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# THE 54TH CONGRESS.

ROUTINE OF HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

Summary of Bills and Resolutions Presented and Acted Upon.

#### THE HOUSE.

There was an exciting scene in the house Friday morning over an attempt to censure Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, for his speech in which he declared he had nothing to apologize for because of the secession of the south in 1861. Young Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, wanted to censure him, but in his attempt he was most thoroughly suppressed and repudiated by the house. Mr. Talbert in a speech Thursday referred to the Confederacy. He declared that he indorsed secession at had nothing to retract.

Mr. Talbert, in explaining his remarks at Friday's session, repeated this. It brought Barrett to his feet to move that the words be taken down. Then he prepared a resolution of censure upon Mr. Talbert, declaring his words treasonable. Mr. Barrett was repudiated by his own side. His rewithdraw the resolution, Mr. Dalzell | the country. moved its reference to the committee

Mr. Henderson, republican, of Iowa, chairman, asked consent for the committee on judiciary to sit during the land transmitting the report of the engineers upon the Nicaragua canal route was received and laid before the house and referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The house then resumed the debate on the bond-silver coinage bill, first entering into a unanimous agreement to close the general debate at the close of the legislative day of Monday. The speakers during the afternoon were Walker, republican, of Massachusetts, and Patterson, democrat, of Tennessee, in opposition to free coinage, and Williams, democrat, of Mississippi; Broderick, republican, of Kansas, and Bowers, republican, of California, in favor of it.

The house at 5:15 p. m., took a recess until 8 p. m., the session then to continue until 10:30 o'clock.

Twenty-five representatives occupied their seats on the floor at the beginning of the evening session to listen to the orators on the pending bill, while the public galleries at the same time were crowded. The speakers were Messrs. Gibson, republican, of Tennersee; Bromwell, republican, of Ohio; Sparkman, democrat, of Florida; Stewart, republican, of New Jersey; Eddy, republican, of Minnesots, who opposed the free coinage measure, and Mondell, republican, of Wyoming, who favored it.

At 10:30 o'clock the house took a recess until 10:30 o'clock Saturday

Judge Bartlett, of Georgia, delivered his maiden speech in the house Saturday in favor of the silver amendment to the bond bill. He declared that he believed that the defeat of the democratic party in the last election was due to the fact that when in power it did not pass a silver bill.

He added, in response to a question from Mr. Boatner, who interrupted him repeatedly, that democratic silver. men were defeated in the last election because the people struck at the administration through any and all democrats.

Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, a populist, asked if he would vote for a gold standard democrat if nominated. "I will vote for any man the majority of my party may nominate at Chicago," said Mr. Bartlett, and added: "I am willing to forego for the present my views in order to preserve the organization of that party which, I beation of the liberty of this people and

The desk of Representative W. H. Crain, of Texas, who died early Mon- trine. day morning, was draped heavily with | He announced that he was opposed valley and roses, Mr. Crain was serving his sixth term in the house and his death came as a shock to his colleagues, many of whom did not know he was ill.

The debate on the bond bill proceeded until noon when the legislative day of Saturday expired. Mr. Uniper, republican, Nebraska, spoke in favor of non-concurrence in the free coinage substitute, and Messrs. De Armond, democrat, Tennessee, and Skinner, populist, North Carolina, for concurrence. The house immediately recon-

Mr. Dingley, republican, Maine, endeavored to reach a new arrangement about the debate. He asked that Tuesday be given to the District of Columbia committee: Wednesday to Great Britain and Venezuela quite as the continuation of the bond bill debate and that on Thursday the debate | ing squadron were now in a Venezueproceed under the five-minute rule until 4 o'clock, when the vote should

be taken. There was no objection. made the formal announcement of the plish its purpose by evading techni-death of his colleague and offered the calities is to nullify absolutely the usual resolutions, which were unani- American principle upon which we mously adopted. A committee con- take our stand. sisting of Messrs. Rendleton, of "The most popular thing we could Texas, Connelly, of Texas; Kyle, of do today, and probably in the present

Mississippi; De Armond, of Tennes- condition of affairs, the most benefisee; Miles, of Maryland; Milner, of cial thing we could do, would be to McCleary, of Minnesota, and Murphy, of Illinois, was appointed by the speaker to accompany the body to Texas, and at 12:45 the house as a

until Tuesday. The time of the house Tuesday up to 3:30 o'clock was given up to business from the committee on the Disresumed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Hill, republican, of Connecticut, opposed the senate free coinage coinage of silver was for the democracy to settle. Free coinsge would not be an issue this year, except in the democratic national convention and there ate at this session. it would be crushed to death in one moment. Already, he said, the shifting process had begun. The old speeches addressed to "my fellow citizens" were being delivered over again, and "permissions to print" were fully imthe time because he believed it was proved by padding the congressional right in what it did at the time and he record with the relics of a past campaign. (Applause.) The living issues that republicans must stand upon if

they would win this fall were these: 1. Revenue laid upon protection lines; so fully meet expenses and to some extent reduce the debt and develop the resources of the nation.

2. The establishment of a sound system of national finance which would publican friends failing to get him to give peace to the business interests of

3. The protection of American peoon rules, and the house, by a tremen- ple everywhere, abroad as well as at bill may pass. dous majority, so referred it. That home, and the expression of sympasimply meant the smothering of the thy, encouragement and hope to men resolution and the suppression of Bar- in other lands who are fighting for freedom.

Mr. DeArmond, democrat, of Missouri, rising to support the senate substitute, presented his compliments session of the house, which was grant- at some length and with scarcely ed. The message of President Cleve- veiled sarcasm to his colleague, Mr. Hall, for his change of position on this question as announced in the latter's speech on Saturday.

The committee arose and, at 5:30, the house, on motion by Mr. Dingley, republican, of Maine, took a recess until 8 o'clock, to continue at that hour the debate on the bill for two and a half hours.

The debate upon the bond-free coinage bill at the evening session was devoid of unusual interest. Messrs. Harris, republican, of Ohio; Brown, republican, of Tennessee; Howe, republican, of New York, and Fowler, republican, of New Jersey, speke in opposition to free coinage of silver, and Messrs. Otey, democrat, of Virginia; Butler, populist, of Kansas, in its

At 10 o'clock a further recess was taken by the house until 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

### THE SENATE.

Friday's session of the senate presented some interesting features. The officiating clergyman (not Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, but a substitute), Dr. Hugh Johnston, of Washington city, in the opening prayer expressed the thanks for "the confidence of the people in the financial strength Messrs. McClure, republican, of Chio; of the nation." A president pro tempore of the senate was chosen without dissent in the person of Senator Frye, republican, of Maine, and the Dubois resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among several committees was practically defeated by being referred to the committee on rules with instructions to report it back on the first Monday in December next.

The opportunity for the election of president pro tempore was furnished by the absence of the vice-president. Mr. Frye was declared elected, had the oath of affice administered to him by the secretary and entered on the discharge of his duties as president pro tempore.

Notices were given of speeches on the Davis resolution as to the Monroe doctrine by Mr. Smith, democrat, of New Jersey, for Monday, and by Mr. Blanchard, democrat, of Louisiana, for Tuesday. At 3:15 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

In the senate, Monday, Mr. Cameron offered a joint resolution quoting the president's reference to the Cuban war in his last message, declaring that there is no way of securing peace to lieve, is the only hope for the preserv- Cuba except by giving it right of selfgovernment and . offering to the Spanthe only party through which we can | ish government the friendly offices of hope to succeed in remonetizing eil- the United States to bring it about. Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, then addressed the senate on the Monroe doc-

black when the house reconvened at to the adoption of the resolutions in-10:30 o'clock after a recess over Sun- troduced by his colleague (Mr. Sewell) day. On the desk lay a beautiful and quite as strongly opposed to those bunch of white hyacinths, lilies of the reported by the foreign relations committee, and he had very little sympathy with the position assumed by the senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott.) There was, he argued, no occasion for any action of any kind upon this subject by the senate at this time. Both houses of congress, by the passage of the resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, had done all that the president and secretary of state, charged with the responsibility of diplomatic negotiations with other powers, desired, and all that the

people desired. "The Monroe doctrine," he said. "does apply to the controversy between truly and quite as justly as if the flylan port, demanding the submission of a people who have achieved their independence. To define the methods Mr. Sayres, democrat, Texas, then by which a foreign power may accom-

Michigan; Leonard, of Pennsylvania; pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home. The mere fact that we

> vival of business and the return of prosperity."

further mark of respect adjourned Senator Bacon introduced Tuesday morning a bill in the senate "To prohibit the issuance of bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the government by the secretary of the treastrict of Columbia. Consideration of ury or by any other official of the govthe bond silver coinage bill was then crnment without the authority of congress hereafter granted." The bill was read and referred to the finance committee. The Senator will endeavor substitute. He said the matter of free to secure a consideration of the measure but there is slight possibility it is believed of its securing a hearing before the finance committee to the sen-

> It will be remembered that in his speech the Georgian took the position that the proper contingency had not arisen to warrant issuing bonds under act of 1875, but waving that question, to use his own language, he is "opposed to any one or ones save congress taking the authority of running congress into debt."

A loud chorns of ayes and a few feeble noes showed that the senate sympathized with the attack made on J. Sterling Morton, agricultural secagricultural senate is concerned, the farmers of the country can have their seeds. The bill will go over to the house shortly where there will be many lively speeches by the represent-atives of the "plain" people, and the The position

# GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

#### The Industrial Situation as Reported for the Past Week.

Reports as to industrial and business

conditions all over the south for the past week indicate that the bond subscriptions being so large and so widely scattered have had a remarkably good effect on business of all kinds. The reports show that the approach of planting time is bringing out the cotton remaining in the hands of the planters, who find prices satisfactory. It is believed that a very large crop merchandise business is active and is increasing in amount. Lumber dealers report that the export demand is growing larger each week. Coal and iron men are still doing a large business, but the demand is not so active as it was a few weeks ago. Cotton mill building has developed largely during the week. The following mills were chartered or organized during the week. The Indian Head mills. capital \$5000,000, to be built at Cordova, Ala., by the Nashua Manufacturing company, of Nashua, N. H.; a \$500,000 mill to be built at Rutherfordton, N. C.; the Beaufort cotton mills, Beaufort, S. C., capital \$200,000; the Sumter Manufacturing company, of Sumter, S. C., with \$100,000 capital; a \$75,000 cotton mill at Branchville, S. C.; one to cost \$50,000 at Oxford, Ala., and one to cost \$50,000 at Washington, Ga.

The following new industries were established or incorporated during the week: The Automatic Packing and Labelling company, of Durham, N. C. capital \$185,000; the Piedmont Phosphate company, of Ocala, Fla., capital \$200,000; the R. D. Gribble Lumber company, of Houston, Tex., with \$50, 000 capital; the R. O. Lumber com pany, of Napier, Tex., also with \$50, 000 capital; a \$25,000 lumber company at Shreveport, La., and a boiler manufacturing company at New Orleans,

La., with \$25,000 capital. Brick works are to be located at Lib erty, S. C.; canning factories at Hampton, Fla., and Dublin, Ga.; electric lighting plants at Ocals, Fla.; Burkesville and Lawrenceburg, Ky., and flour and grist mills at Bakersport and London, Ky., and Thorn Grove, Tenn. Ice factories are reported at Macon, Ga., and Lawrenceburg, Ky.; marble works at Luttrell, Tenn., and a mill supply factory at Memphis, Tenn. Coal mines are to be opened at Denning and Jenny Lind, Ark., and a sandstone quarry at San Saba, Texas. A pottery is to be built at Chattanooga, Tenn.; a tile factory at La Porte, Tex.; a tobacco factory at Reidsville, N. C., and woodworking plants at Seaborn, Ala., Fitzgerald, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., Branchville, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., and Richmond, Virginia.

The enlargements of industrial plants include brick and tile works at Owensboro, Ky.; cotton mills at motions in the navy, headed by Lieu-Stonewall, Miss., and workworking | tenant Commander W. T. Swinburnes plants at Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta and Marietta, Ga. -Tradesman, (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

### REPRESENTATIVE CRANE DEAD.

#### Member of the Texas Delegation in Six Congresses.

Wm. H. Crane, representative from the eleventh district of Texas and a member of congress for many years, died at his home in Washington at 4 o'clock Monday morning.

Wm. H. Crane, of Cuero, Texas, was born at Galveston, November 25, 1848. He graduated at St. Francies Xavier's college in New York city on July 1, 1867, and received the degree of A. M. several years afterwards. He studied law at Indianola, Texas, and was admitted to practice in February, 1871. He practiced law since that time. In 1873 he was elected as the democratic candidate for district attorney of the twenty-third district of Texas, and was elected a state senator on the democratic ticket in February,

He has occupied a seat in the past six congresses, beginning with the forty-ninth and being successively reelected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fiftysecond, fifty-third and fifty-fourth

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL.

are in session is menacing to the re- GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

> Doings of the Chiefs and Heads of the Various Departments. /

The death of Representative Crain will delay the vote on the silver substitute in the house until Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill to pension all exslaves freed by the Lincoln proclamation. It provides for a lump sum to each, depending upon age, and the payment of a regular monthly pension. Senator Morgan will make an effort

to have the senste consider and pass the Cuban resolutions at once. The opposition of the administration, however, may cause a long delay before. these resolutions are finally adopted. The president is opposed to immediate action.

In discussing a bill to give the old Charleston postoffice to the commercial bodies of that city. Hoar, of Massachusetts, paid the Charleston retary, by Mr. Vest, and so far as our | people a felicitous compliment of their courage during earthquake which he fervently described as "one of the most brilliant and gratifying examples of all American history." The senate

eral of the army, with the rank of and steel. The announcement from major, for which Col. Candler, of Georgia, was an applicant, was filled Tuesday by the appointment of Casper N. Morrison, of Missouri, who at present holds the position of chief the condition of chief the chief the condition of chief the ent holds the position of chief clerk in the judge advocate general's department. Morrison's appointment was strongly urged by Secretary Lamont.

It is stated at the sub-treasury that \$10,609,640 gold was turned in Saturday on account of the new bonds and \$2,000,000 for examination. The latter will also be used for bond purposes. It' is estimated that fully \$20,000,000 gold is now in the government vaults in this city to pay for will be made this year. General new fours, just allotted. This provides for the first installment due ten days after allotment.

The populists of the senate caucuss ed Saturday afternoon and nominated Tom Watson for sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and Taubeneck for assistant doorkeeper. Friday, when Senstor Frye, of Maine, was elected presi dent pro tem of the senate, the populists intended to propose the name of tor Harris, the former democratic president pro tem, withdrew his name and proposed the unanimous election of Mr. Frye, caused the populists not

to propose Kyle, but simply to announce that they had intended to de so. The populists nominated nobody for secretary, wishing to honor H. L. Grant, the North Carolinian, nominated by the republicans.

The Waller Case Settled The president has sent to congress s

ong report from Secretary Olney and all correspondence in the case of John L. Waller, ex-United States consul to Tamatave, Secretary Olney says Waller is guilty of the offense charged, and the penalty inflicted would be regarded as exceedingly moderate, but the French government made the offer to release Waller and pardon his offenses, on condition that he affair be thereby terminated as be tween the two governments, and the United States to make no claim for damages on account of his arrest and confinement. Ambassador Eustes has been instructed to notify the French government of the acceptance by the

United States of the conditions. The Correspondence Furnished. In response to a resolution adopted in the house calling on the secretary of state for copies of the correspondence between this government and Spain in relation to the warfare in Cuba, etc., the department of state has sent to the house the data asked for. It is very voluminous, comprising copies of some 2,000 letters, the larger number of them between the department of state and Consul General Williams at Havana and with other consular officers in Cuba. It also includes correspondence with Minister de Lome

and with the Spanish foreign officers. The senate has confirmed the nomi Bedford City, Va, and a list of proto be commander.

### Statement as to Coast Defenses.

In response to a resolution of inquiry the secretary of war has sent to the senate a statement of the amount of money which could be used advantageously in coast defenses.

He says that \$25,678,860 could be so used by the department prior to July 1, 1897, of which amount \$4,722,-000 should be made available during the present fiscal year. Of the total amount he recommends that \$15,807 .-000 be designated for fortification, \$1,000,000 for sites, \$2,500,000 for submarine defenses, \$6,316,860 for guns, mortar projectiles, etc. The special advantage of the increased appropriations as enumerated by the secretary are:

The utilization of the army gun factory to its full capacity; the more rapid armament of our fortifications: the addition of twelve mortars and carriages to those already estimated for; the purchase of an additional five hundred deck-piercing shells and the supply of heavy material for sca ser-

Big Imports of Sugar. Mr. Worthington C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, issues the advance figures of the import of sugars in the month of January, 1890, and

states that the imports have not been so heavy in the corresponding months' of any years in last ten years, with Harmon, Culberson and Diaz Say the single exception of January, 1890. "They Shall Not Fight." The five ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Galveston, imported in January, 1896, 233,-264,828 pounds of sugar, valued at \$5,115,608. No account is taken of the imports at San Francisco, of New Orleans, and in addition to what those two ports might bring in an al-lowance may be made of eight mil-lions for the rest of the country which would bring the total up to at least the point reached in January, 1890, when the imports were 246,647,-863 pounds, valued at \$7,046,422. A further feature of the January imports is the improved price of sugars, which was a shade below 2.2 cents per pound. A year ago the price was 1.8 cents a territory. pound, showing an increase of nearly 25 per cent. in import value. he

#### TRADE TOPICS.

#### Bradstreets' Review of Business fo the Past Week.

of the last month.

Bradstreet's review of trade condi tions for the past week says: General trade waits the results of subscrip tions to the bond issue, and the sentimental effects of the unexpectedly favorable outcome have been for easier money and improvement. Additional favorable influences are found in heavier bank clearings, continued firmness The position of judge advocate ger- of prices sustained demand for iron able trade conditions. At the south, gains in wholesale lines are announced from Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and Birmingham. The reverse includes the depressing influence of stormy and wet weather, indifference of consumers of domestic woolen dress goods, renewed sales of print cloths and other makes of cotton goods after reaction in prices, continuance of extreme conservatism in almost all ines, and in fact that the relief to the treasury by the heavy over-subscription to the bond issue in the absence of sound currency legislation by congress will probably prove only a temporary device to maintain the gold reserve. General trade at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo and Philapelphia shows no real gains from the preceding week, when the situation was quite even to dullness, and the outlook unsatisfactory.

The total number of business failures week is considerably smaller, 338, as contrasted with 393 the week before, 293 in the week one year ago, 336, or almost exactly the same numbef in the first week of February, 1894, 223 in 1893 and with 214 in 1892.

#### PROCLAMATION BY WEYLER. Disposed to Use Harsh Measures

# Against the Enemy.

General Weyler, "the new captain general and commander-in chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has issued proclamations to the volunteers and firemen, regular soldiers and marines and the inhabitants of Cuba, and also to the generals of the army, civil and military governors, chiefs of columns and military commanders. He says among other things:

"But I think it convenient to add some instructions at present and to state that the insurrection and the recent march of the principal leaders thereof, without its being possible for the Spanish column to prevent it, indicates indifference on the part of the inhabitants and also fear and discouragement. I cannot understand their nactivity while their property is being destroyed. Spaniards cannot sympathize with insurgents. It is necessary at any cost to oppose this state of things and reanimate the spirit of the inhabitants. I have come disposed to help all loyal citizens. I am at the same time disposed to make use of all the rigor of the law against those who in any form help the enemy, speak well of them or discredit the prestige of Spain, of its army, or volunteers. All who are with our side must demonstrate the facts with acts and leave in the attitude no place for doubt in proving that they are Spaniards.

### PACKING HOUSES FAIL.

Receivers For Four Concerns Asked

For in Baltimore. A petition was filed at Baltimore Friday asking that receivers be appointed for the following concerns: The Highland Packing Company, \$150,000.

The J. Winslow Jones Packing Company, \$150,000. The Patuxent Canning Company, \$10,000, all incorporated in West Vir-

Company, \$25,000, incorporated in

Allegations of insolvency are made and admitted in the pleadings. It is understood that the trouble grows out of the failure of the Fort Stanwix National Bank in Rome, N. Y., in which J. Winslow Jones, the head of the concerns above mentioned, was deeply

DAMAGED BY HIGH WATER.

## lies Left Homeless.

involved.

of cattle have been drowned and the American clipper ships. damage to fencing, bridges, etc., is incalculable. Many poor families living in the bottoms, have been forced to move out, the water being well over

#### TROUBLE FOR PUGILISTS.

#### "They Shall Not Fight." Relative to the Fitzsimmons-Maher

fight, United States Attorney-General

Harmon says: "If they fight on any territory of the United States we will follow them to the ends of the earth if necessary to

bring them to justice." Opinion in Washington is that Governor Culberson will certainly prevent the fight on Texas territory and no doubt has influence enough with Mexican authorities to prevent its taking place in Mexico. It is understood that Governor Culberson has gone to the frontier to direct in person the movements of militia if necessary to prevent the battle taking place on Texas

risdiction of the disputed territory for treasury will thus get more than the time being. It it is definitely \$2,000,000 in revenue for the imports known where the fight is to come off, the authorities in that jurisdiction can arrest the principals before a breach of the peace takes place.

Texas undoubtedly will assume ju-

Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, says that it was his un-derstanding that the Mexican state authorities would certainly prevent the Maher-Fitzsimmons mill taking place on Mexican soil.

## FIVE CRUSHED.

#### FATAL WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mixed Freight and Passenger Trains in Collision.

Two mixed freight and passenger trains on the Illinois Central railway collided at Dongola, Ill., at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday morning. Five men

were killed, as follows: George Huntington, engineer; Baggageman Armstrong, Fireman Anderson, Fireman Adams, Brakeman Mc-

Most of them live at Centralia, Ill. The conductor, a brakeman and express messenger of the passenger train were badly hurt.

None of the passenger, were killed and so far as known none were injured. Engineer Bates, of the freight train, escaped by jumping, though he was

slightly hurt. The passenger train had a waiting order at Dongola for the freight, but as several freight trains had pulled in, the engineer supposed the track was clear and left. The collision happened on a snarp curve. The damage in railroad property was great, as both trains were going at such speed that

the force of the collision drove both engines and cars together in a mass. Three of the men killed were buried under the wreck and their bodies were not found for three hours.

### PRESIDENT'S DUCK HUNT.

#### He Returns With a Well Filled Game Bag.

The president left Washington at a late hour Friday night on the lighthouse tender Maple for the Quantico. (Va.,) duck hunting grounds. Captain Lamberton, lighthouse inspector, and Dr. O'Reilly were his travelling companions.

The Maple, arrived off Quantico at 1:15 Saturday morning and proceeded about three miles further down the port finds, are those involved in the river to the excellent ducking grounds heavy rainfall and consequent disof Colonel Webster Waller, who had charges from the lake and streams, ewerything arranged for the president whose variations of surface and volto enjoy the sport with comfort. The ume must be taken into account. The sport began about 7 o'clock and lasted rainfall record at Greytown for a peuntil the afternoon. On the return riod of three years shows a mean of the Maple reaching her wharf in Wash- 267 inches. A record at Rivas, on the ington at 9:30. Carriages were in west side, for four years gives a mean waiting and the members of the party of 65 inches. A record of nearly 25 were immediately driven to their homes. They brought back thirty ducks, but information as to how many of these were killed by the president himself was not furnished.

### DEPOSITING GOLD.

#### How a Wall Street Bullion Dealer Made a Good Turn.

The deposits of gold in the subtress ury at New York Monday in payment for bonds were \$8,749,524. In addifor bonds were \$8,749,524. In addition, considerable gold was deposited by named the tropics. There for a referred gold arose in the heavy rainfall will increase this way: For some time past a bul- largely the cost of excavating the deep lion dealer in Wall street has been mud at several embankment sites in turning in legal tenders for gold excavations, building embankments, and selling the gold at a premium. etc. The natives are not likely to Monday he presented \$800,000 legal prove useful in the severe and tenders and withdrew the same amount of gold. Five hundred thousand dollars in gold was immediately turned into the bond department. On the second transaction of \$300,000 he secured the gold in bags, and gave it to the clerks of the firms who had subscribed for the new 4s, and who had accompanied him to the subtreasury. ginia, and the Riverton Live Stock

### MUCH SUGAR FOR AMERICA.

Large Cargoes From Egypt, Germany and Honolula. About twelve thousand three hundred tons of sugar are now affoat on the way to Philadelphia from Alexandris, Egypt. These cargoes are on board British tramp steamers and are due about March 1. The importation in large quantities of Egyptian sugar is a new thing made necessary through Cattle Swept Away and Many Fami- the apprehensions that the Cuban crops, by reason of the war, will be A Special of Sunday from Jackson, very poor. In addition to this large Miss., says: The rains here continue quantity, considerable sugar is being and Pearl river is higher than known shipped from Hamburg in British to the oldest inhabitants. Thousands steamships, and from Honolulu in

Uhl's Successor Named. The president has nominated William Woodville Rockhill, of Maryland, to be assistant secretary of state,

### THE REBELS LOST.

#### FAILED TO HOLD THEIR OWN AT PINAR DEL RIO.

#### Spanfards Claim a Decided Victory With a Small Loss.

A special of Sunday from Havana says; As told in these dispatches on Friday last, the rebel forces under Antonio Maceo were defeated at Candelaria, province of Pinar del Rio, by General Canellas and compelled to retreat in the direction of San Cristobal. On the same day Colonel Segura, with 600 men belonging to General Canella's column, which was in pursuit of the retreating rebels, came upon more than 5,000 of the insurgents. The Spanish column had been divided in order to more effectively pursue the rebels, and the troops under Colonel Segura followed the road from Candelaria toward San Cristobal, which, as the event proved, was the route taken by the rebels. As soon as the troops came up with the insurgents the latter formed an extensive circle

about them. The troops formed into squares and continued the advance, keeping up an incessant fire that played haves in the rebel lines. When nearing the village of Pezeo Honde the troops directed their attack upon a house that was occupied by a number of rebels and dislodged them. The building was then turned into a hospital for the troops. All this time the rebels were hovering about the troops, but Colonel Segura, who had with him a piece of artillery, used it with good effect, and by mean of shells caused the insurgents to final-

ly fall back. At this juncture three squadrens of cavalry under command of Colonel Ruiz and two companies of infantry belonging to the Simancas regiment opportunely arrived and broke through the rebel circle, thus saving Colonel Segura's column from what would undoubtly have been an overwhelming

The Spanish losses are given in the official report of the engagement as eight killed and thirty-five wounded, while the supposed losses of the rebels are placed at 100 killed and 300

wounded. The above account of the fight is entirely official.

### CANAL BOARD REPORTS.

Estimates From the Committee Sent to Congress The president, Friday, transmitted to

the house the report of the special committee to inspect and report on the route of the Nicaraguan canal. The report of the canal board includes an estimate for the construction of the canal, which they place on the low level line at \$133,472,893. The

company's estimates are shown to be on the low level line \$69,803,660. The board thinks the expense of constructing the canal will be about twice the amount that would be required to build a similar waterway in the United States, owing to the adverse climatic conditions, the ineffective manual labor and to the further

fact that the machinery cannot be used again after the canal has been finished. The most serious problems affecting the design and construction of the canal system at the present time, the refeet of water in a year on the Carrib. bean coast diminished to 51 feet between the lake and the Pacific, needs no comment to indicate the important? results that must ensue with reference to matters of local drainage and engin-

eering construction.

The report shows that the climate of Nicaragua is misunderstood. It is the continued moderate summer heat in conjunction with the high humidity that so seriously reduces the value of work of canal construction. Jamaica negroes, who have been employed on the Panama railway, are docile and from a tropical standpoint, industrions and fairly effective. They will undoubtedly form the labor supply for the canal. Wages are only about onehalf as much as in the United States, but the efficiency of the laborers is proportionately much less.

Its entire cost would be charged to the canal construction, making the plant charge higher than usual, since the machinery will have no future value. There are now no shops or facilities of any kind on or near the canal line, and they will have to be supplied as adjuncts of the work. Skilled labor will have to be imported. Fuel will cost more than double. Freight on materials and supplies will

increase their cost greatly, particularly if sent to interior points. A large part of the report is devoted to a description of the character of the soil, the work necessary to be performed at points along the proposed route and the expense attached to this

The tea plant may be gul ER. where in the Southern country.