, ING TALKED ABOUT AGAIN.

The Government's Money Policy Had Much to do with the Present Condition of Affairs-A Plea for the Agricultural

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22,-The depression (I the times, the general tightness of money, the gloomy future outlook has again revived interest in the plan suggested by the late Senator Leland Stanford, of Colifornia, looking to the relief of the agricultural classes. This in brief was that the United States government ought to loan money on cultivated lands up to one-half of its assessed value at a rate of interest

not over 2 per cent, a year.

A staunch advocate of this plan, and one who was a warm friend of Senator Stanford, is Col. J. K. Rickey, of Missouri. Col. Rickey is now in this city. He has given more than passing study to the general questions of finance and is an authority on its complications. I asked the Colonel today what in his opinion has caused the great depression which now exists in this and other

"The causes are many," he answered, "but I will discuss only one. The financial policies of the government, since the demonetization of silver, have contributed more to this depression than all other causes combined. From 1861 until 1872 there were ample mon-ey to do the business of the country and every branch of trade was pros-

"When the policy of contraction ensued, depression set in and has continued, until we are now on the eve of bankruptcy. Our financial and tariff legislation, whether intentional or not, has placed burdens upon the products. has placed burdens upon the preducing and farming classes to such an extent that at least 80 per cent, of the taxes of the country is borne by them. A steady decline in the price of farm products has followed, until now there is

scarcely a commodity produced on the ferm which is not produced at a loss Wheat, which sold during and after the war at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel is, now piled up in warehouses and elevators and finds no market at more than 60 cents a bushel."

Colonel," I said, "most authorities on finance theorize; can you dwell on the subject of taxation in a practical

"I think so," added Colonel Rickey,
"The people of the United States have paid since the war \$30,000,000,000 for Federal taxation, and, from the very best statistics obtainable, there are now \$30,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds in existence upon which the people are paying 6 per cent, or more interest, besides the individual indebtedness, statistics of which are not obtainable but which must be many millions more. The interest tax upon our people is greater than all the other taxes combined. As 97 per cent. of the business of the country was done on credit last May, when the panic set in, and confidence was shaken, this credit, which was used as money, began to disappear like snow under a warm sun and in less than sixty days money could not be had for any kind of security whatever -not even for government bonds. Had we been doing business with cash instead of credit, the papic would never have occurred and the want and misery and the untold shrinkage in the value of property occasioned by the panic would have been averted.

"According to the report of the Sec retary of the Treasury we have a little over \$2,000,000,000 in money in this country. While we were prosperous and credits answered the purposes of money this would have been a sufficien cy, but when the first breath of doubt spread over us this pittance of circulation was little better than none at all. Money is a tool; the medium of exchange. No nation or individual can thrive without it.

"Who will question King Solomon's When he asked for wisdom from God to govern his people it was given him One of his first acts was to make 'silver and gold as plenteous as stones (II Chronicles, i.) This proves how important money was in the days before the Saviour was born. How much more important now, when the world is linked together-when trade and commerce, which require money to transact is greater than ever before? Who ever contends for reducing money questions the wisdom of Solomon? All employment and labor depends upon it. No development, either public or private, can be prosecuted without it. The government reserves to itself the right to make money, to say what is money Gold and silver coin is not money until the stamp of the government is placed upon it. As there is not a sufficiency of the two metals, nor can enough be found in the earth for the uses of money, it is clearly the duty of the government to adopt some other

standard than gold and silver. "In the popular mind great prejudice exists against flat money which comes from the lack of knowledge of the fact that all money is flat."

What would you propose as a remedy for the evils of which you speak?" "In my opinion, which is shared by many others, the great producing classes of the country have got to be relieved They possess the most universal, the most permanent, the most indestructible and the best security in the world --cultivated lands. If this great government would extend to the farming and producing elements the same rights and privileges which it has given for the last thirty years to the bond-holders the depression, want and poverty which now prevail could never have

The holder of government bonds can take his securities to the Treasury and draw 90 per cent. of their face value in national bank notes without interest. These bonds are placed upon the lands and the labor, and would be worthless without the basis. When the farmer asks the government for a loan upon his land, for which he is willing to pay a reasonable rate of interest—say 2 per cent-it is denied him and the men or class who have made this plea for the oppressed producing classes has been

called a crank, a Populist an anarchist, etc. "If 25 per cent. of the credit which has heretofore been used as money was displaced by actual money guaranted by the government and made receiva-ble for all debts, public and private, the

FINANCIAL* DEPRESSION. Ing with it the indorsement of the people of the United States, in my opinion this money would be good for every purpose for which money can be used. The 2 per cent. which the government would receive for the use of this mon-ey from the borrower would pay all the expense of the government, thereby taking this enormous tax of \$1,000,000,000 a year off the people at once, besides reducing the interest tax several hundred millions a year.'

"But this money which you propose to issue on lands would be irredeema-

ble, would it not?"
"Certainly. Why should money be redeemable? We should have but one kind of money in this country. We now have less than \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and there are \$2,000,000,000 outstanding to be redeemed. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we have nine different kinds of money issued by the government, amounting to over \$2,000,-000,000. According to the construction of the Administration, these nine varieties of money can be presented to the Treasury of the United States and gold demanded. How absurd! It is an absolute impossibility to redeem \$2,-000,000,000 with less than \$100,000,000. As stated above, since money is only a tool and a convenience for the people, why should one kind of money be re-

deemed with another?"
"But," I said, "Colonel, people think
you Utopian. What nation or city
ever prospered on the idea of irredeemable money?"
"For 600 years," said the Colonel
"Venice maintained a financial system,

the best the world has ever known, upon an irredeemable paper money. Her paper issues commanded a premium over gold. Although only a little island with only 150,000 people, she was designated as the mistress of the world commercially. If that could be done centuries ago by a government whose population was not so great as the capital of this nation and as money has become more essential than ever before in the history of the world, who will question that our government, with 70,000,000 of people, cannot maintain a financial policy based upon the doctrines laid down? It is ridiculous to attempt to transact the business of this country upon a gold basis when there is not enough gold in the world to do the business of New York City alone if it were done upon a relatively cash basis. Cities do not need as much money per capita as the rural districts, because the banks are sufficient in number for the convenience of busi-ness and checks are used as money. Among the farming and producing classes these conditions do not exist. They need actual money with which to make their exchanges. The withholding from the people of a sufficiency of money for the purpose of making their exchanges by the government is as exchanges by the government is as wicked and cruel as for a parent to re-fuse to give sufficient food to nourish

ita. I was so much impressed with it, knowing that it would have a benefi-cient effect upon the people of the Inited States, if adopted, that I was ed to investigate it. The more I think of it the more I am convinced that it is the solution of government.
"I asked Senator Stanford

Stanford how he came to adopt this idea, as he was a very rich man, and the general impression was that it would make money so cheap that its potency would be lost. His reply was that while he was living in Sacramento there was numberless projects and enterprises he would like o engage in, and he thought profita bly, but he had not the money nor could be obtain it. He then began to inquire why money was so limited and after many years of careful thought and study he evolved what is known as the 'land loan plan,' that is for the government to loan money directly to the people upon their lands. Before retiring, on the night he died, he was reading a book upon finance and he requested his secretary to place two other ooks upon the same subject on his table where he could consult them in the morring. His last thought upon earth therefore, were upon this subject, and he believed that the adoption of his idea would be the greatest blessing that could be conferred upon the coun-

"What is your opinion of Senator

Stanford?" "It has been my privilege and my leasure to meet some of the great men f the day. To my mind Senator Stanford was truly great. He was deeply concerned in the welfare of his country and was a true philanthropist. Could he have been spared a few years I believe he would have seen his last noble effort of his life enacted as a law. One f the principal obstacles in placing this matter before the people is that the metropolitan press refuses to discuss it, and the politician never takes an advanced position, content to follow in order to hold his 'job', but the people, rom whom all great reforms emanate, take it up and discuss it until it is thoroughly understood, when its adoption will be certain to follow.

"I will briefly enumerate the benefits

to be derived from the passage of such

a bill:
"1. The government to loan upon their of their cultivated lands, at one-half of their assessed value, at the rate of 2 per cent.

000 would be borrowed, would pay all the expenses of the government, thereby relieving the people of \$1,000,000,000 which they are now annually paying in the way of Federal taxation.

"3. The saving to the people in interest would amount to \$1,000,000,000

"4. It would restore to the lands something of the value they possessed before this last 30 years of iniquitous legislation was placed upon our statute

"5 It would compel the men who possess colossal fortunes, which have been made possible by lesislation friend. ly to them, to invest their money in he development of labor.
"Unless a bill similar to this is pas-

ble for all debts, public and private, the individual land of the borrower being pledged to the government, and carry.

Sed and that quickly, in my opinion, brnkruptcy is cetrtain to folloff."

W. C. MACB.

COXEY AND HIS CREW.

WASHINGTON TO BE INVADED BY 500,000 UNEMPLOYED.

There is Danger Lurking in Such an Army -The March Must Be Stopped or Bloodshed May Result-Dauger of Revolu-

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The capital will soon be invested with 500,000 unemployed if steps are not taken to stop Coxey in his mad intentions. The army which he threatenened to raise is not a myth, and there is some agitation visible on the usual calm exterior of the city which l'Enfant so carefully laid

out to prevent revolutions. This army to be composed of cranks, anarchists and tramps is fast being formed. It contemplates starting for Washington Easter Monday with the purpose of demanding from Congress he issue of \$500,000,000 of non interest bearing bonds. Little attention was paid at first to Coxey's fulminations, is proclamations and general orders. He was simply regarded as a man with wheels, commonly called a crank. These wheels have evolved faster and more effectually than Lamont even imagined possible, and the great fear now is that with a nuclus started, every vagabond tramp and desperate character in the country will swarm down upon Washington and the movement will get beyond control of the officers of peace. What is feared most is that the mob will fall a prey to red handed anarchists who would welcome such an aprising. To such a mob they would apoly the torch of their inflammatory peeches. Dynamite and nitroglyce rine would do the rest. No civil au-thorities could cope with a great army of desperate and reckless men under such leaders.

Once the standard of anarchy was raised much destruction of property, and probably loss of many lives, would follow before the disorder could be put lown. If the route marked out by Coxey is followed it will be through the region around Pittsburg where there are thousands upon thousands of Poles. Huns and other non-English speaking people, most of whom at present are unemployed, and all whom are by na-ture revolutionists and enemies of law and order.

They are the material from which Coxey's recruits would naturally come. Should the army start and swell into alarming proportions the authorities here would of course expect the Gover-nor of Pennsivania to call out troops, if necessary, to disperse them. But if no violent demonstration were made no legal means could be used to dispel a peaceful gathering and some line morning in the letter part of April, the whole fase to give sufficient food to nourish a child. A sufficiency of money to the body politic is as assential as healthy blood to the human system. No government has ever tried to find out how much money these people need, and why should money be limited?"

"I would inquire, Col. Rickey, if this plan you suggest is original with you?"

"No sir; attention was first called to it you suggest is original with you?"

"No sir; attention was first called to it you should be set when the army balked at its failure to it you bill introduced in the Senate by the late Senator Stanford, of Califorvast nondescript concouse, headed by Coxey and his crew, might march into Washington. Long before they could the walls, would in its despair and des-peration become the easy prey of anarchists and bomb-throwers. The leaders if they counciled peace, if there were any would be swept aside, and the army would become a fliming, furious mob howling for blood and plunder. The awful scenes of the French revolution and the reign of terror might be reenacted in the enlightened capital of the American Republic. Coxey little treams, in his Don Quixotic scheme to furnish employment for all those with out work that he may be inciting a re-bellion, that may shake the Republic from turret to foundation stone. worthy of comment that Coxey in the organization of his army has followed osely the plan of the French revolution. His divisions, commune and canteer, are those of the French revolution He has even gone to the extent of borrowing the little "citizen and cetizeene, which obtained in Paris in the dark days when the victims of the revolution were carted over the cable stones of guillotine by the hundred, when a pros itute was enthroned as the goddess of eason and all the monarchs of Europe rasped and trembled in horror at the That was a revolt of oppresion against royalty and caste, this might be a revolt of poverty against entrenched

Were such an unfortunate state of affairs to be the result of Coxey's senseless descent upon the capital, no city in

the country is so well situated to stamp out such a riot as Washington. The city was laid out by L'Enfant a French engineer employed by Washington with the special object of defence in view. From several central points, the Capitol, the White House, Dupont Circle, and Scott Circle, broad avenues radiate in every direction. From these central points cannon and Gatling guns could command the entire city. L'Enfant who experienced all the horrors of the French revolution with all its countless barracades in long crooked narrow streets, drew the map of Washington with an eye to preventing a repetition of such horrors here. At Fort Meyer, on Arlington Heights, opposite Washington there are several regiments of cavalry and infantry which could be thrown into Washington at a moment's notice, and at the Marine barracks are quartered a thousand tried and trained marines. With cannon, gun and sabre they could play per annum. Thereby providing good money at a low rate of interest.

"2. The money derived by the government from the loan of its credit to the people, assuming that \$20,000,000,000 would be borrowed. Would not at Uncle Sam's command to put down an unclease of the united States, besieged in its citadel, would not hesitate to authorize the use of every man and gun at Uncle Sam's command to put down an unclease of the united States, besieged in its citadel, would not hesitate to authorize the use of every man and gun at Uncle Sam's command to put down and sabre shey could play sad navoc with Coxey's army, and the congress of the United States, besieged in its citadel, would not hesitate to authorize the use of every man and gun and sabre shey could play sad navoc with Coxey's army, and the congress of the United States, besieged in its citadel, would not hesitate to authorize the use of every man and gun and sabre shey could play sad navoc with Coxey's army, and the congress of the United States, besieged in its citadel, would not hesitate to authorize the use of every man and gun at Uncle Sam's command to put down at Unc anarchy and lawlessness.

The general impression here is that the State of Ohio, where this incipient rebellion is being nursed and cradled to be sent out on its work of blood and devastation, owes it to itself to stamp it out with an iron heel.

Secretary Lamont has received a communication from Gen. Frye, saying that he had organized an army of 800 men at Los Angles, and proceeded to serve notice on the Secretary of War that the army was ready to march on Washington, and demanded transportation and rations. While this bluff was being played another interesting episode was occuring about the capital. Representative Sweet, of Idado, had been appealed to persistently to introduce a bill of financial relief. Coming from a silver producing state and desi-rous of aiding his people Mr. Sweet and possibly the east.

agreed to offer the bill. A few days ago it was handed to him. Expecting to find something looking to the fur ther coinage of silver he was astonished to find in it a demand of the most extravagant nature. Having promised to present it he did so, but wrote the om-inous words, "by request" on the back of the bill. After numerous sections about bond issues, the bill ended with

this significant sentence: "And all citizens making applica-tion for labor shall be employed."—Augusta Chronicle.

Widesproad Ruin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—The damage to property in the Mississippi Valley by storms and floods during the past forty-eight hours is beyond calculation. Bridges have been washed away, houses wrecked, railroad tracks displaced, farm land has been flattened out, especially in the bottoms, and crops that have been promising are ruined. During the two days the precipitation at Memphis reached about eight inches. There are eleven rail-roads entering Memphis, and every one of them has been subjected to washouts. Two miles of the track of the Chesa-peake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad was swept away at the Hatchie river, seven miles north of Memphis. The St. Louis and Southwestern and the Tennessee Midland each report five washouts, while the track of the form-er is submerged for several miles in White river swamp. The storm in Arcansas was accompanied by high winds and more damage was done in that State than in Tennessee. A dispatch from Helena, Arkansas, says that a cy-clone struck that place last night, uncoofed houses, uprooting trees, blowing down fences, splintering telephone poles and doing other damage. The oofs were blown off two stores. Scores of trees were uprooted and innumera-ble fences blown down. A row of nero shanties located on the levee near the Mississippi Valley depot was com-pletely demolished. Great excitement prevailed among business men who were cut off from their homes by the fury of the storm. So far as can be learned there was no loss of life in the city. The country a few miles south of Helena was greatly damaged, as the storm seemed to have been more furious down the river than in the city. A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says the tail of a cyclone struck that place this afternoon and wrecked a number of buildings. The wind was followed by a terrific rain and hail Marvel, Ark., the cyclone wrecked a dozen or more farm houses and scatmiles around. The cyclone crossed the river into Mississippi near Helena, Ark, spreading ruin in every direction. egraph wires are prostrated and details are slow coming in, but no loss of life

Hugo, the sixteen-years-old daughter alone, threatened her with death if she did not comply with his desires. The girl, it is stated, in fear of her life. gave way to him, and he accomplished his purpose, swearing her to secrecy under threats of kiling her if she revealed the crime. As a result of this crime, he transmitted a loathsome disease to the girl, who was taken ill, and growing rapidly worse, her parents sent her to friends in town for treatment, not knowing what her disease was. She did not get better, and she was sent to the St. Vincent's Hospital, where at last the attending physicans discovered the real nature of her disease, which was then made known to her parents. Mrs. Hugo went to the store today where the tragedy was enacted, under pretence of making a purchase. Watts was standing in the loor with his back to her, when she suddenly whipped out a revolver and fired. Watts called to a colored boy to keep her off, but Mrs. Hugo rushed at him, pressed him down and fired two more shots at him, only one of the shots taking effect in his back, resulting in death in ten minutes. After Mrs. Hugo had ceased firing, she threw a liquid in his face. Mr. and Mrs. Hugo came to town and reported the case to Justice A. II. Hawkins, who summoned a jury of inquest. They rendered a verdict that Watts came to his death by a pistol shot, fired by Mrs. Henry Hugo. Mrs. Hugo is about thirty-eight years old. She is perfectly calm and quiet tonight. She has given herself up and is now at a friend's resedence in this city, but under police

serveillance. A Mad Love.

DURANGO, Mexico, March 21-There s much excitement among the people of the little town of Cacaria, situated bout sixty miles North of here, over a terrible tragedy that has just been enacted there. The perpetrator of the deed was a well known man of the town named Rafal Lopez. He was engaged to marry Miss Forina, the pretty daughter of Martin Parenza, a wealthy ranchero of that section. Having recently heard reports very degratory to the character of Lopez, the young lady wrote him a letter breaking their engagement. Shortly after he received he letter, Lopez called upon her and pleaded to be reinstated in her affecions, but she refused. The father of he girl, with true Spanish hospitality, invited the discarded lover to remain or dinner and the invitation was accepted. The three sat down to eat and opez, in a seceret manner, put poison in several dishes of food and then par-took of the fatal mixtures also. In a few minutes all three were taken deathly ill and all died before a physician could be summoned.

A Deluge,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK, March 21 .-The greatest flood in the history of South Central Arkansas is now on, and that part of the State is rapidly approaching an inland ocean. It has rained almost incessantly all over the State and in the Indian Territory for four days. Railway communication since Monday has been almost entirely cut off from the shouth to Texarkana, and from recent reports it is not improbable that the same respectfully, your obedient servant. facte awaits the country north and west

REPRESENTATIVE SHELL

ANALYZES THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THIS STATE.

He is After No Office but Wishes the Ro form Movement to Go On Successfully and Honorably-Hot Denunciation o

E. C. Allen, chairman of the committee on invitation for the Spartanburg meeting, has received the following letter from Congressman Shell in response to an invitation to speak at that meeting, "if he were a candidate for Governor!" Capt. E. C. Allen and Others of the

Committee, Spartanburg, S. C. Gentlemen: Your favor without date, nviting "all candidates for Governor and for Congress in the Fourth District to attend a mass meeting of Reformers called for Spartanburg County on the 24th inst.," was duly received.

Why this invitation was addressed to mo I can hardly imagine, because it is well known to every intelligent man in South Carolina that I had declared my intention to retire from politics, and cannot conceive how I could make it consistent and accept an invitation to address a mass meeting, other as a candidate for Governor or Congress.

It would have given me much pleasure to have met with my Spartanburg friends on that occasion and had accorded me an opportunity of defending myself against the contemptible misrepresentations constantly made against me, but your invitation is so environed with conlitions that I cannot easily accept your proffered kindness. There may be a time in the near future, however, when I will seek an opportunity of saying something to the good people of Spartauburg County on matters and things of my own choosing, and when I do, my future aspirations and intentions will not be misunderstood. I have an ambition not satisfied, but, if health will per mit, I yet hope, to secure the fulfill-ment of my heart's desire, and when accomplished all the decent people in South Carolina and elsewhere will rejoice in its consummation. When properly informed of my con-

duct, our people will have no just cause of complaint against me and my action storm, which flooded the streets and smashed windows and sky-lights. In as a public servant. Indeed, there is no the vicinity of Popular Grove and objection, except on the part of those who are diseased with "political lepro sy," and filthy benchmen employed to ered the debris over the country for do their bidding. The political situation in our State is well understood, and we are marching with rapid strides to the end of our journey. The Reform party was inaugurated, with rare exthe residence of the family (Hugo) while them a government of the peoloe, by they were in the city, and finding Edith the people and for the people." It is true some of those who were earliest toilers in the Reform vineyard, and who give their time and money treely for its success, have been ignored and neglected even by those who have shared most in the grand speculation for spoils and plunder. We hear no complaint or expressions of diseatisfaction on the part of those neglected and abused, but, on the contrary, the howlings and mutterings of the craving malcontents can be heard throughout the land. They are elemorous and savage for reform, fu'l of desperation and denouncing everything and everybody who do not yield quick obedience to their will and dictation The impatience of those who feed on the passions of the people shows that they know full well their only possibility of success depends on the amount of racket and confusion they can create and the mantity of fifth they can disgorge.

There is nothing wrong with the Reorm Movement, it will be kept intact by the patriotic influences that dominate the State, regardless of selfish dictation or imported hirelings, who are prosti tutes to principple, and are always for sale cheap to the highest bidder. It would be exceedingly mortifying it hought all these years of toil and trouble had been spent in vain, but relying ipon the loyalty and wisdom of the people, a consciousness of security tranqilzes the mind, and we have no fears but what at last the consummation devoutly

wished for will be realized. Revolutions seldom go backwards, but oftimes go down from the weight of imbecility and burden of mistakes, but let us hope that the latter condition will not obtain, or discourage those who are honestly endeavoring to do their futy, but persevere on relegating to the rear, all whose selfish ambition is paramount

to the general good of our common country, The situation is critical enough at best, without supplementing our dangers with ridiculous propositions and dogmas too exaggerated to attract a sensible thought. We are a part and parcel of the greatest nation on earth, and are expected to contribute our share to lis wealth, honor, prosperity and its remotost destimes. To accomplish these things we must be in sympathy with all its institutions and progress, otherwise, we cannot expect to inherit any of the munificence or distribution of its immense wealth. We are already suspected and charged with being in league with conspirators to undermine and destroy the public credit. Of course there is no oundation for this charge, for the Reformers are as jealous of the public credit, both State and national, as any class of citizens in the country.

This letter has been extended beyond my expectation, but I trust you will pardon its length, as it is intended to deline the situation as I view it, and as concisely as possible.

Please accept for yourself and others ssociated with you my thanks for the compliment paid, and your kind attention, and if my public dutes will permit I may possibly attend your meeting as a spectator to see and hear what others may have to say on that occasion. Very

G. W. SHELL, Washington, March 19.

TARIFF BILL PRESENTED.

Mr. Voorhoos Gives Notice That it Will be Called up April 2.

WASHINGTON, March 20,-Soon after the reading of yesterday's journal Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the linance com-mittee, reported the tariff bill to the

Mr. Morrill, one of the Republican members of the committee, stated that so far as the Republican members of Columbia, S. C., March 21.—Capt. the committee were concerned, they did not object to the reporting of the bill. They were opposed, however, not only were opposed, however, not only the bill. to the income tax feature of the bill, but to the change from specific to ad valo rem duties, and to the great bulk of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Voorhees moved that the bill be printed and placed on the calendar; and he gave notice that on the 2nd of April—a week from next Monday—he would call up the bill for consideration by the Senate. The motion to print and place on the calendar was agreed

Mr. Manderson asked Mr. Voorhees whether there was any written repert for the bill.

Mr. Voorhees-There is not. Mr. Manderson-Will there be any tatement submitted by the committee

Mr. Voorhees-There will be, when the bill is called up for action.

Mr. Manderson—Which will show he changes made in this bill from the

existing law?
Mr. Voorhees—There will be a full statement and explanation when the bill is called up for consideration. This will be ready in printing on the 2nd of April. I expect to make a statement myself at the same time. There will oe a comparative statement, accessible o the Senators.

Mr. Manderson—I made the inquiry because of the fact that the main change in the bill is the change from specific to ad valorem duties; and that it would require an expert to show the effect of the changes.

Mr. Voorhees—An explanation will be speedily afforded to the Senate and to the Senators.

o the Senators.

Mr. Mcl'herson, a member of the linance committee, said he had assesnt-ed to the report just made by Mr. Voorhees, justifying his action by the belief that, whether wise or unwise in all its provisions, the bill was the best compromise obtainable in a committee whose members differed so widely in their views on economical questions, and on the effects of the bill on the prosperity of the country when em-bodied into law. He said that he would find no difficulty in supporting in the Senate the colleagues with whom he had served on the committee in enacting into law as much of the proposed legislation as would yield to the government all the revenue needed the bill was unnecessary. tax was unamerican, undemocratic and he thought unwise; and he should, at the proper time, move to strike it from the bill. Secondly, he disagreed with his colleagues on the committee in regard to the sugar schedule as it appear ed in the bill; and he should feel impelled to offer an amendment to that schedule, believing that the option to custom officers to elect whether to impose duties by the polariscope test or by the "Dutch standard" test was a dangerous power. He trusted, however, that the finance committee would on urther consideration adopt that view and would offer an amendment to restrict the test of all sugar, raw and re ined, to the polariscope alone.

Mr. Allison, another Republican member of the finance committee, sug gested that it would be a great con venience to have a pamphlet printed of the bill, showing in paragraphs the existing law, the House bill and the committee's bill; and Mr. Voorhees said that there would be no trouble about fixing up that matter.

parliamentary attitude of the bid, and was informed by the Vice President that it had gone to the calendar. Mr. Peffer gave notice that he would move as a substitute for the tariff bill the one which he had introduced last

Mr. George then addressed the Sen ate on the legal aspects of the Hawa-nan question. He spoke for about two hours, devoting most of his argumen to the support of the President's right to appoint Mr. Blount as commission-

er paramount without the necessity of onfirmation by the Senate. After a short executive session the Senate, at 4.30, adjourned until tomor

Mardered.

WHARTON, Texas, March 20 .- H. G. Bouldin, a wealthy planter last year ourchased several large bodies of land in Matagorda county. On this land ne-groes were imported from Alabama Failing to do and were colonized. their work Bouldin reprimanded them. Late yesterday a mob of 50 negroes went to his house and shot him to death. Only one white man resides within miles of Bouldin's place. He soon organized a posse. They first secured the dead man's remains and sent them under escort to the railroad sta tion for shipment to Chappell Hill Constable Heartt, of Wharton, raised : posse and reports tonight that sixteen of the mob have been captured and lodged in Matagorda. The excitement is intense and a race conflict may occur as there is every indication that the Matagorda jul will be stormed and the assassins taken out and put to death.

JACKSONNILEE, March 21 .- A Special to the Times Union from Bartow, Fia., says: This place is greatly excited over the mysterious disappearance of Aaron Ferguson, assistant clerk of the Circuit Court. He disappeared yesterday, leaving a note stating that a conspiracy existed to destroy his character. Searching parties have scoured the country without finding a trace of him and it is feared he has committed suicide. affair and tonight a large number of He handled large sums of public money, special officers are on duty in order to but his accounts are said to be correct.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

A LARGE FAMILY ALMOST EXTERM-INATED.

Ralls of Ice Weighing 18 Ounces Fell, Roofs Penetrated, Cows Killed and Property Damaged by this Unprecedented

LONGVIEW, Tex., March 18.—A cyclone swept over this place at 1 o'clock this morning, accompanied by hallstones of immense size. The greatest fury was six miles east of here, where it struck the large country home of John Cain, lately occupied by a large family of negroes. The house was in an ancient grove of oaks, twenty in number. Every one of them were torn up and piled up in terrible confusion with dead fowls, dogs and cows, and live dead, and eight badly wounded negroes. Old man Alexander Lester was found fifty yards away entirely nude and dead. His wife, Sarah, was pinned under a tree, mangled and dead. Alexander Lester, Jr., was mangled, and is dead. Robert Lester, nine years old, was found near a tree without mark of violence, dead. Jasper Collins was pinned under a large oak, snuggitones of immense size. The greatest was pinned under a large oak, snuggily covered, his head crushed, and his limbs broken, dead. Beside him crawled painfully out, his young wife, Mollie Collins, with an ugly hole in the contro of her forehead. She will recover. Sissy Lester, infant, was found in a fallen tree top with legs and arms crushed, dead. Silas Johnson, who was visiting, was bruised from head to foot but no bones broken, will recover. Frank Dizer, also visiting, leg broken below the knee, may recover. Dock Simmons, who was in bed with Alexsimmons, who was in bed with Alexander Lester, Jr., had his head bruised and will die. O'Dessa Lester, four years of age, leg and both arms broken, will die. She was found many yards away in the fields. Arthur Lester, six years old, leg broken in two places above and below the knee and other wise badly bruised and will die wise badly bruised, and will die. Willie Lester, five years old, slightly hurt. Says he woke up a long way's from home in a field, suffering from

hall and rain.

Mr. Ben Hope, a white man near by, brought assistance immediately, and the dead and dying were taken to a one-room house belonging to E. C. Edwards, a son in-law, where they were laid in bed in strange confusion, dead, unconsious suffering side by side. dead, unconsious, suffering side by side. The correspondent of teh mistaking living for the dead. Mrs. Hall and Wilson were attending the worst hurt, while the wounded who were able, hoboled, painfully bleeding about the yard,

in the rain, bemoaning the fate of their relatives and friends. Half a mile south of this house, the house of Mr. Davis, a white man, was completely demolished, but with the exception of a few painful bruises, all exception of a few paintil bruises, an escaped death. John Buffett's wagon, near by, was blown away and much of it has not been found yet. The grainery of Nick Harris, two miles east, was unroofed. The house of Sallie Jones, and her four colored, was wrecked and her four year-old daughter, Lorllla, was perhaps fatally wounded by hail stones. A enger train passed just as the cy

clone swept by, narrowly escaping it. All previous accounts of immense nail stones and wind dwindle into insignificance. Many of these blocks of ice weighed from fourteen to eighteen ounces, while others found as late as 9 o'clock, after a warm rain and warm weather, were larger than a goose egg. I wo of these missiles passed through the roof of C. E. Thornton's residence, making a hole like a cannon ball, while fowls roosting in the trees were killed by the hundreds. A cow belonging to Frank Lawson was killed, and stock pear many marks from these ice stones. About 300 window lights were broken in this place. Farm feaces and fruit trees were prostrated for miles around.

How They Leved Him.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- "Gen. Robert E. Lee once told me an ovaion he received that touched him more than any demonstration ever made in his honor," said the venerable Judge White, of Virginia, to a postman at the National. Following closely on the surrender of the Southern army, the commander in chief of the Confedera-Mr. Hoar made an inquiry as to the cy went to pass a season at the home of his particular friend, E. R. Cocke, who last November ran as the Populist candidate for Governor against Col. O'Ferrall. After a few weeks of the most hospitable and elegant entertainment Gen. Lee was called to the presidency of the Washington and Lee University. Bidding his kind friends adieu he started for Lexington on horseback and alone. He had gone some miles and was passing through a rather dreary stretch of wooded country, when he espied a plain old countryman mounted on a sorry nag coming toward him. As they passed each other both bowed as is the fashion when strangers meet in out of the way places, but the old farmer in the homespun suit stared hard at the soldierly gure as though not quite certain of recognition. He went his way a little further, then turning his horse around cantered back and soon came up with

he General again. "I beg your pardon, sir, but is this Gen. Robert Lee. Did I ever meet you

before, my friend?" "Then the old Confedrate grasped the chieftain's hand and with the tears streaming down his face said: 'Gen. Lee, do you mind if I cheer you. The General assured him that he did not mind, and there on that lonesome pine pordered highway with no one else in sight, the old rebel veteran with swinging hat lifted up his voice in three ringing rounds of hurrahs for the man that the Southland idolized. Then both went their way without another word being spoken."—Post.

JACKSONVILLE, March 19 .- A special o The Times Union from Fernandina, Fla., says: This morning Chief of Poce Livingston shot and killed Jack Hippart, Jr., and mortally wounded Jack Hippart, Sr. The Hipparts are negro desperadoes and were resisting arrest at the time. They had been using indecent language in the presence of ladies and Chief Livingston was summoned to arrest them. They tacked the chief, beat him over head in a terrible manner, and he was forced to shoot to save his life. The negroes are terribly excited over the promptly quell any riot.