

THE FARMERS' COLLEGE.

PLAN OF THE WORK TO BE DONE AT FORT HILL.

Chairman Simpson, of the Board of Trustees, and President Strode Gives Interesting Account of the Work that has been Done at the Clemson College.

FORT HILL, S. C., Sept. 29.—In a generally descriptive and somewhat hastily prepared article of the 27th instant I endeavored to give the readers of the News and Courier some account of the work that has been done and is still to be accomplished at Fort Hill. Inasmuch as the Clemson College, by reason of its own inherent importance and that which political agitation has given it, now occupies a very prominent place among the educational institutions of the State, it may be well to give an idea of the erection and practical operations of the College.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

As has heretofore been stated, the contractors have laid the foundations of three buildings, the chemical laboratory, the president's house and the secretary's dwelling, all of which are expected to be completed during the present year. A considerable force of hands, including fifty convicts, is employed in getting out material for building. The contractors, which will be more rapidly pushed forward next Spring. Considerable quantities of lumber and stone are already on the ground, and special attention is being devoted to securing brick, the contractors thus far having failed to meet requirements in the grade of the article turned out.

CHAIRMAN SIMPSON'S VIEWS.

The intentions and purposes of the board of trustees may be very clearly perceived from the following expressions of its chairman, Col. R. W. Simpson, of Pendleton.

"The board of trustees," said Col. Simpson, in response to my questioning, "have not yet determined all the details connected with the College. There will be, however, a main college building, four dormitories which will be detached, and not more than two stories high as a protection against fire, a mess hall, a laboratory, a mechanical hall, an experimental station and a sufficient number of professors' houses. The professors' houses, I understand, will be twelve in number, including the president and secretary of the faculty.

"The laboratory, the experimental station and two of the professors' houses," continued Col. Simpson, "will be completed this fall. The laboratory will be equipped with all the approved appliances belonging to such buildings. The experimental station, which will be the most important of all the structures, will also be put in operation before the 1st of January, and it is the confident hope of the board that the College, at least the freshman and sophomore classes, will be opened next fall, unless there should be some unavoidable hindrance.

"The board has determined that in erecting these houses there shall be no money spent on them for ornaments, their purpose being to make them plain and substantial buildings. The main college building, however, if there is to be any ornamentation, will be made the most attractive of all the structures. There will be a meeting of the board on the second day of October next, at which steps will be taken to ascertain the cost of these buildings and to determine upon their further course of erection.

"There have been some drawbacks to the carrying out of the work by the failure of the board to get brick, but the prospects now in that line are better than they have been before and there will be no trouble on that score when the spring opens.

THE MONEY TO RUN THE COLLEGE.

"What financial encouragement will the College need and likely receive?"

"This institution when completed the trustees think can be sustained and supported by the hands applicable there to without levying any tax upon the people; for instance, if we will get the Hatch fund of \$15,000, and if it should get the amount recently appropriated by Congress, which is \$15,000, due on the 1st of last June, and \$16,000 due next June, the amount to be increased by \$1,000, which will be the sum which reaches \$25,000, with one half the agricultural land scrip, \$6,500, and the tax, varying from \$25,000 to \$40,000 annually, these funds will be sufficient to run the whole work of the College, the chemical laboratory station and the agricultural department.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

"The curriculum, or course of study, has not yet been determined upon, but duty having been assigned to a committee, of which Mr. Strode is president, but it is the intention of the trustees to develop very largely the mechanical features of the College."

THE FUTURE.

"Why do you select a president at this early stage of the work?"

"It was found necessary to have some man at the head of this institution to plan out, direct and conceive the many matters and things that are necessary for its action. No one member of the board of trustees was situated so as to accept such a position. They, therefore, determined to elect a president and put him in charge, so that he might become familiar with the history of the institution from its infancy, that in the erection and location of the buildings everything might be done when completed into a harmonious whole, and that these buildings might be made suited to the necessities of the course of study that shall be adopted. Having these ideas in view, the board elected their president at once and have put him in charge."

"So far Mr. Strode has proved to be everything we expected of him. While possessed of very fine literary attainments, he has shown himself to be eminently a practical man, and one thoroughly in sympathy with the great necessity now existing of affording technological education to the youth of our country. One of the most serious difficulties the board encountered was the selection of a faculty. To find men qualified to teach the several departments was no great trouble, but to find men not only competent to teach, but in harmony with the proposed course, and men who had practical knowledge and the faculty of imparting that knowledge to pupils was a very great difficulty. In this the board hopes to obtain from Mr. Strode such assistance as will enable them to make no mistake when the time for the selection of the officers comes."

THE SELECTION OF A FACULTY.

The selection of a faculty will be made next spring, and Mr. Strode is even now considerably burdened with correspondence from applicants for these positions; but in this case, I am informed, the office must seek the man, not the man the office.

PRESIDENT STRODE'S VIEWS.

President Strode, with his family, is now residing in the old Calhoun mansion, where I visited him and spent some time most pleasantly in discussing the proposed workings of the College with him. He will in a great measure have charge of the selection of a faculty, the formation of a curriculum and other matters almost if not quite as important.

The following interview had with him will give an insight into the operations of the institution that is to be, the home of the future. Mr. Strode has a thorough understanding of the matters upon which he speaks:

"When will the Clemson College be opened to the public?"

"It is contemplated now to open its doors for agricultural students about October 1, 1891. As far as in any way on the part of important contractors might disappoint present expectations. Already one failure of this sort has for awhile disturbed our calculations, as the brick contractors lately abandoned their contract. We are making every effort to prevent this failure, delaying the opening of the College on the day first appointed. To make up for the lost time we will increase the rate of manufacture of the bricks in the spring to a million a month, and place them in the wall at the same rate as the other buildings are not ready for all it is contemplated to open the College for the two lower classes at least. By the year following the buildings of the mechanical department will be gotten ready and the College in its second year be opened to that class of students. By the third or fourth year it may be hoped that there will be material from the classes of previous years for the organization of the higher departments of the institution in all lines of engineering."

"A chemist in-chief will be elected very soon, as he has to take charge of the laboratory for the experiment station which is now in course of erection. His assistants will be elected as soon as the station is ready for them in its second year. In the College will be elected in May or June will be selected from the whole Southern field of education as picked men are wanted for all the more important positions, men of experience and reputation in their special lines. In the lower positions without high salaries, the young men of brilliant promise will be sought. In no case, perhaps, will men be appointed on solicited testimonials alone. In all cases efforts will be made to supplement such testimonials by other persons in a different way."

"What are the duties of the institution so far as attendance of students is concerned?"

"Our expectation is that we will have more students offering than we can take for a few years. The public interest has been so centered on the College in various ways for several years that the result is a wide advertisement of its plans, etc."

"What will be the conditions of admission?"

"These will not be hard. As the College is intended primarily for the benefit of the farming classes and the public schools, the country boys, not of a high grade generally, the College will have its own preparatory classes to bridge the gap between the country public schools and the regular College classes."

"Will scholarships be established in the College?"

"This matter has not been discussed yet, but undoubtedly wide and wise provision will be made to secure for the benefit of the State the education of all of its marked talent that may appear in the unprovided with wealth. But the expenses here will be very heavy. The charge for board will be simply its actual cost, and this cost will be made as low as possible by using the resources of a farm of over eight hundred acres, and the labor of the students themselves. Board at the College will cost no more than board at home."

"What will be the length of the courses?"

"These will vary from two years to four or five years, according to the needs and ambitions of the students. There will be arrangements here for a very thorough education in all but literary lines. The State University at Columbia will continue, of course, to offer the advantages that could be desired in the literary lines, and these need not be introduced here except in so far as they bear upon a thorough English education and upon the opening of foreign scientific literature to our students."

"Are the interests of Clemson College and those of the University at Columbia liable to conflict?"

"Hundreds of students will come to Clemson who would never have thought of entering any college without the advantages it will offer. On the other hand many must continue to find in the State University advantages in other directions which we cannot offer in our curriculum. There will hardly be an opportunity even for a generous rivalry between the two, as their fields will lie so wide apart. Sons of the State will hardly will not doubt be sent one to Columbia and one to Clemson in some cases."

"How will the funds coming from the Clemson bequest be disposed of?"

"These will be preserved untouched as an endowment fund of the College, unless the Legislature orders otherwise."

"What aid will be expected of the Legislature in running the College?"

"The necessary funds for the buildings and then a suitable sum to go with the Federal grant annually to keep the College in good running order. An annual appropriation of \$30,000 will keep Clemson in the first rank of the Southern agricultural colleges. No college nor university of any sort, with in my knowledge in the South, without an equal annual revenue, without counting tuition fees, if the State adds the above amount to the revenue from the bequest and from Federal aid. The whole amount for the buildings

will not be chargeable upon the State treasury. During the two years that the College will be in course of erection over \$60,000 from other sources could be used in buildings. The use of convicts also will very much lessen the demands upon the State treasury.

"To the teaching, want special branches will the College be devoted?"

"By the Federal law the course must include agriculture, mechanic arts, military science and tactics, and all arts and sciences pertaining to these. This covers a large field. In addition all the branches of a good English education would be included as a necessity."

"Would instruction in these branches be given by books or by actual work, or by both?"

"By both. As far as possible the book instruction of the College would go hand in hand with practical instruction in the shape of actual work in field and shop."

"Will the College be likely materially to increase interest in, or elevate the popular estimation of, agricultural and mechanical pursuits?"

"That should be the natural result. The boy who would come from the field at home, where he has labored with no intelligence scarcely as to causes and results from a scientific point of view, would return with every faculty quickened and an intelligent grasp which would clothe all the old details of work with a vivid scientific interest. He would bear new force for himself and his State. As to mechanical pursuits, our Southern people have been strangers mostly as to contact with machinery. New enterprises are slowly organized with us which have to do with manufacturing from the general ignorance as to mechanical applications in the fields of industry. When thousands of our boys who have received instruction in scientific workshops have become men the industrial impetus will be widely felt throughout the State. Our industrial dependence upon other States and countries will disappear with the growth of Southern familiarity with the mechanical appliances of this era of an industrial civilization."

THE GENESIS OF THE COLLEGE.

It will not be uninteresting perhaps to the readers of the News and Courier to learn how the idea of establishing an Agricultural College at Fort Hill originated. From the several records of one sort and another accessible it is evident that Mrs. Anna Clemson, wife of Thomas G. Clemson and daughter of John C. Calhoun, was the person who conceived this object. Under her influence Mr. Clemson and other gentlemen at Pendleton began as early as 1866 trying to arouse the people of the State to the necessity of an institution of this character which is now to be established.

Various efforts were made long before the year 1874, Mrs. Clemson herself invited to her house a committee of gentlemen, as follows: Major Ben Sloan, the Rev. H. H. Cornish, Col. J. W. Livingston, Mr. A. N. Alexander, Mr. H. H. Lee, Mr. J. W. Craven, Mr. H. Maxwell and Mr. J. W. Craven, who, at her suggestion, issued an address to the people of the State of South Carolina, dated August 9, 1874, having as the end in view the establishment of a scientific college at Fort Hill, which would prepare the youth of the State to become intelligent workers in the material development of the State. At this time Mrs. Clemson proposed to donate forty acres of the Fort Hill land to the needs of the institution.

This effort having proved a failure, and to give only two children, John Calhoun Clemson and Mrs. Florida Calhoun Clemson and Mrs. Florida Calhoun Clemson, both having died, Mr. and Mrs. Clemson made wills of their separate property to each other, promising each other at the same time that whichever survived would carry out their joint purpose and build the college. The property to the State for the purpose of erecting an agricultural college; and it was a part of this arrangement, Mrs. Clemson owning the land, which was valued at \$10,000, and Mr. Clemson the money, that a legacy of \$10,000, the worth of the land, was to be given to their granddaughter, Florida Isabel Lee, who, at the time, never was increased in the will to \$15,000, Miss Lee having got one-fourth of the Fort Hill place, valued at \$5,000, in addition thereto, and being entitled to the Boissieu trust fund, amounting to \$18,000, besides the six acres, appraised at \$1,800, and the family pictures. Mr. Clemson therefore in making his will as he did was but faithfully carrying out a solemn promise made to his wife, who did not long after these wills were made. To show the interest of Mrs. Clemson in this idea, when she was telling one of her friends what had been done that friend suggested that perhaps she and her husband had not been as mindful of their granddaughter as they might have been. Mrs. Clemson replied: "We have carefully considered the future of our granddaughter and what we have done. We considered best for all parties. We have done it."

JOHN C. CALHOUN THE REAL FOUNDER.

It is a fact also well known that Mrs. Clemson obtained her idea of the establishment of such a school from her father, John C. Calhoun, who always took a great interest in the education of the young men of the country. Thus we see that from 1866 to the death of Mr. Clemson in 1888 the one great purpose of his life was the establishment of an agricultural and scientific school at Fort Hill for the benefit of the youth of the State. Mrs. Clemson and the main building will be erected on the exact spot which she pointed out.

To show the reverence in which Fort Hill is held by the people of this and adjoining States, I mention the fact that the register which visitors are required to sign has over 3,000 names of persons from various quarters who have visited Fort Hill during the last two years. People come from all sections, and there is a steady flow during the summer that there are not numerous visitors, sometimes as many as two hundred and fifty a day.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 30.—Two Republican congressional conventions were held to-day. The regular convention nominated Governor George E. Bowden by acclamation as their candidate for Congress. The anti-Bowden convention, composed of delegates from all towns and counties in the district, nominated by acclamation Judge C. W. Murdaugh, of Portsmouth, in opposition to Bowden.

ADVISE TO THE ALLIANCE.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM A VETERAN NEWSPAPER MAN.

Alliance Men Should Settle Down to their Regular Work—The Benefit of the Order—What has been Done and what is to be Done.

The Alliance swept over the country like a great and far-reaching cyclone. In the agricultural States its influence was felt everywhere. Many persons predicted that it would soon fail and that the farmers would become disgusted with their own organization. It was also believed that, with their direct dealing with manufacturers and wholesale merchants, the current of trade would be turned aside and that confusion would reign in business circles. Those who were opposed to the Alliance predicted all sorts of disasters and failures. In fact, many of them hoped that the organization would soon come to naught and that the farmers would return to the old way of doing things.

Instead of weakening, the organization is growing stronger. They are learning in that school of experience to which all must go, if they attempt to anything. Of course the Alliance, in its infancy, has made mistakes, just as the child blunders and stumbles and falls when learning to walk. Unworthy men have been admitted to membership and incapable men have been selected for office. Now and then men have been put at the head of the Alliance, whose only aim and desire was self promotion. They either wanted to make money, or ride into office on the backs of the farmers. All this was to be expected. Notwithstanding these setbacks, the Alliance is stronger and in better working condition to-day than it ever has been.

After all the mistakes incident to a start and after passing through an exciting political campaign, the Alliance should settle down to regular work. The organization is intended to benefit the farmers, without hurting any one else. Should they endeavor to remedy all their evils by some grand legislative panacea, they will be in the condition of the man who would apply a mustard plaster for all sorts of diseases. The Alliance cannot afford to ride certain hobbies, although they are recommended by some of their leaders. If one wished to raise a building a few feet and devoted all his energy on a corner and left the others on the old foundation, he would not have a very comfortable house to live in. In the same way, if the Alliance should devote all its energies to some special improvement, or reform, and leave the others undone, the work is general in its nature, broad as the foundation of society itself.

The principal work up to this time has been the fight against the bagging trust and an effort to secure legislation, which will put farmers on an equal footing with men of other professions in the business world. They have also been working to secure cheaper supplies and cheaper money, with a tendency to get on a cash basis. In the fight against the bagging trust they have apparently done good work, for jute bagging is much cheaper than it was twelve months ago. They have demonstrated to the business world that they can do house work as well as their own. The Alliance stores are furnishing cheaper supplies and bringing about a sharper competition in such goods as farmers use. Hereafter farmers have been in the power of middlemen, for the single reason that they could not accomplish much, even if they decided to kick. Now they are in condition to make their own terms. They do not propose to dictate to other professions, but they will maintain their rights.

The Alliance has much work yet to do. In fact they have begun at the wrong end of the job; or rather they have neglected the foundation stones and mudsills, while they have been building at the top. It would be well for them to review their work somewhat and take a ground start. This must be done in the Sub-Alliances. There are a few of the material wants of farmers that need to be met: better methods of farming; improved stock and implements; better application of manures; better buildings; diversified crops; raising supplies at home as far as possible, and getting the best terms in buying and selling. These are subjects enough to engage the attention of the Alliance lecturers all winter. The fact is, any Sub-Alliance in the country might profitably devote the necessary improvements in buildings for several meetings. The dwelling house with all its surroundings, the stables, barns, cotton houses, workshops and all would come in for suggestions.

More important than material improvement is the education of the farmer's family. Herein the Alliance should do its best work. The field is a broad one, including not only the work done in schools, but the information that has been gained all through life. It is generally held that farmers are the easiest people to fool in the world. Hence fruit tree vendors, lighting rod men, travelling strangers, generally, can cheat them out of their eyes. The farmers need a little business training and one of the most appropriate subjects for a lecture or two would be "contracts with strangers." Then the farmer and his family can learn much from the reading of books and papers. General information on a variety of subjects is what the sons and daughters of farmers need. They will do the reading if parents will furnish the books. Along with this general subject of education comes flower decoration, flower gardens, proper styles of dress, good manners at home and abroad, and a high regard for the rights of others. Here is work enough for the Sub-Alliance this winter. Who will be the first lecturer to start out on this line, or a better one? We would like to have the reports of such to the Spartan.—Carolina Spartan.

THE FORCE BILL WILL BE PASSED.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—In the course of an interview on the work of the session with a Star reporter to-day Senator Edmunds was asked if the Republicans would pass the Federal election bill next session. "Will we pass the Federal election bill next session?" repeated the Vermont Senator. "Yes, it should have been, and could have been, passed this session. More than that, it would have been had there not been an agreement (to which I was not a party) between some of my Republican brethren and the Democratic Senators. It may be that the rules of the Senate will need to be amended before the bill can pass, but I am of opinion that we have resources enough, Parliamentary practice long approved provides that when there is an evident intention on the part of the minority to willfully obstruct legislation it is perfectly proper and only right that the majority assert its power and come to a conclusion. That is my belief. There are those of my own party who disagree with me, and it may be that new rules will be brought forth to meet and defeat the capricious minority opposition. I am willing such rule be adopted, if it is absolutely necessary. Rule or no rule, the Federal election bill will become law before the adjournment of the 51st Congress."

THE FARMERS CAPTURE GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—The election held in Georgia to-day was for Governor, State officers and members of the Assembly, and two amendments to the State Constitution. W. J. Northen was elected Governor without opposition. Also R. A. Hardeman, Treasurer; R. T. Nesbitt, Comptroller General; R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of Agriculture and Phil Cook, Secretary of State. All of these are nominees of the State Democratic Convention.

One of the amendments to the Constitution voted on authorizes the Legislature to pension indigent widows of the Confederate veterans, disabled or killed in the service, provided such widows have remained unmarried.

The other amendment changes the method of reading bills in the Legislature, by requiring that the second reading shall be by caption only. As it now stands all bills are required to be read in full three times in both houses.

The State Legislature will be overwhelmingly of the Farmer's Alliance, a joint vote in both houses being more than two-thirds Alliance. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Joseph E. Brown.

MURDERED FOR "TELLING PAPAS."

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 30.—Richmond, Nicholas County, was the scene to-day of a sad tragedy, in which Geo. Hinkle, aged 7 years, a son of Allie Hinkle, a farmer, shot and killed his five-year-old sister. The boy, who seems to have been the possessor of a vicious disposition, had climbed up and taken his father's gun from the rack on the wall, when his sister said to him: "I'll tell papa on you." This infuriated the boy, who leveled the gun at his sister and fired, the bullet striking the girl in the forehead and killing her instantly. He had previously threatened to shoot his sister for telling on him.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

N. W. Tupper, 134 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., sells Pianos and Organs, direct from factory. No agents' commissions. The celebrated Chickering Piano. Mathushek Piano, celebrated for its clearness of tone, lightness of touch and lasting qualities. Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano. Sterling Upright Piano, from \$225 up. Arion Upright Piano, from \$200 up. Mason & Hamlin Organs, surpassed by none. Sterling Organs, \$50 up. Every instrument guaranteed for six years. Fifteen days' trial, expenses both ways, if not satisfactory. Sold on instalments.

BRAYTON PROTESTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 27.—Ex-Collector and ex-State Chairman Ellery M. Brayton, one of two Republican candidates for Congress in the Seventh district, has prepared a statement of his case for the National Republican Congressional committee and has tonight furnished a copy of the same to the press. He claims his nomination to be legal and binding on the party and writes at length the facts concerning the congressional convention which met at Lancaster Aug. 12, adjourning twice on account of disorder and finally resulting in the nomination of T. E. Miller, colored, by one faction and Brayton by the other.

TWENTY DEAD BODIES.

WALLA WALLA, WASH., Sept. 27.—Through a gentleman from Pendleton, news was received this morning of a railroad disaster at Waucoma, eight miles east of Shoshone, on the Oregon Short line, at 8 o'clock Friday morning. The station is the passing point for the Union Pacific fast mail trains. The eastbound train pulled into the station on time and side-tracked. A minute later the westbound train ran in. The switch to the main track was closed, and it ran ahead into the eastbound train and wrecking both engines. The informant says the passenger cars were all smashed. When he left twenty dead bodies had been taken out and it was thought that there were more in the wreck. Friday's trains were all abandoned. Passengers from all points this side were delayed, as there was no train run out from Huntington that day.

NO SECRECY ABOUT THIS WEDDING.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 28.—The big wedding ever held in northern Indiana came off Thursday at 2 o'clock, and was witnessed by over 16,000 people. Hiram M. Milseberger, a prosperous young farmer of this county, wedded Miss Nora M. Coulter, the ceremony taking place on the race track in front of the grand stand at the Elkhart county fair. The happy couple were the recipients of presents valued at over \$400, donated for the occasion by Goshen merchants.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT NOTES THE FACT THAT IN 1874 THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WENT TO THE COUNTRY ON A RECORD OF PROFLIGACY AND A FORCE BILL, AND THEY WERE BEATEN OUT OF SIGHT. THEY ARE GOING TO THE COUNTRY WITH THE SAME RECORD IN 1890. IF THE SAME COUNTRY, AND THEY FOUGHT IN THE UNION ARMY DURING THE

A GIANT MASTODON.

The Skeleton of an Enormous Animal Found in Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—The skeleton of a great mastodon found in Higate, forty miles west of St. Thomas, is on exhibition at that town. The area of the grave where the monster's bones were found is 35x21 feet. The bones were scattered over it, one joint fitting into the other in a bed of gray marl about six feet below the surface. Over the marl is a thick layer of black, loamy soil, resembling in composition and quality the lands that skirt a mossy peat.

The following are some of the bone measurements: Hind legs, from the thigh to the knee joint, 47 inches; circumference, 35 inches; two foreleg bones—the humerus—from the shoulder blade to the knee joint, 3 feet 4 inches in length and 3 feet 4 inches in circumference. The atlas joint, upon which the head is set, has a breadth of 18 inches. The longest rib and nearly all the ribs have been found—51 inches long and have a circumference of 10 inches. The lower jaw, the inferior maxillary bone, which is in a splendid state of preservation, measures 6 feet round from the one condyle process to the other, and the width of the jaw is 22 1/2 inches.

One of the tassel bones, which is tolerably well preserved, is 2 feet 1 inch long, and the olfactory channel is 11 inches by 3. The joints of the vertebrae are like the hoofs of a draught horse, and form a bed for a three-inch water pipe. The length of the animal, gauged by a measurement of the bones already found, and allowing for those that have not yet been discovered, is, from the point of the nostril to the root of the tail, about 22 feet. This is greater than that of the celebrated mastodon giganticus discovered near Newburg, N. Y., in the Summer of 1845, and the skeleton as a whole is larger and more complete than any that has been found in Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, California or Oregon, where the remains have been in greater abundance.—New York Star.

FOOLS ARE PLENTY YET.

Merchants Held as Witnesses Against a Green Goods Man.

TRENTON, Sept. 24.—John H. Bush, a notorious green goods man and an alleged member of the Palmer gang of New York, who has had his headquarters in this city for the past six months, was arrested by Detective Pilger early this morning while in the act of plucking \$600 from two willing victims. Detectives Pilger and Leahy have been shadowing and working with Bush for several months past, and it is believed they have sufficient evidence to send him to prison for a long term. Bush was held by Justice Matheson to await the action of the United States authorities on charges of fraudulently using the United States mails and with intent to defraud the United States government. He may also have to answer charges preferred by his victims.

The victims of to-day are typical Southerners and came here from Marion County, S. C., with \$600 to purchase \$10,000 worth of the alleged counterfeit money. When arraigned they gave their names as John D. Bethea and William B. Atkinson. They were held as witnesses. They are merchants, and when they received the counterfeit money, Bush stating that he was making \$21.65 and \$10 bills from plates that had been stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington some time ago, and that they could not be detected even by government experts, they were eager to see one of the bills. The green goods men sent them a \$2 bill with instructions to take it to their local bank. "It is such a good counterfeit that even the banks will accept it," they wrote. The victims obeyed the instructions and, of course, the \$2 was genuine was changed by the bank cashier without a question.

THE NATIONAL ISSUE.

In the course of a speech at Atchinson, Kan., the Hon. Charles Robinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, said: "The principal national issue of the campaign ought to be, and doubtless will be, the tariff. There are other reforms to be considered in the interest of the people, and I shall take them up earnestly and in their place, but the question of the tariff must remain the great issue. The oppressive taxation system now in effect is a burden on the people, and it must be removed. It is unjust, and help is called for. A measure about to become a law makes this burden even greater in the West, and as a Western man and one interested in my fellow men in the West, I think the importance of the tariff question paramount." There is no question that in saying this Governor Robinson voiced the sentiment of the people of his State, and, indeed, of the entire West.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 30.—General Jubal A. Early had a narrow escape from death this afternoon. He was standing in front of a building on Main street which was recently burned, when suddenly and without a moment's warning a wall fell burying him in a mass of debris.

He was rescued in about 20 minutes, only slightly hurt, from under some large timbers which held the debris off his body.

MILLER'S BID FOR THE NEGRO VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Representative Miller of South Carolina to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the erection of a suitable home for disabled ex-slaves may be cared for. He also introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a monument in some city, to be selected by a committee appointed for that purpose, to commemorate the valor and patriotism of the negro soldiers who fought in the Union army during the late war.

A HUSBAND'S CRIME.

HE MURDERS HIS WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF.

A Helpless Woman Cruelly Shot—Her Little Crippled Son a Witness to the Frightful Deed—The Husband Rushes to the River and Drowns Himself.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—The Courier-Journal describes as follows the double crime of Frederick Gehm, who murdered his wife and drowned himself:

One of the most blood-curdling murders and suicides that ever occurred in this city was committed yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, on Tenth street, between Main and the river, in which Frederick Gehm, a young German baker, shot and killed his wife and then took his own life by casting himself into the Ohio river.

About 5:30 O'clock Gehm went down Main street to the Enterprise tobacco warehouse and, entering the front door passed to the rear of the house. Several men were working in the building, but he paid no attention to any one, though he was slightly acquainted with them.

At the rear of the place is a pair of steps leading up to the third story of a tenement house facing on Tenth street. At the foot of the stairs is little boy, Adolf, was playing. Without giving the child any notice, Gehm ascended the steps slowly until he reached the second floor, where he was seen by a colored man to put back his hand as if to draw a pistol. Then with two or three bounds he reached the top floor, when a heavy sound, as of the falling of a large body, was distinctly heard by those below. This was instantly followed by the firing of a pistol three times.

A half dozen colored men down stairs heard the shots, and thinking that some one had been hurt, rushed up the steps, but not in time to prevent Gehm from dashing down and out the front door. They at once gave pursuit, but the desperate man ran so rapidly that before they had reached the street he was almost at the head of the stairs, looking down about him for a moment, he sprang head first into the water. During the excitement of the pursuit the shots that had been fired on the third floor were forgotten, but after the man had jumped into the river the men returned to the house to investigate.

Several members of the tobacco store in the rear of whose building the murder was committed, started up the stairs followed by a number of others. The sight that met their eyes froze their blood with horror. Lying in the little kitchen just at the head of the stairs was the body of Theresa Feige, Gehm's wife, lying on her back in a pool of blood. By her side was a water bucket which had dropped from her stiffening fingers, and from her white forehead blood was still oozing.

When his pursuers reached the bank the man had gone under for the last time. The life savers were at once notified, and Captain Devan sent three men to the scene in a skiff. The search had hardly been in progress fifteen minutes before Gehm's body was caught in the grappling hooks and drawn to the surface. The corpse was lifted into the boat and taken to the bank, but it was decided to remove it to the life saving station, at the foot of Third street, to await the arrival of the Coroner. As the body was lifted out the water a two-dollar bill fell from his pocket into the river.

Crouched in one corner of the room between some old pots and kettles, was the little six-year-old crippled son of the woman, who lay stiffening in her own blood. He seemed stupefied, and stared in a dazed way at the lifeless form of his murdered mother. Some of the men tried to attract his attention, but he seemed not to notice their presence. After allowing him to sit in this position for a moment, some one approached him and caught his hand. Still gazing on his mother he uttered the first word he had yet spoken, and slowly said:

"Fapa has shot mamma."

Tears sprang to the eyes of many and they left the room with a picture upon their memories that will always be remembered.

The little fellow was turned over to the police, who took him to the Central station, where he remained until a man who lived near the family on High street came and took him home. He is an unusually bright child, and seemed to fully understand the situation.

The couple had not lived happily. Gehm had treated his wife badly, and she had filed suit for divorce, which was the immediate cause of the rash deed of the husband.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR has addressed a circular letter to Governor Richardson asking to be informed about the institutions in this State which are entitled to receive the benefit of the recent Act of Congress appropriating money for the endowment of State agricultural colleges and industrial schools. By the provisions of the Act only such institutions as make no distinction of race or color in the admission of students are entitled to a share of the appropriation, and in his letter the Secretary requests the Governor to state whether or not he is authorized to accept the gift and answer for a compliance, by the institutions, with the provisions of the law.

ACCORDING TO AN EXCHANGE THE PRESIDENT CONGRESS IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE LUXURIES THE COUNTRY HAS EVER PERMITTED ITSELF TO INDULGE IN. IT HAS BEEN IN SESSION 204 DAYS AND HAS COST EIGHT AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS. A session of the Senate has cost on an average about \$7,712 and a session of the House about \$19,303. No wonder Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, kicked down the door of the House and made his escape. It is high time that Congress were turned loose.