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## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY—DELIBERATIONS OVER MATTERS OF MOMENTOUS INTEREST TO OUR COMMON COUNTRY.—NOTES.

In the house, on Wednesday, Mr. Osborne, of Pennsylvania, presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill. The report was agreed to. Mr. Morrill reported the disagreement of the conference committee on the senate dependent pension bill. The house insisted on its amendment, providing a service pension, and a further conference was ordered. The house then proceeded to the further consideration of the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie against Turpin. The first vote was taken on the majority resolution declaring Turpin elected, and it was reported 114, nay 130. The majority resolution setting McDuffie was agreed to—yeas 130; nays 113, and Mr. McDuffie appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office. Mr. McKinley presented a concurrent resolution directing the enrolling clerk to enroll in the customs administrative bill what is known as senate amendment 91, in regard to the abandonment of goods to underwriters and salvors. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 127, nays 5. The house then, at 4:05, adjourned.

The resolution for an inquiry into the management of the fish commissioner's office was taken up by the senate on Wednesday, and agreed to. The presiding officer, Ingalls, announced as select committee on the bill for the establishment of the university of the United States: Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Ingalls, Blair, Dolph, Harris, Butler, Gibson and Barbour. The fortification bill was taken up, the pending question being on striking out two items for the Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal \$248,743, for the erection of a south wing, and \$780,000 for machinery for twelve-inch guns, and inserting, in lieu of them, the following for boring and turning laths, rifling machine, and eighty-ton traveling crane fully equipped for the manufacture of twelve-inch guns, at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., \$235,000. A long debate followed. Finally the amendment to strike out the two items described and insert the substitute was agreed to—37 to 18. Amendments were adopted providing for the purchase and test of a new infantry gun and two new cannons. All other amendments were agreed to and all were passed. The senate then adjourned.

In the house, on Thursday, Mr. McKinley, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that the house shall proceed immediately to the consideration of house bill 5,881 (the silver bill), and that consideration be continued until June 13, 9 a. m. Mr. McKinley said that the resolution was intended to give the house of representatives an opportunity to pass some silver legislation and give the country a silver bill, which would be in perfect response to the general sentiment of the country. It was to give the house an opportunity to pass the bill, which would take all the silver bullion of the United States and utilize it for monetary purposes. It was to give the people not \$2,000,000 a month, but \$4,000,000. The resolution making the silver bill a special order was adopted—yeas 120, nays 117. Messrs. Williams, of Illinois, and Lanham, of Texas, spoke in opposition to the bill, and Taylor, of Illinois, favored it. Pending debate, the house adjourned until 11 a. m. Friday.

Among the bills reported in the senate Thursday from the committee and placed on the calendar, was the house bill to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga. The silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Hisscock addressed the senate in opposition to the free coinage of silver. After a long discussion by Messrs. Sherman, Tilden, Stewart and Aldrich, the bill went over. Several private pension and bridge bills were taken from the calendar and passed. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of alcoholic liquors to Africa and islands of the Pacific ocean. Referred. The senate adjourned.

The silver debate was resumed by the house Friday morning, Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, being the first speaker. A long running debate followed, then the house at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for general debate on the silver bill. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, acted as speaker pro tem. at the evening session. The house, at 11 o'clock, adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday.

In the senate on Friday, Mr. Plumb presented a petition from the tobacco growers and dealers of the Housatonic Valley, Conn., in favor of a specific duty of not less than \$2 per pound on imported wrappers. Referred to the finance committee. A new conference was ordered on the dependent pension bill and Messrs. Davis, Sawyer and Blodgett were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. The silver bill was taken up and Mr. Plumb addressed the senate. Pending debate, the senate adjourned.

The house Saturday afternoon passed the republican caucus silver bill. In the free coinage amendment there were dissenting votes from the republican side. However, all the southern men, except two from South Carolina, voted for the free coinage amendment. The bill was passed by a large majority with no measure of importance that has ever went through the house. The vote stood 135 to 119. The bill provides for the issuance of \$4,500,000 of silver certificates monthly on the deposit of silver bullion.

**NOTES.**  
The senate committee on commerce is busy with the river and harbor bill. Indications are that the tariff bill will be ready to report to the senate on Monday of next week.

The senate and house conference held another meeting Saturday, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The marine hospital bureau has been informed of a case of yellow fever on Chaudler island, which arrived on a vessel from Brazil.

A delegation of about one hundred importers from New York city appeared on Wednesday before the senate committee on finance, to protest against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill.

Republican representatives went into caucus immediately upon the adjournment of the house Wednesday afternoon, to consider the silver question. No definite action was agreed upon.

The president, on Friday, nominated James A. Fine to be collector of customs at Fernandina, Fla.; William A. White, at St. Mary's, Ga.; William L. McMillan, surveyor of customs at New Orleans.

There is a movement on foot in the senate to have congress take a recess from the first of July to the first of October. The reason the men who have proposed this assign is that the senate finance committee will take at least three months to prepare a tariff bill, to report to the senate as a substitute for the house bill, and that while this committee is at work there will be no business for the houses to transact outside of that which they finish by the first of July.

It is understood at Washington that a movement is on foot among southern men, who were defeated in some of whom now reside in New York and others in the south, to raise a subscription for the Grant monument, as it seems New York will never raise the fund for the monument to Grant at Riverside park. It is now proposed that the resolution be agreed to on the other side come forward and subscribe the additional money needed.

## BUSINESS REVIEW.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT SENT OUT BY DUNN & CO.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade for week ended Saturday, June 7, says: All indications regarding legitimate business continue encouraging. At the same time there is a renewal of speculative excitement, based on the prospect that the silver bill will speedily pass both houses, and in such a form that executive approval can be expected. There is no room to doubt that conditions are improving for the productive industries, and for legitimate trade. Crop prospects have brightened wonderfully. The general average of prices has not been affected much, as yet, but has turned upward, and manufactured products, with breadstuffs, show a general tendency to advance. The great industries show clearly a general tendency toward improvement. In iron weakness appears nowhere, while an advance in many quotations is reported, and the marking down of anthracite No. 1 to \$18 by the Thomas company is but a formal recognition of prices for the time current. Large sales of steel rails are reported, amounting to 30,000 tons, with \$30.50 quoted here as the minimum. Consuming works continue so fully employed, and stocks of pig-iron are believed to be so light that fear of a further rise is but a formal recognition of the fact that the iron business is in a position to do well.

Cotton manufactures continue fairly active, and the decline in raw cotton during the week has helped a little. The speculative market is stronger, though cotton has fallen over 4¢, with sales at 340,000 bales. The money market has been variable, the treasury having taken in about \$1,000,000 more than it paid out. Exports from New York in May show an increase of 104 per cent over last year, and though the increase in imports was about 9 per cent, there has been only moderate realizing. Foreign exchange has advanced only a quarter of a cent. In short, the monetary prospect in all parts of the country is favorable to business activity. Business in the cotton region is reported to be strong, and the cotton crop in the United States, 179; Canada, 26. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 200 failures in the United States and 25 in Canada.

## THE FLEECY STAPLE.

REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXCHANGE REGARDING THE CROP.

The New Orleans cotton exchange issued a statement Tuesday, embracing thirty-nine weeks of the season, from September 1st to May 30th inclusive, this and last year, showing that 7,078,915 bales of 1889-1890 have come into sight at the ports, overland points of crossing and leading southern interior centers, including the takings by southern mills. Up to this time last season the amount brought into sight was 6,805,112 bales, or say 98.08 per cent of the entire crop. The statement shows there were brought into sight after May 30, last season 33,178 bales. It indicates that of the supply this season 2,117,592 bales have been taken by American and Canadian mills, including 429,587 south of the Potomac, and 4,735,047 have been exported to foreign ports. It also shows that northern mill takings and Canada overland is 32,960 bales ahead of the corresponding thirty-nine weeks of last year. The statement shows that the season is 230,537. Between the 1st and 13th of May, inclusive, this season's stocks at American ports and twenty-nine leading southern interior markets have decreased 17,910 bales, against a decrease during the same period last year of 123,384, and are now 141,378 bales less than they were at this time last year.

## WICKED STUDENTS.

RESORT TO VANDALISM IN CELEBRATION OF THEIR VICTORIES.

A dispatch from Boston, says: The Harvard boys held high carnival Saturday night over their victories in the Yale baseball games. During the night the college buildings were defaced with various mottoes, including some profane references to Yale. The statue of John Harvard was besmeared with red paint. The inscription was hidden, and sculptors will have to chisel away the paint. There is much indignation over the vandalism.

## THE WILL BROKEN.

THE TILDEN RESIDUAL ESTATE BE DIVIDED AMONG THE HEIRS.

Judge Beach, of the supreme court of New York, has decided in favor of Col. George H. Tilden, the contestant of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, pronounced the bequest to the Tilden trust illegal, and directed the executors to distribute the residual estate among the various heirs.

## NEWS OF THE SOUTH.

### BRIEF NOTES OF AN INTERESTING NATURE.

FIFTY ITEMS FROM ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES THAT WILL INTEREST THE READER—ACCIDENTS, FIRES, FLOODS, ETC.

The Virginia State Firemen's association met in Alexandria Wednesday and elected officers.

The Alabama Republican State convention, at Montgomery, adjourned on Thursday after adopting a platform.

Rear Admiral Gherardi and twenty-eight officers of the North Atlantic squadron were entertained in Charleston S. C., on Friday by the city council.

Frank McVaine, cashier of the Sulphur Deposit bank, at Sulphur, Ky., ten miles east of Louisville, has left for parts unknown, and it is believed he is short in his accounts.

A car load of watermelons, bound for northern markets passed through Macon Ga., on Thursday. The melons were raised at Cullum station, on the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad.

The Congregational Union, of England and Wales, has called an international council of Congregationalists, to meet in London in July, 1891. The denomination in New York State is invited to send 100 members.

A big movement has started in Middleborough, Ky., to erect colossal statues of Grant and Lee on Pinecreek mountain, Cumberland Gap. Ex-confederate soldiers and grand-army of the republic men are pushing the enterprise.

The posts and wires of the Postal telegraph have been erected from Birmingham, Ala., as far as Bessemer. The line is to be built on through to New Orleans, and four wires will be stretched between Birmingham and the Crescent City.

Five thousand people participated in the confederate memorial services at Winchester, Va., Friday. The address was made by Colonel H. Kyd, of Hagers-town, Md., and the decorations of the graves and monuments were elaborate.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Union, S. C., says: The crop prospects are better than for any year; cotton has a start seldom equalled. The oat crop is excellent, the spring rains making them. The wheat crop is not so good.

A Battlefield, Miss., dispatch says: A monstrous snake was captured near here Thursday. The huge reptile had forty-seven rattles and was over nineteen feet long. Its skin, after being stripped from its body, held six pecks of brain.

A Greenville, Miss., special says: The first cotton bloom was received here Thursday from George C. Brown's Lake Washington place. This is the earliest bloom received in the last twenty years. Crops throughout the country are doing splendidly.

The body of a well-dressed man with a bullet hole in his head was found Thursday near Jacksonville, Fla. A scrap of paper in his vest pocket had on it the name, "J. House, Piqua, O." The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

A dispatch from Linden, Texas, says: Three negroes, Tom Mills, Fletcher Holden and Henry Holden were hanged Saturday for the murder of James McGregor, a white man, at Atlanta, Texas, on the 7th of last December. All confessed.

A dispatch of Saturday from Laredo, Cal., says: A stage running between Laredo and Guerrero, Mexico, which left this city with Mexican mail and two passengers, was held up by Mexican bandits twenty miles down the Rio Grande. One passenger was robbed of \$700.

A Hiawasse, Ga., dispatch says: There were twelve hundred and eighty acres of wild lands of Towns county sold at sheriff's sale here on Saturday. The land sold for an average of eleven cents per acre. The timber on the land is worth more than the land brought at auction.

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch says: The articles of incorporation for the Alabama, Georgia and Florida Railroad Co. were on Thursday filed in the office of the secretary of state. The proposed road is to run from Birmingham, Ala., to Columbus, Ga., and its capital stock is fixed at three million dollars.

At Suffolk, Va., Friday morning, fire entirely consumed H. W. Bradshaw's planing mill, dry kilns, and a lot of lumber, together with all the tools and machinery. The loss is about \$40,000; insurance \$11,500. Six cars of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company were also destroyed.

A dispatch from Water Valley, Miss., says: Three freight trains on the Illinois Central railroad were badly wrecked Saturday at Springdale, causing great damage to the road, but no loss of life. The accident was caused by conductor Ruffin, of the rear north-bound train, misreading his order.

A dispatch from San Francisco reports, says: E. C. Foster, general agent of the department of justice, is still investigating the filibustering scheme against Lower California. He has secured confessions from two of those most prominently connected with the scheme that confirm the essential correctness of the expose published.

The city of Richmond, Va., has instituted suit in the chancery court against the estate and sureties of the late Aylett R. Woodson, who for several years prior to his death, in 1887, was city collector, for \$36,270.26, alleged to be due by reason of a shortage in his accounts. Among the bondsmen are some of Richmond's most prominent business men.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch of Saturday says: The general reports as to the tobacco crop are very favorable, but in Nashville, Wilson and Halifax counties the crop is in precarious condition. The danger is that the plant will go to seed, which, of course, destroys the crop. All tobacco is endangered, and no one seems to know a remedy.

Argument was commenced in the Chancery court at Richmond, Va., Thursday, in the case of Lewis vs. Thomas, administrator. This is a case in which a dying man acknowledged a colored woman as his daughter, in the presence of witnesses, and gave her all his personal property. He died without a will, and now his relatives are suing to have the property returned.

atives are suing the colored woman for the property.

A dispatch of Wednesday, from Jackson, Miss., says: In view of the prevalence of a disease among the horses in that locality, supposed to be glanders, Governor Stone has communicated with Professor Tracy, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and expects an inspector to be sent by the United States government to investigate the disease. The board of supervisors have also appointed inspectors who are authorized on certain conditions to kill stock supposed to be infected with this malady.

## TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE BUSY WORLD.

A SUMMARY OF OUTSIDE AFFAIRS CONDENSED FROM NEWSPAPERS DISPATCHES FROM UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN AND WHAT THE CABLE BRINGS.

The New York supreme court, on Friday, affirmed the conviction and sentence of ex-sheriff Flack.

While firing a salute from a Haytian corvette, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, a premature explosion occurred and several men were wounded.

Steamers arriving at Baltimore, New York and Boston continue to report many icebergs, and some of them of large dimensions, on their passage.

A dispatch from London says: Cholera has crossed the Caucasus, and appeared in the southern provinces of Russia, making its way westward.

President Carnot, of France has pardoned seventy-two workmen who were convicted and sent to prison for offenses in connection with the recent strikes.

Richard L. Edwards, of Cincinnati, was drowned three weeks ago. When found his hair had turned white, it is supposed from fright while drowning.

Mrs. J. C. Ayer, widow of the noted patent medicine millionaire, is to erect a hospital in New York city for consumptive patients, at a cost, it is said, of \$300,000.

The prosecution of the striking carmen of Chicago by their old bosses is being continued. The strikers' pickets are arrested as fast as one shows himself near a non-union job.

An Egyptian claims to have discovered the sarcophagus of Cleopatra, and has written to the directors of the World's Fair, at Chicago, offering to sell it, with the skeleton of the queen, for \$60,000.

Henry Hoffman, a discharged employee of the La Crosse mill, St. Louis, has been arrested, and has confessed that, out of revenge, he set fire to the mill, by which it was destroyed. The loss is about \$75,000.

The crackpot, having recently formed at Minneapolis, had previously, with a capital of \$10,000,000, been formed. It is to include and conduct the entire cracker business of the country.

Councilman Maloney, from the joint standing committee of ways and means of the Baltimore council, Wednesday night, reported an ordinance authorizing the sale of the city's 32,500 stocks of Baltimore and Ohio common stock.

The London Times declares that the order to dispatch the American prisoners to Behring sea sniffs too much of the methods of the first Napoleon in dealing with weak statesmen, and that if the order is executed British men of war must follow.

An explosion occurred Thursday afternoon on the German junk steamer, Hans, on the Delaware river. Thirty men were caught in the flames, and several were badly burned; one has since died. The loss on vessel and oil is about \$150,000.

Burglars blew open the safe in Brown's bank, Chatham, Ill., at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The building caught fire and seventeen store buildings, comprising the main block, were burned. The bank contained \$10,000.

The Home Market club, of Boston, Mass., has for its special guests Saturday evening, Secretary of War Proctor, Speaker Reed, Congressman Dingley and Greenhalgh, while among the 250 gentlemen present were many who were prominent in national and state affairs.

It has come to the knowledge of the police of St. Petersburg, Russia, that the nihilists in France are engaged in a fresh conspiracy against the life of the czar. The French police were made cognizant of the conspiracy by the authorities there and placed on track of the conspirators.

A Joliet, Ill., dispatch says: Bernard Dealey, a life convict, who received word a few days ago that his sentence had been commuted and that he would be free next October, dropped dead Wednesday while telling his good fortune. His excessive joy undoubtedly produced heart disease.

Lincoln, Neb., dispatch says: Messrs. Delevore and Bradshaw, a hamlet of some four or five hundred inhabitants, about fifty miles west of Lincoln, state that the town was swept away late Wednesday night by a cyclone. Six persons are reported killed and twenty-five or more injured.

The negro conference opened at Mohawk Lake, N. Y., Wednesday. A number of distinguished men from all parts of the country were present. The conference is called to consider the question of Christianizing and educating the colored people. Among the speakers were ex-President Hayes and Albion Tourgee.

## KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A BOLT STRIKES FOUR MEN, KILLING TWO OF THEM.

A Detroit Free Press special from Cairo, Mich., says: At 7 o'clock Wednesday evening four farmers were struck by lightning, four miles west of here. T. N. Taggett, Edward Goodchild, William Holmes and Matt Ringle. They were engaged in performing an operation on a young horse. A thunder storm came up suddenly and a bolt of lightning struck in the midst of the men. Goodchild and Holmes were dead when assistance arrived, although no marks or traces of the current could be found upon their persons. Ringle and Taggett are recovering.

## FARMERS' ALLIANCE NOTES.

### NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREAT ORGANIZATION.—LEGISLATION, NOTES, ETC.

An Alliance warehouse will be built at Cheraw, S. C.

A baggage factory will be built at Winona, Miss.

The Alliance in Putnam county, Fla., tell the county commissioners that they must be more economical in the disposition of the county funds.

The Alliance covers all the territory from Texas to Minnesota, from Maine to California, and yet it is hardly five years old.—Alliance Vindicator.

Alliance men should attend every one of their meetings. Things will be discussed that may benefit you. Know what is being done by your lodge.—Mineral Post.

The Farmers' Alliance Exchange of South Carolina has been in operation two months and a half and has done a business in that time aggregating \$50,000.—Cotton Plant.

Will those men who oppose the sub-treasury plan place themselves on record against the national bank plan, the whiskey warehouse plan and other like schemes? We pause for a reply.—(Atlanta, Ga.) Southern Alliance Farmer.

Cowley county, Kansas, Alliance will celebrate the Fourth in grand shape. They have secured Ralph Beaumont, of Washington, D. C., and L. L. Folk, National President of the Alliance, as principal speakers for the day.

An immense elevator will be built at St. Joseph, Mo., in which a large quantity of wheat will be stored and held for better prices. A bank in that city will advance money to the farmers. This is the Sub-Treasury plan by private individuals.

Alliance men and all others have a right to ask questions of the office-seekers, and the office-seekers, have a right to answer or not, just as they please. In fact, well to know how a man stands on public issues before he is elected to official position.—Acworth Post.

The enemies of the Sub-Treasury plan and the farmers tell you that it will not benefit the poor man for the fact that it will be controlled by such talk. The Sub-Treasury plan, if adopted, will assist in freeing the poorest farmer from the clutches of those "so-called friends." That's what the matter is.

The chiefs of the Alliance organization throughout the United States, report to the New York Herald a membership of about 2,000,000; of these there are some thing over 1,000,000 votes, with the Alliance rapidly increasing. The Alliance is becoming a power in the land which will soon be felt in the political as well as the commercial world.

An Alliance in Davidson county has expelled their President upon the following charges: "First, for using language in open Alliance caucuses to disparage the power in the land which will soon be felt in the political as well as the commercial world. Second, for denouncing the State Organ; third, for putting wrong constructions on the demands made by the Alliance for the purpose, as we think, of misleading the members.—Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

As yet we have seen no argument against the Alliance sub-treasury plan that has any weight when weighed by the scales of justice and equal rights. The farmers only ask that they be aided to secure a fair compensation for their labor by advances upon a deposit of evidences of wealth. Bankers are enabled to rob the people with the consent of the government, by the use of the evidences of indebtedness. The Alliance proposition is more honest, more honorable, and more just.—The Tocsin.

The object of the Farmers' Alliance summarized, is to unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests, socially, politically and financially. How can they promote their interests socially without understanding their social condition, and how can they promote their political interests without understanding their political condition, and how can they promote their financial interests without understanding their financial condition, and how can they understand these conditions without a discussion of them?—Dexter (Kan.) Press.

A most powerful farmers' organization, a branch of the Farmers' Alliance, is under way in the State of New York. The obligation of members is as follows: "I hereby affirm that I will do all in my power by vote and influence to serve the passage of an equal tax law, and such other laws as will, in my judgement best the interests of the state." This new organization is said to be going ahead like a lightning express train, and it is expected that by fall its enrolment will contain 100,000 members.—The Tocsin.

At a meeting of the Fulton county, Ga., Alliance some days ago, the following resolutions were passed: Whereas, The Fulton County Alliance, in convention assembled, do recognize in Colonel L. F. Livingston a gentleman of high personal character, a statesman of unswerving record, a veteran of faithful service to Georgia, and a consistent, eloquent and able exponent of Alliance principles; therefore,

Resolved, That in further recognition of the conspicuous services he rendered to our order in this State, we hereby announce him as our choice for the next governor of this State, and request him to announce his candidacy at his earliest convenience.

An eminent animal painter in New York declares that from an artistic standpoint the tiger is the most interesting animal in the world.

## CARLISLE'S LETTER.

HE SAYS THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME IS NOT PRACTICABLE.

To B. F. Howard, of Tuskegee, Ala., Senator Carlisle has written a lengthy letter in response to Mr. Howard's request for the senator's views upon the agricultural sub-treasury proposition, as contained in the bills before congress to provide for a system of warehouses for farm produce throughout the country to be operated by the government, which is to issue its notes upon the products stored therein. Senator Carlisle says that Mr. Howard's statement that he and those associated with him are in favor of equal justice to all and special favors to none, embodies some democratic doctrine, and if it had been strictly adhered to in congress in the past the twenty-five years' evils, of which farmers and others justly complain, would have been averted, and the whole country would now be prosperous and contented.

But, says the senator, the farmers have been taxed so long for the benefit of other classes and have seen so much legislation for the aggrandizement of corporations and syndicates that their patience is exhausted, and finding it impossible for the time being at least, to abolish the greatest industrial interest of the country, they are now demanding that the very policy which they have heretofore denounced as unjust and ruinous shall be applied to them, or rather a part of them, for no scheme has yet been suggested that would operate alike upon all farmers. But no will can be corrected; no wrong can be righted by increasing its magnitude and extending the scope of its operations. There is but one effectual remedy for the evil, which undoubtedly exists, and that is to reverse the policy which produced it.

The senator, after rehearsing the features of the proposed sub-treasury plan, and noting the fact that farmers themselves will pay more than their fair share of the cost of erecting warehouses, and that the officers connected with them will be partisans of the administration in power, says there are more than 5,400 counties in the United States, but not more than one-third of them, if that many, are now in a position to pay more than \$500,000 worth of wheat, corn, oats and cotton. Therefore, not more than one-third of them could possibly avail themselves of this plan, if it were adopted. It will be seen, therefore, at the very outset, that it is a plan to compel the government to take advantage of the farmers' pecuniary necessities, and extort exorbitant prices for food from people who reside in the cities, towns and villages, and from people who reside in the country, but who produce the particular agricultural products. It is evident that no farmer will subject himself to the labor and expense of transporting his products to public warehouses, and to all the other charges which he must pay for the storage, for handling and for taking care of them while there, when he has barns and granaries at home, unless he is in debt and absolutely needs the money, which the government is to advance, and if he is in that unfortunate condition, from what source is he afterwards to acquire the means to redeem the products by returning them to his own hands? I do not think the warehouse charges for a great majority of cases, he will never be able to redeem them, but will be forced to lose the remaining twenty per cent value of his product, or sell his warehouse receipts for whatever he can get for them, which will be very little, for it must be remembered that after he gets his warehouse receipts he has no interest in the product, but only twenty per cent, less charges for interest, storage, etc., and this is all he can dispose of. He will find the time rapidly approaching when he must have money to redeem his products or sell his small remaining interest in them, or allow them to be sold at public auction by the government, and this will be a golden opportunity for speculators, whose agents will swarm all over the country ready to take warehouse receipts from the embarrassed owners for a merely nominal sum.

A receipt is simply a privilege of redemption, like a pawn-broker's ticket, and the farmer being himself unable to redeem will be forced ultimately to dispose of it at whatever price the market will bear, that any considerable number of intelligent people in this country will unite in asking the government to establish a system which will compel them, in a large number of cases, to sacrifice the product of their labor.

Senator Carlisle argues at some length to show that the annual expansion and contraction of the currency provided for in the bill, would result in absolutely destroying the market upon which the farmer must depend for the sale of his crops, and that the cotton farmers, who support the sub-treasury plan, would be especial sufferers, because the plan, in the writer's estimate, would close every cotton factory in the country. No such facilities as this scheme will afford for controlling markets for a purely speculative purpose have ever existed in this or any other country, and no more perfect system for the oppression of the people could be devised. The exact quantities of products on deposit in the several public warehouses will be known by every commercial and financial center. Combinations to purchase and hold the receipts could be easily made, especially when they can be procured by the payment of a small per centum of value of deposit. In conclusion Senator Carlisle says:

"I have thus given you, as briefly as the nature of the subject would permit, some reasons why I think the proposed plan for the sub-treasury is not a beneficent, instead of beneficial, not only to them, but to all other people of the country, but it would be uncandid not to say, distinctly, before closing this communication, that even if it could be conclusively shown that this or any other similar scheme, would be pecuniarily beneficial to any particular class of our people, I would still be unalterably opposed to its adoption, because, in my opinion, it would be another wide and dangerous departure from the principles upon which our political institutions are founded. It would be, in fact, the longest step yet taken in time of peace towards the consolidation of power in the hands of the federal government, and the subjection of the private affairs of the people to the supervision and control of a central and irresponsible authority."

## DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED AND FIVE MEN KILLED.

A dispatch from Rockford, Ill., says: The Northwestern passenger train from Freeport, which reaches Chicago at 2 o'clock, jumped the track two miles west of here at 11 o'clock Friday morning, on account of a broken wheel. A gang of section men were working about two hundred feet from the point where the engine left the rails, and before they could get away the train had run them down and toppled over them. The entire train was wrecked and the engineer and four of the section men killed outright. The fireman, two station men and some of the passengers were injured.

## A PHOSPHATE SYNDICATE.

ORGANIZED IN BARTOW, FLORIDA, WITH OVER A MILLION CAPITAL.

A dispatch of Monday from Bartow, Fla., reports: One of the largest phosphate syndicates in Florida was formed very quietly in Bartow. It is called the American Mining and Improvement Company, with a capital stock of \$1,200,000. They own 4,720 acres of the noted phosphate bed on the Alafia river. This company is now preparing to mine and have a contract to deliver 10,000 tons of phosphate in a certain length of time, beginning July 1st.

## ENGLISH CAPITAL.

AGAIN BROUGHT INTO REQUISITION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The negotiations which have been going on for the past two months between the Zima and Standard rolling mills and representatives of an English syndicate for the sale of the mills came to an agreement Thursday so far as the Zima is concerned. The price paid is \$750,000 and a forfeit of \$15,000 has been deposited. The negotiations for the Standard mill will probably be completed within a few days.

## A CYCLONE'S WORK.

TWO INDIANA TOWNS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SWEEPED AWAY.

Information was received at Jeffersonville Ind., stating that Huntington and Jasper were almost swept away Monday night by a cyclone, and that many persons were killed and injured. Huntington is seventy-five miles distant from Jeffersonville, and Jasper eighty-two miles. No particulars were given, as telegraph and telephone wires were down.

## A BIG SCHEME.

EFFORTS OF NORTH DAKOTA TO GET THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

A Bismark, Dakota, special of Wednesday says: Efforts to secure