## The Union Times

UNION, S. C.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

#### Southern Dots.

The first car load of peaches to leave Georgia this season was shipped from Tifton Thursday.

Asix year-old daughter of Charles Mitchell, who lives in Savannah, Ga., was killed, it is claimed, by falling out of a bed and striking her head on a saucer. The parens of the child could not be found and the case is a very suspicious one.

The Atlanta and Florida railroad, running from Atlanta to Fort Valley, a distance of 104 miles, was sold at public outery by the United States marshal, and was bid in by the Central Trust Company of New York, which held it in mortgage. The road was bid in at \$275,000.

At Knoxville, Tenn., the Bristol, Elizabethton & North Carolina Railroad was sold at receivers' sale on Friday to the Pennsylvania Steel Company for \$178,000. The road is in operation from Bristol to Elizabethton, Tenn., a distance of twenty-six miles and it will be extended to Asheville, N. C.

President Samuel Spencer says that the Southern railway has acquired control of the reorganized Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company by the purchase of a majority of the outstanding bond certificates of the reorganization committee. The line is most direct between the Ohio river and Southern Georgia and Central Florida.

#### Mortuary.

One of the victims of the heat in Washington on Monday was James Tilton, son of the late commander Edward G. Tilton, U. S. N.

#### Labor.

At Harrisburg, Pa., notice of a ten per cent, increase in the wages of the employees has been posted at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Four thousand men are affected.

#### Crime.

At Bethleham, Pa., Jacob Lucky murdered John Mullock and then banged himself. Mul-lock gave protection to Lucky's abused wife. At Toledo, O., the gravijury found indict-ments against County Commissioners Knight and Gibson for soliciting bribes from bidders on the new court-house.

At Detroit, Mich., Mrs Nellie Pope was found guilty of causing the death of her husband, Dr. Hornee E. Pope, on the night of February 12, last.

#### Washington.

The President has appointed H. Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, secretary of the legisla-tion at Madrid, vice Stephen Bonsail, of Bal-timore, Md., resigned.

The treasury circulation statement for May shows that on June 1st the circulation of all kinds of money in the United States aggrerated \$1,606,175,556, an increase since in circulation since June 1, 1894, is \$69,490,000. The percapita circulation on June 1, 1895, as based on an estimated population of 69,753,000, is \$23,02.

## Miscellaneous.

The report of a committee to the Illinois Senate is very unfavorable to the moral and commercial value of Chicago's department

On Tuesday seven persons were overcome with the heat in Pittsburg, Pa., and died. Six fatalities occurred in Washington, D. C., and 35 of Pittadelphia's policemen and firemen were disabled by the heat white on parade, and three are expected to die.

## Foreign.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Tangier says that the Sultan of Morocco has officially informed the foreign representatives that the Government is powerless to guarantee safety to travellers, and that foreigners going into the interior should be warned of this state of nifates.

## Free Silver Scintillants.

The Frankford, Ind., Times, an independent newspaper, published a call for a Reon Jone 11 free silver league. The names of 500 prominent Republicans in the county attached.

The democrats of Yazao county, Miss., held held nominating convention on Wednesday and after naming a full ticket, adopted a free coinage platform and made candidates for the legislature pledge themselves to vote for no man for the United States senate not in full sympathy on that question

## NEXT CONGRESS POLLED.

#### Views of Members on Silver, Tariff and the Income Tax.

New York World publishes a telegraphic poll of the next Congress, as far as obtainable, upon the silver, tariff, and income tax questions. It sums up the result as fol-

In a general way it may be said that out of In a general way it may be said that out of 116 members who gave unequivocal answers to the free silver question, 55 are unquali-fiedly in favor of free comage, 44 favor bi-metallism generally, with the proviso of an international agreement.

Only seventeen can fairly be classed as

favoring a single gold standard, and the attitude of some of these even is not definite. The South and far Western States are almost manimous for free columns the Central States lean toward silver, with international bimetallic qualifications, and it is only in New York, New England, and adjacent Eastern States that there are any avowedly

old standard men.
In regard to the tariff, only twenty-eight to regard to the tarift, only twenty-eight members are against all change, while thirty-five favor moderate changes and thirty-eight are prenounced for radical changes. A few are free-traders. The moderates are chiefly there who think changes will be necessary in order to increase revenues.

The income-tax question brought out many share and some tax question brought out many

sharp and popular inswers. Forty-nine engressmen say they favor the principle of the tax. Forty-even oppose d. A great many evaled the question, or failed to

# The New Cotton Pest Emigrating.

The Texas cotton pest, reported as at work in Baldwin county, Ala., last Sunday, is now reported from several farms in Clarke county, Ala. It is the most destructive enemy that has yet appeared and the farmers are greatly whereast.

# **NEW CABINET OFFICERS.**

Olney, Secretary of State and Judson Harmon, of Ohio, Attorney-General.

#### CLEVELAND GIVES A SURPRISE.

the Attorney-General Promoted to the State Department---Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati, the New Attorney-General--His Selection Had Not Been Looked for by the Politicians.

President Cleveland gave the country a genuine surprise when the official announcement was made from the Executive Manston that he had selected Hon. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, for the position of Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Walter Q. Gresham, or Illinois, and that he had chosen Hon. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as Attorney-General, to succeed Mr. Olney in that office.



\*ECRETARY OF STATE RICHARD OLNEY

President Cieveland had no personal acquaintance with the new law officer of his Administration and had never seen him. Judge Harmon, when seen by a reporter at his home in Cincinnati, said that he had no intimation that Mr. Cleveland was even con-Intimation that Mr. Cleveland was even considering him for the place, and that when he received a despatch from the President tendering him the place he could hardly believe it. There was a hasty consultation with one or two intimate friends, and then he submitted the matter to his law partners in New York, Hoadley, Harlon, Colston and Goldstein. When a reply came back commanding him to accept he instantly wired the President that he would do so.

Sketch of Secretary Olney's Life.

Sketch of Secretary Olney's Life.
Richard Oiney was born in Oxford, Worrester County, Mass., September 15, 1885.
Ife was prepared for co-lege at Leicester Academy, and graduated from Brown University. Providence, R. I., in 1856.
From that year to 18.9 he attended the Harvard Law School, when he was admitted to the bar and entered the office of Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1874. Since the pear of his graduation at the Harvard Law School and his a l'anission to the bar, in 1859, School and his admission to the bar, in 1859, ne has been continually in the practice of the law in Boston. He received his appointment as Attorney-General of the United States March 6, 1893, the date upon which President Cieveland entered upon his second term of office.

## The New Attorney-General.

The New Attorney-General.

Judge Judson Harmon is recognized as one of the leading lawyers and jurists of Ohio. He was born near Checimant fortynine years ago, and has always lived there. His father, the Rey, B. F. Harmon, was a Baotist minister well known throughout the Ohio Valley. The Judge graduated at Penneson University, a Baotist institute, at Granville, Ohio, in 1865, and began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1839. He was a Republican till 1872, when he became a Greedeylte. He was elected Superior Judge in 1878, reclected in 1833, and when Governor George Headley went to New York in 1887 Judge Harmon resigned from the Beach to become Harmon resigned from the Beach to recome the head of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goedstein & Hardley, which represents sev-Goelstein & Hordley, which represents several radronds and other large corporations, and with which firm he will continue his somestion. When Judge Harmon resigned in 1887 Governor Forasor appointed Judge William Tac, now United States Circuit Judge and formerly Solicitor-General, to the value, and Mrs. Harmon is an accomplished woman, the daughter of the late Dr. Scobey, of Harmiten. They have three daughters— We out the constant of the late Dr. Scobey, of Hamilton. They have three daughters—
Prs. Edwar Wright Jr., of Philadelphin:
Miss Enzabeth a resognized society leader, and Marjoria, who is fourteen years old. and Marjoria, who is tourteen years of a. Judge Harmen is forty-nine years of age, is about six feet two inches in height, athletic in appearance, and well preserved, though his hair is slightly tinged with gray.

## GOTHAM REACHING OUT.

#### Takes in 20,000 Acres of New Territory in Westchester County.

Governor Morton signed Senator Robertson's bill providing for the annexation to the city and county of New York of territory within the limits of Westchester, Eastchester. and Pelham. The law adds to New York City an area of 20,000 acres, including two of the most important of the recently acquired parks in Westehester, and an additional pop-ulation of 17,000.

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The new territory includes Morris Park race track, Throggs Neck, at the eastern extremity of which stands Fort Schuyler, Unionport, Westehester, Williamsbridge, Bronsville, Olinville, Bay Chester, Eastehester, Wakefield and Bartow. All this territory is to be included in the present Twenty-fourth Ward of New York City and County. County.

## Four Men Hanged.

At San Francisco, Amelio Garcia was hanged on Friday. Garcia committed murder for the purpose of robbery. Azoff was the second to hang. Azoff was caught in the act of robbery and killed Officer Harris when he attempted to arrest him. Cullins, the third man to be hanged, followed. He

was a wife murderer.

At Morrillton, Ark., Will Downes, who asassaulted Faulina Bridelbaugh, was banged

the same day

#### Cotton Crop Statement.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement is as follows: Secretary Hester has just issued a statement of the Texas cotton crop and movements from the Gulf and Atlantic States, showing actual deliveries from the State of Texas for the first nine months of the season to the close of May, inclusive, of 3,188,260 bales, against 1,976,884 bales for the same time last scason, making a net increase of 1,211,376 bales. The deliveries at the Texas scaboard show an increase of 643,711 bales, with Colors and St Louis Texas scaboard show an increase of 643,711 bales, shipping yin Calro and St. Louis 143,896, to New Orlands 405,906 and railroad shipments to Mexico 30,974. While the shipments across the Mississippi river north of St. Louis have decreased 13,174 bales. Segretary Hester says that the deliveries from the State of Texas from and after May 31 last year were 82,176 bales, the commercial crop of Texas last year having been 2,059,069 bales.

of Texas last year having been 2,059,069 bales.

Mr. Hester has also issued a statement giving an analysis of the movement of cotton into sight, dividing the cotton belt into three groups, viz: First, Texas and Indian Territory; second, other Gulf States, embracing Arkansas, Louisana, Mississippi and Tennessee; tuitd, Atlantic States, embracing North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. This analysis shows the crop brought into sight for the first nine months of the seazon to the close of May, inclusive, as follows: Texas 3,184,456 bales, against 1,987,177 in 1894, and 2,067,018 in 1893; other Gulf States 2,794,676 bales, against 2,129,381 in 1894, and 1,770,846 in 1893; Atlantic States 3,540,953 bales, against 3,190,677 in 1894, and 2,583,133 in 1893. The statement does not divide Texas and other Gulf States for 1892, the 9,035,000 crop year, as there were no separate monthly figures made up for Texas in that year, but it gives the following comparisons between this year and 1892: Texas and other Gulf States together this year 5,979,132 bales against 5,374,021 in 1892. Atlantic States, this year 3,540,953, against 3,587,197 in 1892. Excess compared with 1892 in Texas and other Gulf States 605,111; excess compared with 1892 in Atlantic States 53,756, The difference in the Texas crop, as given

compared with 1892 in Atlantic States 53,756. The difference in the Texas crop, as given above, and Texas in signt consists of the fact above, and Texas in signt consists of the fact that the Texas crop embraces only cotton ac-tually shipped out of the State to the close of May, whereas the insight includes also stocks at counted interior towns at the close of May in excess of September 1.

An important feature in Mr Hester's report is the showing of the amount brought into sight from the different groups after the close

signt from the different groups after the close af May in the past three years. They were as follows: From Texas 80.883 dales in 1894 and 41,305 in 1893, from other Gulf States 86,691 baies in 1894 and 93,720 in 1893. From Texas and other Gulf States together 60,979 bales in 1892; from Atlantic States 74,808 bales in 1894, 144,143 in 1893 and 113,182 in 1892.

# A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

SOUTHERN BUSINESS IMPROVING

New Cotton Mills, Oil Mills, and Other Enterprises Building.

Special reports to the Baltimore Manufaccurers' Record covering the jedustrial and general business progress of the South during the past week shows continued improvement, with a steady increase in railroad

earnings and be a clearings as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is a very marked improvement also in the condition of trade, with a very hopeful outlook for the future. Cotton mill interests continue to command wide attention both on the part of Northern investors who are contemplating building mills in the South, and on the part of local people of the South, and on the part of local people of the South. Among the cotton mills reported for the week are a \$500,000 company now being organized to build at Charlotte, N. C., a 10,000 spindle mill at Athens, Ga., an 8,000 spindle mill at Grabam, N. C., \$25,000 of new machinery is being added to a mill at Augusta, Ga., and a new mill is to be built at Mount Holly, N. C. A Western company will build a \$100,000

new mill is to be built at Mount Holly, N. C. A Western company will build a \$100,000 plant in Alabama for the manufacture of charcoal and the utilization of the bi-product in making wood alcohol; a \$50,000 cotton seed oil mill company has been organized at Fort Gams, Ga., a \$40,000 oil mill at Rome; a \$12,000 oil mill at Spartanburg, and an oil mill is being organized at Blacksburg, S. C. A \$150,000 barrel oil refinery and soap works are to be built at Meridian, Miss., at Greenville, Miss., a \$100,000 cooperage piant is to be started, and at Meridian, Miss., a \$100,000 lumber company has been organized. A \$1,000,000 miniting company, composed mainly of Northern people, has been organized to operate in West Virginia. The fertilizer works being erected at Blacksburg, S. C., will works being erected at Elacksburg, S.C., will have a capacity of about 25,000 tons per year,

## THE ADVANCE IN PRICES

#### This is the Feature of the Week According to Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's Commercial report says of last week: The speculative spirit which seemed to dominate both commercial and financial circles until a week or ten days past is still less conspicuous in all lines. While business throughout the country may be characterized as quite raw, the tone of staple markets continues strong, and co-dence in a good demand when the fall : son opens next month remains unabated.

The feature of the week, as heretofore, is the continued long list of advances in prices, notably these in iron and steel, and the up-ward movement of bank clearings. Higher prices are recorded for some cotton goods prices are recorded for some cotton goods, shoes, hides leather, paper pig iron, steel galvanized iron, black sheets, canned goods, hogs, wheat cern, oats and some grades of wheat flour. Prices for livecattle, wool, coal and lumber are reported unchanged and firm, with silver, cotton petreelom and lard alone noteworthy as showing lower prices than lest week.

Southern cities in most instances report trade and collections fair, with no special change from last week. A light gain in de-mand is reported from Atlanta and Jackson-ville, where collections are also better. An improved condition of business prevails at

New Orleans, Failures in four weeks of May showed Habilities of \$9.329,181, of which \$3,401,875 habities of \$9,329,181, of which \$3,401,875 were of manufacturing and \$5,345,306 of frading concerns. Last year the total was \$9,787,921, of which \$4,961,692 was of manufacturing and \$4, 281,886 of trading concerns, Failures for the week have been 195 in the United States against 216 last year and 25 in in Canada, against 40 last year.

# Fifty Killed and all Bridges Gone.

Telegrams received at Stuttgart from the Black Forest district of Wurtemberg, which was deluged by a cloud burst and inundated by the consequent overflowing of the river Eyach, Wednesday night; state that 50 per-sons were killed in Baligen district and all of the bridges spanning the river were car-

# CAST UP BY THE SEA.

GRAPHIC STORIES OF WRECK.

Hairbreadth Escapes and Harrowing Scenes When the Pacific Mail Steamer Colima Foundered.

On Thursday at San Francisco the San Juan arrived from Panama and way ports with survivors of the wrecked Pacific Mail steamer Colima.

George D. Ross, formerly a mate on the cruiser Olympia, gave the United Press reporter the following graphic account of the wreck:

"We left Matzlan Sunday, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., with a fair breeze blowing. Toward 9 o'clock in the evening the wind increased a little and continued blowing pretty fresh all night. Next morning at six o'clock the wind moderated considerably un-til it acquired the proportions of a hurricane. The Colima labored heavily and it was evi-dent that we were in a very precarious pre-dicament. The greatest excitement prevail-ed on board.

dicament. The greatest excitement prevailed on board.

"Unfortunately just at the last moment a fatal blunder was committed by the third officer, who cut the lashings of a deck load consisting of 32,000 feet of lumber. Some of this was washed into the sea and what remained on deck was driven out, knocking down and maining those whom it struck. A particularly heavy sea struck theship, tumbling the foremast and smoke stack. Shortly before this, however, a succession of huge waves had punched a hole in our starboard bow, through which the sea poured. Women screamed and rushed up the companion way, imploring the men to save them. The ship gave a couple of heavy rolls, and an enormous sea climbed on us, smashed the hurricane deck and with one mighty lurch the ship went down. As she was making her last lurch I dove into the sea and when I came up she was out of sight. People were floating around, clinging to all sorts of wreckage, and some sinking under our very eyes. Some who had managed to grasphold of boxes or planks were knocked senseless and drowned. The force and effect of this floating mass of lumber cannot be described. It caused the death of many who might otherwise bave been saved.

"It is a difficult matter to say to what cause the wreck of the Colima is attributable. She must certainly have shifted her cargo, as her strong list to port showed.

"I firmly believe that but for the shifting

she must certainly have shifted her cargo, as her strong list to port showed.

"I firmly believe that but for the shifting of the cargo the ship would have ridden out the gale. I had been in the water some little time, clinging to one object or another, when finally I managed to get hold of a good-sized piece of hurricane deck, upon which I climbed, and being close to shore was soon picked up."

climbed, and being close to shore was soon picked up."

T. J. Oriel, an electrician on his way to Mexico, gave about the same version of the commencement of the storm. He said the Colima, during the height of the storm, listed so badly after each succeeding rush of waves that she did not recover. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the wreck, he said: "I went below to the steerage quarters and noticed water coming into the starboard scuppers. Shortly afterward a quartermaster came down saying the captain wanted to see the engineer. The latter went on deck, but returned to the engine room in three or four minutes looking like a dead man. His face was asby pale. That was the last said of the original that the starboard scuppers.

was asby pale. That was the last working.

"By this time the steerage passengers had all gone below. Then the seven men-of-warsmen from the American cruisers Olympia and Philadelphia tried to console those around them. One of these finally told us we were doomed.

"We shook hands, said good-bye and he knelt on a sack of flour and said prayers. I then started to go on deck, but the ship listed so badly I could scarcely make my way upstairs. At this time the third officer cut the lashings that bound the lumber deek load. The smoke-stack had toppled over. I made for a boat, intending to cut it loose from its fastenings, but was unable to do so. The ship was on her beam ends, and the decks bulged out and were finally rent. I then jumped into the water, seized a box and was washed about from one float to another like many others. The heaviest squall came just following the disappearance of the ship. While it prevailed many of those who were struggling in the waves were mangled and drowned by floating jumber. Five of us. Tom Fitch, Jack Carpenter, two Mexicans and myself, got on a raft and were picked up by a boat in command of Capt. Long, formerly captain of the Colima. A Mexican named Zerrabia went crazy from drinking salt water."

George Rowan, another passenger agrees.

George Rowan, another passenger agrees in the main with the previous statements of the storm and added: "There was absolutely the storm and added: "There was absolutely no discipline, no organization of any kind. Everything was a panic. The enptain stood on the bridge. Women screamed and the children cried, clinging in desperation to their parents and even to strangers. As soon as I became convinced that the ship was doomed I hastily pulled down some life-preservers. When seen by the steward he ordered me peremptorily to discontinue what I was doing. Without paying any attention to him I kept on pulling down life belts and passing them out. As I am unable to swim, I tied one of these belts around me and jumped into the sea. Three times I sank, and had just reached for a piece of wreekage when I was again knocked under by something, presumably a plank, a large gash was cut in my head and I am cut and bruised "I over. After floating about for twenty-four

cut in my head and I am cut and bruised 'il over. After floating about for twenty-four hours on a large piece of wood I was picked up by a boat from the San Juan."

The following is the list of the survivors landed: Third Mate Hanser R. Avilles, A. Carpenter, A. Richardson, Phomas Fish, members of crew. H. A. Sutherland, C. H. Cushing, J. M. Thornton, H. H. Boyd, George Rowan, Brunogende, Jose Manuel, G. D. Ross, Louis Sangiener, T. J. Oriel, Juan A. Ramos.

The following survivors were landed at Mazatlan: Thomas Seralia, D. Olivas, A. Guttierez, Carlos Luitz.

A fatal fire occurred in the heart of Jacksonville, Fla., by which Josephine Williams and her 7 year old neice, Sallie Jones, both colored, were burned to death.

Memorina day in honor of the Confederate dead buried at Lexic aton, Va., was observed Saturday. Gen, Fitchigh Lee delivered an address in the chapet of the Washington and Lee University to a large gathering of people. The tembs of General Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall), and other distin-guished dead were strewn with flowers.

Ex-Governor Lewis E. Parsons died in Talledege, Am., on Saturday He was appointed provisional governor of the State in June, 1865, by President Johnson. When the Legislature met in December of that year be was elected United States Senator, but was refused his seat because of opposition Congress made to the reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson. Since that time he devoted his time to the practice of law.

# FOR FREE SILVER.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

Platform Adopted .- Judge Samuel P. McConnell's Speech.

The Illinois Democratic Silver Convention met at Springfield on Wednesday. Secretary of State Heinrichsen, by virtue of his office, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, called the meeting to order. Temporary Chairman Crawford said he would not delay the proceedings of the convention by making a speech. He would, however, say that the eyes of the whole country were on this convention. Let its action be no uncertain one. Let it not beat about the bush, nor mince matters, but de-

action be no uncertain one. Let it not beat about the bush, nor mince matters, but declare unconditionally for gold or for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

After disposing of routine business the following platform adopted:

"Whereas, silver and gold have been the principle money metals of the world for thousands of years and silver money recognized and used as honest money between nations notwithstanding the varying ratios between silver and gold, and,

"Whereas, The demonetization of silver has deprived the people of the free use and benefits of an invaluable and original money metal, and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of labor products, and,

"Whereas, The constitution of the United States prohibits the use of anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender for the payment of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver and gold is honest money and fit to be used as a legal tender; therefore, by the Lemocracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, be it

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation, and that such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of money, whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender.

"We hereby endorse the action of the Democratic State central committee in calling this convention, and we instruct the committee to carry out the will of this convention in this State, and to thoroughly organize the Democratic State committee to call a Democratic national committee to call a Democratic state committee of the State on t

convention.

state committee of this State in calling such convention.

"Resolved, That the Demeratic members of Congress and members of the Senate from this State be and are hereby instructed to use every honorable means to carry out the principles above enunciated."

Judge Samuel P. McConnell was then conducted to the chair and spoke as follows:

"This convention has a most peculiar and most important significance. Heretofore, managers of political parties have starranged that party policies should be declared only at the time candidates were chosen, and only a short time before the gathering of the franchises of the people. The result has been often that our conventions have put forth a mere assertion of general principles, or on live issues expressed themselves in meaningless compromises.

"At the very beginning of this contest let

or on live issues expressed themselves in meaningless compromises.

"At the very beginning of this contest let us make up our minds that we will not be frightened by nursery tales, and that we won't give up our tight because they call us names. Let us bear in mind, in view of the direful predictions of the mono-metallists that we have not much gold at present, and that what little we have we bought with 4 per cent, gold interest bearing-bonds, and that even what little we have we keep through the courtesy of Baron Rothschild and Mr. Morgan. Remember all the time we are not only depressing trade, but straining our financial resources to perpetuate a financial system which we don't believe in and which we never knowingly established.

"International agreement is by no means necessary. Until human wisdom has devised some other plan than that now recognized by the entire world, gold and silver will continue to be used as money. And so long as we are to use metal as a representative of value and as aid to exchange, we cannot afford to discense with either silver or gold.

while and as aid to exchange, we cannot afford to dispense with either silver or gold.

"We who are in favor of the remonetization of silver say there is no injustice even to the creditor, if the government shall restore to silver its old place in our monetary system. The time has come to relate those the creditor, if the government shall restore to silver its old place in our monetary system. The time has come to rebuke those who distrust the wisdom of the people and accept the seilish wisdom of the money change and the bondholders. The system we want restored has been approved by long experience, has been sanctioned by our progress, is justified by our situation, and is necessary to our national independence and prosperity. We must rid ourselves of the veto power of New York and La ndon. Let the people command and our official servants must abey."

After some further business of an unim-

After some further business of an unim-portant nature the committee adjourned.

## GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

#### A New Census Bulletin Containing Some Useful Information. The Washington correspondent of the

Charlotte Observer says: The census bulletin like the census year, comes along slowly. for here is No. 99, dated May 18th, containing the number of persons ten years of age and over engaged in gamma 22,735,661 or The whole number in 1890 was 22,735,661 or and over engaged in gainful occupations.

The whole number in 1890 was 22,735.661 or 47.95 per cent, of all persons ten years old and over, the whole number of such persons being 47,413,559. The percenage of males was 17.28; of females 16.98.

In North Carolina the total population ten years and over was 1,147,446, of whom 559,764 were males and 587,682 females. The total of all persons in gainful occupations was 537,363, of whom 422,179 were males and 115,193 females; 318,711 males and 55,648 females were occupied with agriculture fisheries and mining: 8,971 males and 3,325 females with professional services. The total in trade and transportation were 28,799, all except 628 males. In manufactories and mechanical industries there were 37,234 males and 13,415 females employed. There were 29,083 males persons in domestic and were 29,083 males persons in domestic and personal service, and 42,177 female persons.

The Hygenic Congress at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, brought out the fact that there are four times as many men who stammer as there women so