest the seat he will beat Judge Taylor Beattie, the Republican candidate, and need not be uneasy at all about the majority. Mr. Price will get the great bulk of the negro votes. It seems that some years ago there were some labor troubles in that part of Louisana in which Judge Beattie had jurisdiction, and he was very active and fierce in his attitude towards the negroes and to all that were concerned in the trouble with the negroes, and that race has not forgotten his action, and they will show their feeling in a manner not very agreeable to the Judge on election day. Besides he is sore over various things that have gone contrary to his desires and expectations. Kellogg beat him for the nomination once. This failed to work smoothly with him. Then he was put up and knocked down as governor, and he has had a generally rough and tumble time of it. A few rich planters can do much toward breaking away from the Democrats and it is possible that they can beat Price, if they commence right and then work right. But those in Louisiana that created such a sensation some time ago have left the ranks and have no where to go. The negroes have filled their places, and their votes won't be missed in the next election. When you come right down to the voting, a common field hand's vote counts just as much as any planter's. Every negro's vote cast will certainly be counted. The Democrats will see to it. Especially when these votes are to be counted for Democratic candidates." This is how the venerable negro and ex-Governor of Louisiana, looks upon the desertion of the sugar planters and this is the result as he sees it.

* * *

The managers of the Democratic Congressional campaign are not alarmed about Populism in any of the Southern States except Texas, but the opinion in that State, judging from the communications they receive, is that there is considerable danger from that source. The indications are that the Populists of that State have just waked up to genuine activity, and in two or three of the districts they have prospects of success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.

Mr. Palmer B. Babcock, formerly of Raleigh, was to day committed to prison after a preliminary hearing at the police court, where he was charged with conspiring to defraud the Western Union Telegraph Company. While Congress was in session he was in the employment of this company, but about two weeks ago was discharged. Babcock was the originator of the scheme, so one of the prisoners say who has turned states evidence, to tap the telegraph wires and lead a branch wire to the Alexandria Island race track and there he was to conceal himself and by the means of a telegraph instrument was to send the result of the races to the two men who were assisting in the deed, so that they could bet successfully on the races. But this didn't work. While they were tapping the wires the company had officers watching their actions. They made their escape, however. Babcock went to Baltimore and remained until he thought he could return without any fear of being arrested, but on his return he was received by the officers and arraigned for trial, and in consequence of his failing to give $1,000 bond is still held in custody. Babcock denied in court to-day that he knew anything about the attempted swindle, but the other two that were captured gives him credit for the above action.

* * *

Mayor James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, arrived in the city last night. He came on professional business relating to some of the executive departments and will be here for a few days. Mr. Boyd says he thinks Settle will be elected, but not by a big majority, and that he will receive some Democratic votes this election as he did two years ago. In speaking of the Graham-Settle canvass, Mr. Boyd said he thought that the newspapers were giving a very partial account—lauding every action of Graham and belittling every thing that Settle said, whether it was good or bad. He thinks the Populists and Republicans will fuse in Guilford county. "Jim Boyd is in town" said a Fifth district Democrat. "If you will go to Republican headquarters, you will find him there, and if you see his valise when he leaves it will be full of 'soap' wherewith to elect Tom Settle. His ostensible business here is 'professional business with the departments.' In fact he is here after campaign funds and will get what he came after." One thing I do know: the Republicans are resolved to get one Congressman from North Carolina if they can, and are counting on getting either the second or fifth. They have hopes in some of the other districts, but they are spending their money in the Fifth district.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.

I had a talk yesterday with one of the best informed Democrats from Illinois. He had just returned from the Lucker State and been in close touch with the Democratic workers in all parts of the State. He says that two months ago the Democrats were hopelessly beaten; one month ago, they were in the minority; now they are ahead; and on November 6th they will distance their competitors. "The Democrats will not lose a single district they hold now "he said" though Mr. Springer is having the fight of his life to get back. He will win, but in the face of fearful odds. The last legislature changed the boundaries of his district and cut off many of his Democratic votes, and made his district uncomfortably close. But he will win, and the Democrats have a good chance of gaining two Democratic members of the House."

"We are sure to elect MacVeagh Senator," continued he, "unless the Populists hold the balance of power in the next Legislature. In Chicago and some of the other large cities many of the workingmen, particularly foreign-born, are going into the Populist party and disturbing all calculations. It is only in the cities that there is any defection to the Populists—the country people take no stock in Populism which in Illinois is allied to communism if not to anarchy. If the Populists hold the balance of power, it is probable that Gov. Altgeld will be the next U. S. Senator, but I confidently expect to see MacVeagh elected by a Democratic Legislature without needing the Populists."

This man is not a man given to optimism. He voices the sentiment of many well-informed men as well as his own. I heard Senator Faulkner say last night that in his opinion there was no doubt that the Democrats would gain a Senator from Illinois. In this connection I may say that of all the men I have met here I have found the Democrats from no State more firmly grounded in the faith than those from Illinois. They have the same robustness and devotion that characterizes the North Carolina Democracy. Most of the unterrified from that State are grand-sons of old North Carolina, and the tar still sticks on their heels.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Massachusetts, who has been down South for some months engaged in a work as he calls it—"The Ministry of Education in the South"—has now in the hands of the Bureau of Education a paper in which he gives North Carolina credit for having the most complete and best organized system of public schools during the first half century of the Republic. This he attributes to the predominance of the middle class and to the fact that they came to the front sooner in North Carolina than in any of the Southern States.

The officers of the Bureau of Education complain that they seldom get any report from the city schools of North Carolina. They say there has not been received a report from any of these schools, except from Asheville and from Durham, which has just been sent within the last few days, since 1890. Consequently the Bureau has but very little information in regard to the city schools.

* * *

At police headquarters to-day was a woman from North Carolina, respectably dressed and with the appearance of one who has suffered many hardships. She was pleading in a pathetic manner, yet modestly, for a permit to allow her blessed boy to sing on the streets, in order to pick up a few pennies from sympathizing passers-by. She gave her name as Mrs. Grooves. Neither she nor her afflicted son have the appearance of tramps. In her story she said that she had lived in Harrisburg, Pa., until about six months ago, when her husband died, thus the sole means of support was swept away and she decided to return to her former home, which is in Winston, N. C. Being penniless and without friends, She was obliged to resort to the unwelcome alternative of walking the hundreds of miles from her home in North Carolina. It has taken her six months to reach Washington, which distance she has made by walking a moderate length each day, and she has been supported by her blind boy's singing on the streets of the towns and cities through which she has passed. When she arrived in this city the police interfered with the boy's singing but when she told them her story they allowed her to continue until Saturday night. The next morning, Sunday, Mrs. Groves and her sightless son took up their journey again for their Southern home which is in Winston, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Director of the Mint Department, Mr. Preston, said to us yesterday that the coinage of silver for the month of September has been as follows: $672,200 in silver dollars and $204,170 in fractional dollars. The gold coined in the same month is $5,083,000. For the month of August there was coined in silver $976,000; in July there was coined $543,000. Mr. Preston says that the coinage of silver for November will be greater than for either of the past three months. It is expected that there will be about $800,000 coined in silver dollars besides the fractional coins.

* * *

Mr. Mitchell E. Robinson, formerly of Madison county, N. C., a watchman in the pension office and a pensioner of the United States government for services in the war, applied yesterday to Judge Cox in the equity court for divorce. Mr. Robinson, who is an ex-Federal soldier, charged his wife with moving, without cause, to her mother's, in Madison county, and that she refused to come to Washington and live with him. Mrs. Robinson denied the allegation. He was accused of deserting her, and she claimed to have gone to her mother's because he gave her and his daughter nothing to live on.

* * *

Hon. James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, who has been here for several days on professional business connected with the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, left Sunday morning for his home. While at the Ebbitt he was prevailed upon to talk some more in regard to the political condition of North Carolina. He said he was paying more attention now to his law practice than he was to the political wrangles; but, he said, he was a straight blue stocking Republican, to a reporter of the Post he said:

"The Republicans have good reason to believe that they will carry three Congressional districts in the old North State. The friends of Mr. Settle are very confident that he will be returned, and I think that in the Eighth district Romulus Z. Linney, who is the fusion candidate of the Republicans and Populists, has an excellent chance to beat Mr. Bower, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Settle's opponent, by the way, is Augustus W. Graham, of Oxford, whose father was Secretary of the Navy under President Filmore, and who ran with Scott on the Whig Presidential ticket of 1852. His father's name, however, will be of no especial benefit to him in this race, as Americans care very little about a man's ancestors, which, I think, is one of the excellent results of our democratic institutions."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.

Mr. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Populist Committee, in speaking to me to-night of the prosperity of his party, said: "The People's party will hold the balance of power in the United States Senate after March the fourth. No one who is familiar with national politics can conscientiously says otherwise. The same is true in regard to the House, only that there is more doubt in regard to the House than in regard to the Senate. The People's party—has more Congressional candidates in the field than any of the old parties. We have a State ticket in every State in the Union where one is to be elected except in Rhode Island. The Democrats out west are not in it. They will be reduced to an insignificant Third party and all that will be left, will be the gold bugs and a few office holders. Since Senator Jones wrote his famous letter joining the Populists. No Republican in silver-producing States can convince Republican silver men that they can secure free coinage through the party. The entire silver-producing States will come to the People's Party in a lump. This is true of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. Those States will never cast an electoral vote for Republican candidate for President in 1896. The same is true in the South. If it was not for the infamous counting machine, with a fair election we could secure one-third of the Congressional delegates of the South this year. There is but one hope for Southern people to secure legislation favorable to their section and that is to abandon Wall street and East, and make an alliance with the West, and in order to form an alliance with the West the South must step out of the Democratic party and meet the West half way, and the Reps of the West must step out of that party and meet the South half way. That is no surrender but an honorable concession by each. That is common ground upon which those two great sections can unite for their own welfare. This will also lead these into the People's party. One thousand of good Democrats in the South and good Republicans in the West may object to this plan, yet they can no more prevent it than they can stop the revolution of the earth. Those sections of our country whose interests are identical will also unite politically in the new party which is fast forging its way to the front.

"The Populists will elect more members of Congress from the South than the Republicans."

Mr. Taubeneck claims that the Populists will gain one Senator from Kansas, one from Nebraska, one from Idaho, one from Wyoming, one from Utah, and two from Montana, and perhaps others. He thinks it probable that the Populists will hold the balance of power in the Illinois Legislature.

In the next House, Mr. Taubeneck thinks neither party will have a majority of the delegation from a majority of States. He argues that it is likely the next Presidential election will be thrown into the House, and if neither party has a majority of the States, the Populists will hold the balance of power there and elect the President.

"What will the Populists do in North Carolina?" I asked Mr. Taubeneck.

"I do not know," said he. "I have had no definite information from that State. I have written for information and expect to learn the situation there within a few days."

The Populists do not expect to elect but one member of Congress from the South—Tom Watson, from Georgia. And they will not do that.

A RADICAL LEADER ABSCONDS.

Settle's Right Bower Steals and Skips--Leading Populist Repudiates Fusion ---Graham Certain to Carry the County.

OXFORD, N. C., Oct. 2.

R. P. Hughes, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Granville county, and member of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee of the Fifth District, has absconded from Oxford, with several hundred dollars. He was Assistant Register of Deeds, under Norwood, the Republican incumbent, and was really acting Register of Deeds. All business was in his hands, and he also had charge of all the management in the county for the Republican party. Hughes presided over the late Republican Convention that renominated Settle, and was Settle's right bower. At the Convention, Hughes wrote resolutions denouncing Baldy Williams "for trying to steal Sett'e's seat." It now turns out that he was paying his expenses to that Convention from money stolen from Granville county.

Hughes duplicated and forged county orders and appropriated money received for marriage licenses. There are plain cases against him for forgery, embezzlement and larceny. No one knows his whereabouts. Fortunately the county will not lose anything as the Register's bondsmen will have to replace the money.

In consequence of Hughes's rascality and escape, there is much dissatisfaction among the Fusionists. Hughes had engineered fusion, and was Granville county's S. Otho Wilson. His bad conduct reacts upon the Fusionists. S. R. Carrington, a Republican, declares himself an independent candidate for sheriff, and Jas. Adkins, a colored Republican, declares himself an independent for Treasurer. Hughes had secured fusion in the Republican convention, and two ½ party men had been endorsed for Sheriff and Treasurer—Cozart and Peace.

The action of Carrington and Adkins, and the flight of Hughes, sounds the death-knell of fusion in Granville. Already Mr. John A. Waller, one of the most highly respected and prominent Populists, has kicked over the traces, and says he can follow no further the betrayal of principle. His example will be followed by other good men.

Graham is certain to carry Granville county by a good majority, and it is now believed that the Democrats will elect their whole ticket.

The Will of the late Dr. Reid Admitted to Probate.

The will of the late Dr. F. L. Reid was admitted to probate at Greensboro Saturday. He bequeathes everything to his wife. The will was dated June 31st, 1891, and was written on small sheets of paper taken from a note book which he always carried in his pocket. He closes it with the following words: "I commend to my wife and children that loving God and Saviour whose I am, for whom I have tried to live and to whom I fully commit myself and my precious wife and children."

A RALEIGH WOMAN'S WOES

The Apartment of Susie Raynor Glennan, Daughter of the Late Kenneth Rayner, is Invaded and Her Children Stolen.

Glennan One of the Kidnappers

The Devoted Mother Begs That She May be Allowed to Kiss Her Baby but the Men Mock Her and Strike Her in the Face.

There's Two Sides to the Story

Her Husband is Dr. A. H. Glennan who, if These Statements be True, Disgraces a Surgeon's Place in the Marine Hospital Corps. He Invades her Room at Midnight and Wrings Her Children from Her.

Susie Rayner Glennan is the daughter of the late Hon. Kenneth Rayner and Susie Polk Raynor formerly of this city, and wife of Dr. A. H. Glennan, of the United States Marine Corps. Her father, Kenneth Raynor was a native of Hertfort county, this State.

Years ago he was rich and influential. He represented his district in Congress and held other positions of honor. He married Susie Polk, daughter of the Polks, of Raleigh, who were among Raleigh's richest and most prominent people. Susie, the mother of Mrs. Glennan was, when she married Kenneth Rayner an heiress and because of her great beauty a most popular belle. One of her brothers was the great Christian soldier, Gen. Leodinas Polk, of Louisiana. After the marriage of Kenneth Rayner and Susie Polk. They settled on the Polk homestead, which was situated on the north extension of Blount street, and comprised many acres of what is now one of the most thickly settled, and important residential sections of Raleigh. It was here that the Raynors lived; it was here that Mrs. Glennan spent her childhood. She married several years ago Dr. Glennan, but has been separated from him for some time. Now he comes to fill her cup of sorrow full to overflowing by tearing from her those, only for whom, she cares to live.

The Washington Post of yesterday tells the story as follows:

A sensational scene akin to kipnaping occurred about 1 o'clock this morning at a boarding house, 810 Twelfth street northwest, in which two little boys, aged 9 and 10 years, were torn from their mother while asleep in bed.

The parties concerned are Dr. A. H. Glennan and wife, and the doctor is now supposed to be in possession of the children.

Dr. and Mrs. Glennan have not lived together for about three years. He is a surgeon in the Marine Hospital Corps, and she, with the children, has been boarding in this city since her separation from her husband. Frequently since the separation took place, Mrs. Glennan says, her husband has endeavored to forcibly secure the possession of the children.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock a heavy noise was heard in the hall, one of the doors was burst open with a crash, and the sound of footsteps resounded through the quiet hallways.

Mrs. Glennan was awakened by the noise, and the first thing she saw was a dim light flickering through the transom Then there was another crash, quickly followed by still a third, and two more doors had been broken open. The frightened woman had scarcely time to scream when the door of the room which she occupied was burst open and four stalwart men walked into the room. One of the men held a lighted candle in his hand, while another rushed to the folding bed in which Mrs. Glennan and Arthur had been sleeping.

By this time the woman was upon her feet, shrieking with all the lung power she possessed.

RECOGNIZED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Glennan attempted to ask the men what they wanted, when she recognized, she alleges, the features of her husband as one of the party. One of the men seized the child, tossed it in his arms, and started for the door. It then dawned upon Mrs. Glennan that her husband was executing one of his alleged numerous threats to secure his little boy.

The entire proceeding occupied but a moment. After securing the child the men hurried down the hall, while Mrs. Glennan followed them wildly and frantically crying to be allowed to kiss her babies.

"Don't take them away," she sobbed.

"Dress them before you go," but her pleadings were of no avail. She says that one of the men pushed her back while another struck her with his fist.

At this juncture Mrs. Glennan says she heard a voice on the stairway saying: "I'll take this boy in the first carriage, doctor, and you bring the other one in the other carriage." The sound of wheels were then heard on the street and a moment later the frantic mother stood alone at the head of the stairs, catching the last glimpse of her babies as they disappeared from view.

By this time the entire household had been aroused, but no one, apparently, had the presence of mind to give the alarm or start in pursuit of the men. Investigation proved that four doors had been burst open, the locks on two of them having been torn off and the screws pulled from the casing of the other two.

A reporter for the Post called at the house soon after the occurrence and was ushered into the rooms where the young children had been sleeping. The beds were in disorder, and on chairs near at hand hung the cloths of the little ones. The floor was strewn with broken lock castings and splinters of wood. Mrs. Glennan was somewhat composed by this time and told the story as above related in a straightforward manner.

Mrs. Glennan is rather an attractive woman and was formerly Miss Susie Rayner. Her father was Joseph Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, at one time a member of Congress, and Solicitor of the Treasury under President Arthur. She was married to Dr. Glennan at St. Matthew's Church thirteen years ago, and has had four children. About three years ago two little girls died of diphtheria.

TROUBLE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A few years ago domestic discord reared its head in the family, and Dr. Glennan then sued his wife for divorce, at the same time praying for the custody of the children. Mrs. Glennan employed Attorneys H. J. May and John Goode

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.