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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. Haugen, of Wisconsin, demanded the regular order, being the Langston-Venable contested election case; but Mr. Payson interposed with the conference report on the land grant forfeiture bill. The house decided—yeas 62, nays 137—not to consider the conference report. Mr. Haugen then called up the election case. A vote was then taken and announced as: Yeas, 136; nays, 15—the clerk noting a quorum. Mr. Haugen immediately demanded the previous question. Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, opposed the majority resolution and declared that the republicans of the house could not afford to vote Venable out and Langston in. When Mr. Cheadle concluded he was greeted with applause by the democrats. The case then went over until Thursday. The speaker announced his signature to the river and harbor bill, and then the house, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of bills reported by the committee on military affairs.

In the senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the president to communicate to the senate such information as he may have on the subject of the arrest of Thomas T. Collins, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manila, in the Philippine islands, by officers of the Spanish government. Mr. Everts reported a joint resolution which was passed, appropriating \$5,000 for the new site for Lafayette statue. The senate then devoted an hour to bills on the calendar, to which there was no objection. Among the bills passed were the following: Senate bill appropriating \$30,000 for a public monument on the reservation in the city of Washington to the memory of John Ericsson, inventor and constructor of the Monitor. The senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of certain manuscript papers and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, now in the possession of his descendants. The senate resumed consideration of the senate bill to establish a United States land court, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in the states of Nevada, Colorado or Wyoming, and in the territories of New Mexico, Arizona or Utah. The bill was passed. It provided that appeals and decisions of the United States court in the Indian Territory, to the satisfaction of the court, may be taken and prosecuted in the United States court.

challenged the correctness of the count. A running fire was kept up by the speaker and Mr. Crisp. There being no quorum, the house, at 4:45 o'clock, by unanimous consent, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The senate began work Friday with a discussion of Mr. Plumb's resolution to recommit the bankruptcy bill with instructions to bring in a bill to apply to voluntary bankruptcy only. Mr. Plumb's resolution was finally placed on the calendar without action. After the chief executive session the unobjected bills on the calendar were taken up. Among the bills passed were: House bill to discontinue the coinage of \$3 and \$1 gold pieces and 3-cent nickel pieces. The house bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks, and to restore to the channels of trade the excessive accumulation of lawful money in the treasury, having been reached on the calendar, was the occasion of a long debate, but the bill went over without action. The house bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of courts of the United States, with the amendment reported from the judiciary committee in the nature of a substitute, was taken up as "unfinished business," but it also went over after a considerable time spent in discussing it. The discussion of these two bills occupied the greater part of the day's session. The senate then adjourned.

In the house, Saturday, Mr. O'Ferrall objected to the approval of the journal. The speaker counted only thirty-seven democrats, not enough to order the yeas and nays on the question present. Tellers were demanded, and the speaker then counted forty-eight democrats. A sharp colloquy then took place between the speaker on the one side and Breckenridge and Crisp on the other, the latter accusing the speaker of making a miscount. The yeas and nays having been ordered, there was a democratic exodus, and in a moment the democratic seats were well nigh deserted. The vote resulted—yeas, 151; nays, 0—no quorum, and the house, at 1 o'clock, adjourned.

The senate, on Saturday, resumed consideration of the bill to relieve national banks. The bill was laid aside without action. The following bills, unobjected to on the calendar, were among others passed: Senate bill extending the privileges of the free delivery of mails to towns having a population of 5,000, or a gross postal revenue of \$5,000. The calendar having expired, the senate resumed consideration of the house bill to define the jurisdiction of courts of the United States and of the substitute heretofore reported by Mr. Everts from the judiciary committee. An amendment offered by Mr. Ingalls was adopted. It provided that appeals and decisions of the United States court in the Indian Territory, to the satisfaction of the court, may be taken and prosecuted in the United States court.

## TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

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

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

George R. Davis, of Illinois, on Friday, elected director of the world's fair.

Typhus fever and dysentery prevail to an alarming extent in east Prussia and upper Silesia.

A grain and cotton warehouse in Alexandria, Egypt, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, £50,000.

The total population of Connecticut is 645,861, a net increase during the last ten years of 123,161.

The bronze statue to Horace Greeley, at the Tribune building entrance, in New York, was unveiled Saturday.

The strike in New South Wales continues. The labor conference has decided to call out the sheep shearers and wool carriers.

The mayor of New York has asked the police commissioners that a sufficient number of policemen be detailed to assist him in making the new census.

The merchants of Belfast are making every endeavor to place as much linen as possible in the United States before the McKinley tariff bill goes into effect.

An order declaring the New York Central strike off was read Wednesday morning in every local assembly between New York and Buffalo. It emanated from headquarters.

A special from White Hall, Mich., says an incendiary fire swept away the business portion of that place early Friday morning. Thirty dwellings were consumed. Loss \$100,000; three-fourths covered by insurance.

The United States grand jury, Friday morning, returned nineteen indictments against the alleged census paddlers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, six for Minneapolis and thirteen for St. Paul. Six Minneapolis enumerators were immediately arrested and gave \$2,000 bail.

A telegram from the city of Mexico, says: A terrible accident happened Friday on the Mexican railway. Two trains going in opposite directions ran into each other at Rinconada and the cars were piled on one another and completely wrecked. Ten persons were killed and several others wounded.

A Vienna dispatch of Thursday, says: The prospect arising from the passage of the McKinley bill, combined with the fall in gold, has lowered the price of mother-of-pearl 13 per cent. Mother-of-pearl manufacturers have closed their

## SUFFRAGE TALK

IN MISSISSIPPI'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A dispatch of Thursday from Jackson, Miss., says: The debate on section 5, of the report of the franchise committee, was exhausted at 8 o'clock p. m., and all the amendments were voted down and the section was adopted by the usual majority. It read as follows:

Section 5. On and after the first day of January, A. D. 1896, the following qualifications are added to the foregoing: Every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this state, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. A new registration shall be made before the next ensuing election after these qualifications are established.

In order to restrict suffrage between now and 1896 it will be remembered that the committee recommended the adoption of the Dortsch law. The following provisions were adopted without discussion:

Electors in municipal elections shall possess all qualifications herein prescribed and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by law prior to January 1st, 1896. Elections by people in this state shall be regulated by an ordinance of this constitution.

## AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NAMED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR—WHO THEY ARE.

The world's fair commission met in Chicago, Wednesday morning, and President Palmer announced his selection of an executive committee as follows: M. L. McDonald, California; R. C. Kerins, Missouri; Henry Exall, Texas; P. A. B. Weidner, Pennsylvania, all of whom are commissioners at large; Jno. T. Harris, Virginia; Wm. J. Sewell, New Jersey; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; E. B. Martindale, Indiana; John Boyd Thacker, New York; A. T. Ewing, Illinois; William S. King, Iowa; H. G. Clapp, Ohio; L. McLaws, Georgia; Francis Breed, Massachusetts; Euclid Martin, Nebraska; R. R. Price, Kansas; M. D. Harrison, Minnesota; James E. Butt, West Virginia; P. S. Williams, Tennessee; Joseph Hirst, Florida; R. L. Saunders, Mississippi; L. H. Hershfield, Montana; R. S. Goodell, Colorado; A. T. Britton, District of Columbia; and James A. McKenzie, Kentucky. The committee is composed of thirteen democrats and thirteen republicans.

## AN ALLIANCE SCHOOL.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT BY NORTH CAROLINA ALLIANCEMEN.

A dispatch of Thursday, from Raleigh, N. C., says: The Farmers' Alliance will establish a school of their own at Moore's

## NEWS OF THE SOUTH.

### BRIEF NOTES OF AN INTERESTING NATURE.

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

Dion Boucault died in New York Thursday night, after a lingering illness.

The steel made in Chattanooga from southern iron is said to be of high grade.

Col. Jacob M. Thornburgh, ex-member of Congress from the second Tennessee district, died in Knoxville, Friday morning, aged fifty-three years.

The building of the Burlington Coffin Co., at Burlington, N. C., containing their stock of coffins and kaskets, was burned Friday night. The loss is believed to be total.

George W. Fremont has announced himself as an independent republican candidate from the Manassas, Va., district, the convention having adjourned without making a party nomination.

Reports received at Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, are to the effect that the tobacco crop west of the Blue Ridge is not curing as well as was expected. The rains caused a late growth and this is the cause of the trouble.

A dispatch of Thursday from Opelika, Ala., says: The articles of incorporation of the Opelika Terminal railroad have been filed with the secretary of state at Montgomery. The road is to run from Anniston, Ala., through Opelika to Fort Andrews, Fla.

The report comes from Louisa, Ky., that on Twelve Pole creek, near Wayne Courthouse, W. Va., Friday, a terrible fight occurred between a sheriff's posse and a gang of Italian railroad laborers, in which several Italians were killed and a number wounded.

In a jail delivery in Chattanooga, Friday morning, seven prisoners escaped. They escaped regularly through the cell door, and it is supposed a wooden key was used. The prisoners were charged with larceny. At last reports none of them had been captured.

A consultation between the board of aldermen of Charlotte and the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company, in regard to the company securing the right of way for their electric line through the city's property, resulting in the board agreeing to give the right of way.

A dispatch from Jackson says: The seventh week of the Mississippi constitutional convention closed Saturday, and the report of the committee on franchise has just been finished in committee of the whole. The fight will be resumed when it reaches the convention, and it is

## RAILROAD HORRORS.

A TRAIN'S FEARFUL PLUNGE, WREAKING DEATH AND DISASTER.

A passenger train on the Reading road near Shoemakerville, fifteen miles from Reading, Pa., Friday night. The engineer, fireman, conductor, baggage-master, mail agent and two passengers were killed and thirty passengers injured, many of them very seriously. As further reports come from the wreck the magnitude of the disaster increases. The train was a fast express and was running forty miles an hour. It had on board 125 to 150 passengers.

The train was composed of the engine, mail, express and three passenger cars. An accident to a coal train on the other track a few moments before had thrown several cars on the track the passenger train was on, and the men on the wrecked coal train had no time either to clear the track or warn the passenger train. The latter ran into the obstruction and the entire train went down a twenty-foot embankment into the river.

Saturday's dispatches say: The horror of last night's wreck on the Reading railroad seemed even worse when daylight dawned, the scene being simply frightful. Up to 10 o'clock twenty bodies of dead had been taken from the wreck, and injured will number fifty. Following is a revised list of the dead thus far taken from the wreck: John W. Miller, Cresson; George Greenawale, mail agent, Pottsville; John White, engineer, Pottsville; James Templin, fireman, Pottsville; William D. Shom, Reading; Harry Jacobs, stonecutter, Pottstown; Joseph Becker, Mahoning City; Solomon Hoover, aged sixty, Pottsville; Mrs. Edward J. Fox, aged forty-one, Pottsville; Edward J. Fox, aged forty-one, Pottsville; George R. Kaercher, aged forty-five, Pottsville; Harry Loughin, conductor of the express; John Osborne, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. E. Fredericks, Pottsville; J. E. Fredericks, husband of the above; Joseph Rausman, Philadelphia; N. C. Vanderslice, Phoenixville; John Sheedle, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Reading engineer; Michael Summers, Mahoning City; Frank Hassman, Mahoning City.

A melancholy coincidence is presented in the fact that the wrecked train, the "Pottsville express," is the same which was wrecked at Tuckerton on a down trip on the 23d of June last, and Engineer White and Fireman Templin, who were killed in Friday's disaster, filled the places of the Heller brothers, Lewis and George, engineer and fireman, who lost their lives in the first mentioned accident.

## INDIGNATION IN IRELAND.

THE SENSATIONAL ARREST OF DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

## A MOUNTAIN OF PIES.

### New York City Consuming 75,000 Daily—Some Startling Figures.

New York produces and eats more pies than any city in the world. There are eight or ten large factories that make nothing but pies, and there are five or six hundred bakeries besides that deal exclusively in them. The largest factory is on Sullivan street. Its output of pie is something awful to contemplate. One of the foremen in the big factory in Sullivan street said:

"We make every kind of pie that has so far been discovered, but apple, mince, lemon, pumpkin and custard are the favorites."

"How much material do you use in a day?"

"We use about 100 dozen eggs, 850 pounds of lard, 12 barrels of flour, 600 quarts of milk, 2,500 quarts of fruit, and we turn out 7,000 pies daily, or about 50,000 a week, or about 2,500,000 a year. The output from the large concerns in the city will amount to 35,000 pies daily, and the bakers will turn out about 40,000 more, or 75,000 a day, 525,000 a week, and 27,300,000 per year—an average of about 16 pies per capita. These pies, cut into quarters, the usual sizes outside of boarding houses, would make 109,200,000 pieces. At an average of five cents—as some of the cheap restaurants charge only three cents and toiler ones ten cents—this would make New York's annual pie bill \$5,460,000, or more than we pay for public schools, the Fire and Police departments, or send to the heathen. New York produces about one-tenth of the pie crop of the United States."

These remarks roused the writer's statistical proclivities and he figured until his brain was dizzy. These are some of the results: In the United States there are eaten every day 2,250,000 pies. Each week, 16,750,000. Each year, 819,000,000, at a total cost of \$164,000,000—an amount greater than the internal revenue and more than enough to pay the interest on the national debt. If the pies eaten every day were heaped one on top of another they would make a tower thirty-seven miles high. If laid out in a line they would reach from New York to Boston. With the yearly pie product of the United States a tower 13,468 miles high could be erected, and stretched in a line they would girdle the earth three times. These pies of a year would weigh 803,000 tons. And, if, as has been so often stated, figures don't lie, then certainly pie is a great institution. —[New York Press.]

## Japanese Lacquer Frauds.

A Japanese lacquer artist, until a few years ago, was a scrupulously honest workman, but now, however, they are