The Manning Times.

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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 other structures, 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 those of 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 erected with all the approved appliances belonging to such buildings. The experimental station, and the work thereon, 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 yet 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 funds applicable thereto without levying any tax upon the people; for instance, it 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 each year until the sum reaches $25,000, with one-half the agricultural land scrip, $6,500, and the tag tax, varying from $25,000 to $40,000 annually, these funds will be sufficient to run the whole work of the College, the experimental station and the agricultural department.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

"The curriculum, or course of study, has not yet been determined upon, that 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 PRESIDENT.

"Why did 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 erection. 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 made 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 that was 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.

This 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, and will show that Mr. Strode has a thorough understanding of the matters upon which he speakes:

"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. A failure in many ways 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. If sufficient 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."

"When will the faculty of the College be elected and how will they be selected?"

"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 work. The professors in the College will be elected in May or June. They 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, 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 others obtained in a different way."

"What are the prospects 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 centred 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 in the country are 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 homes unprovided with wealth. But the expenses here will be very low anyhow. 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 purely literary lines. The State University at Columbia will continue, of course, to offer all 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 special 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 from the same family will no 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, within my knowledge in the South, would have 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 $66,000 from other sources could be used in buildings. The use of convicts also will very much lesson the demands upon the State treasury."

"To the teaching of what 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 a new intelligence which would clothe all the old details of work with a vived 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 the character which is now to be established.

Various efforts were made along that line until in August, 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. Livingstone, Mr. A. N. Alexander, the Rev. H. W. McLees, Dr. John H. Maxwell and Mr. J. W. Crawford, 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 their only two children, John Calhoun Clemson and Mrs. Floride Lee, 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 donate their combined 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, Floride Isabel Lee. This amount, however 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 Boisseau trust fund, amounting to a little over $5,000, making in all $25,000, besides the silver plate, 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 died not long after these wills were made. To show the interest that Mrs. Clemson took 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."

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 herself selected the location of the College 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 will mention the fact that the register which all visitors are required to sign has upon it 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 hardly a day during the summer that there are not numerous visitors, sometimes as many as two hundred and fifty a day. J. D. CAMPBELL.

The Barrundia Killing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In the House to-day Hill, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the killing of General Barrundia.

McCreary, of Kentucky, strenuously advocated the resolution. The killing of General Barrundia by the Guatemalian authorities on the United States vessel "Ocapulco" had attracted wide attention both here and abroad. Public indignation had increased as the facts of the killing became known and public sentiment demanded that there should be a thorough investigation of the killing of a man on an American vessel and under the flag of the United States. There was no law which permitted Minister Mizner to advise or suggest to the captain of the "Ocapulco" that it was his duty to give up his passenger. When the minister did that he violated precedent and law. The deck of an American vessel was territory of the United States. He (McCreary) had offered his resolution, because he believed that the United States minister had not done his duty, and that the officers of the United States war vessels had not done their duty. Americans owed it to themselves and to their flag to investigate the matter. Where was our boasted American policy.

Hitt said that he believed every member of the House was in accord in regard to the propriety of adopting the resolution. He wished to know all the facts in reference to the matter, and he was advised that the State Department would send the information promptly. He instanced the case of Gomez, a political fugitive on the same line of steamers, whom the government of Nicaragua attempted to arrest. The captain, by consular advice, had refused to deliver him up. Secretary Bayard had sent a dispatch stating that it had been the plain duty of the captain to deliver Gomez to the local authorities. The resolution was adopted.

Colorado Farmers Starving.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—A committee has arrived here and is engaged in soliciting aid for the drought stricken district in Eastern Araphoe County, in the neighborhood of the towns of Harrisburg and Linden. The crops in that portion are a complete failure this year. In all there are at least one hundred families who depend upon the Aid Society for this winter's supplies, and unless there is some aid from the outside the society cannot take care of them.

ADVICE 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 amount 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 Alliances, 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 backsets, 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 legislature 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 one corner and left the others on the old foundations, he would not have a very comfortable house. So the Alliance would fail in its beneficial work, if it should devote all its energies to some special improvement, or reform, and leave the others nndone. 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 demonstated to the business world that they can combine and stick together, and that is a long step forward. The Alliance stores are furnishing cheaper supplies and bringing about a sharper competition in such goods as farmers use. Heretofore farmers have been in the power of middlemen, for the single farmer could not accomplish much, even if he desired to kick. Now they are in condition to make known their wants. 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. Here are a few of the material wants of the farmers: The cash system; better methods of farming; improved stock and implements; the better application of manures; better buildings; diversified crops; raising supplies at home as far as possible, and getttng the best terms in buying and selling. Here are subjects enough to engage the attention of the Alliance lecturers all winter. The fact is any Sub-Alliance in the county might profitably discuss 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 to be gained all through life. It is generally believed that farmers are the easiest people fooled in the world. Hence fruit tree venders, lightning 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 house 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 for the Spartan.—Carolina Spartan.

Died at the Gambling Table.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 30.—The game at John Harmon's rooms came to a sudden stop yesterday. The dealer's face paled and the man in the lookout nearly fell off his high chair. A corpse sat with them at the table. A dead hand was outstretched over the green cloth. Kip Carmen, a well-known citizen and a former foreman of the Pittsbury, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway shops, had entered the room a moment before and had seated himself at the table when heart disease, caused by the exertion of climbing the long stairs, suddenly ended his life. He had been in poor health.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Some Conjectures as to its Political Complexion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—What about the political complexion of the next House?

This is the question all Democrats are asking now, but one which few of them can answer. Up to a few weeks ago every Democrat felt certain that the Democrats would win the next House by at least twenty-five majority. However when Chairman Flower of the Democratic Congressional Committee stated yesterday that not one single dollar except the $10,000 which he subscribed out of his own pocket has been subscribed to the Democratie fund, and that the result of the election was very doubtful, there was some consternation in the Democratic ranks. The Democratic members would not stand an assessment, and with the exception of Mr. Flower, not one has subscribed a dollar to the fund. Nor have any outsiders subscribed a dollar. Indeed the Democratic committee has never had anything but Mr. Flower's $10,000, and there seem to be no prospects of getting any more.

On the other hand, the Republican manufacturers have come up manfully and the Republican Congressional committee has a well-filled barrel of money at their headquarters awaiting to be spent in the close districts, where it will be used on the blocks-of-five system.

Somehow the Democrats of the country seem to have lost all the interest in politics, while the Republicans are leaving no stones unturned in their efforts to carry the next House.

As a matter of fact the Democrats should carry the next House by thirty majority, but if no efforts are made the party cannot hope for success. Already their are certain Democrats who are kicking about Mr. Flower's management of the campaign, but they are doing nothing but kicking and are chronic kickers. Mr. Flower has gone down into his own pocket deep, while the kickers and other Democrats not only refuse to subscribe, but refuse to attempt to raise any money. Mr. Flower is working as best he can without money, and is hopeful, but if the other Democrats persistently refuse to subscribe or even work for the party, then there can be no success. While the country is undoubtedly Democratic, if the Democratic party refuses to even send out campaign documents or spend a dollar of money, then the Republicans will again control the next House, and we shall have two more years of Tom Reed's rule.

However, Chairman Flower will attempt to raise some money on the outside of Congress, and with that expects to carry the Democratic party to victory. It would never do for the Democrats to lose the next House.

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 rules enough. Parliamentary practice long approved provides that when there is an evident intention on the part of the minority to wilfully obstruct legislation. it is perfectly legitimate 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 captious 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; W. A. Wright, 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 State Senator to succeed Joseph E. Brown.

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 recites at length the facts concerning the congressional convention which met at Lincolnvill 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.

Murdered for "Telling Papa."

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 30—Richwoods, 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 levelled 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.

Killed Before His Wife.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 27.—W. W. Lampkin, engineer at the Morris building, and John Mabin, a carpenter, engaged in a dispute on an East Lake dummy line train to-night. The train was crowded with people and Mabin's wife and child were with him. The quarrel resulted in Lampkin drawing a knife and killing Mabin then and there.

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 moss 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 knees jeint, 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 shoulder blade measures 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 1 inch in the widest part. The longest rib—and nearly all the ribs have been found—is 51 inches long and has a circumfernce of 10 inches. The lower jaw, the inferior maxilliary 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 22½ inches.

One of the tasal bones, which is tolerably well preserved, is 2 feet 1 inches long, and the olfactory channel is 11 inches by 3. The joints of the vertebræ are like the hoofs of a draught horse, and the channel of the spinal column would form a bed for a three-inch water pipe. The length of the animal, gauged by the 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 ths 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 victimes.

The victims of to-day are typiccal Suotherners 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 circular from Bush stating that he was making $2, $5 and $10 bills from plates that had been stolen from the Treasury Department at Washiugton some tima 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, as the $2 was genuine it was changed by the bank cashier without a question.

Both victims say they were wealthy before the war and that they do not think it wrong for them to buy counterfeit noney as the government ruined them.

The National Issue.

In the course of a speech at Atchinson, Kan., the Hon Charles Robinson, the Democraic 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 fellows 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.

Phosphate Magnates.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Quite a flutter was caused in the phosphate market here to-day by the mysterious visit of a party of foreign capitalists. The party consisted of C. Hoyer Miller and E. Packard of London, K. Weengard of Hamburg, W. S. Cooper of London, James Gurdyrn of Aberdeen, with O. Meyer of Nova Scotia and E. A. Corderay of Florida. They got here early in the morning, went up to the Charleston Mining Company's works in the suburbs, took a run over the phosphate fields and left for Beaufort at 3 p. m., leaving instructions for their mail to be forwarded to Tampa, Fla.

Miller and Cooper are members of the well known Canadian phosphate firm of Cooper, Miller & Co. of London and Montreal.

The general impression here is that the rumors that have been circulated for some weeks of the intention of an English syndicate to buy up all the phosphate territory and mills in this State and Florida are true, and that the present party are prospectors. The phosphate men here are reticent on the subject and say they don't know anything about it.—Columbia Register.

No Secrecy About This Wedding.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 28.—The biggest wedding ever held in northern Indiana came off Thursday at 2 o'clock, and was witnessed by over 16,000 people. Hiram M. Milsenberger, 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.

ADJOURNMENT AT LAST.

End of the First Session of the Fifty-First Congress.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The first session of the 51st Congress is ended and the infamous McKinley bill is now a law. It was signed to-day by the Speaker of the House. The Vice President and the President within a single hour.

The closing scenes at the Capitol were about the same as usual, the only sensational feature being the dismissal of the Republican post master of the House for malfeasance in office. It was a bitter pill for the Wisconsin Republicans to see their friend Wheat turned out of office in disgrace for dishonesty. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against him was unanimous in recommending his immediate removal, and, the House promptly endorsed the committee's findings. It was a rather mortifying rounding up of "the great history-making" session of which the Republicans boast so loudly.

In spite of the Wheat episode good feeling prevailed in both houses throughout the day, and at 6 o'clock this evening, when the session ended, there were no traces of the recent parliamentary battle visible. Democrats and Republicans mingled pleasantly and exchanged the usual farewell greetings, having apparently forgotton for the moment the conflict over the force bill and the contested election cases.

President Harrison revived the practice discarded by President Cleveland of spending the last day of the session at the Capitol with his Cabinet, and remained in the President's room adjoining the Senate chamber until adjournment.

Neither house transacted much new business, the time being consumed in gathering up the threads of the session and disposing of the formal resolutions necessary to the closing of Congress.

"Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, took advantage of the crowded galleries and lack of official business to deliver one of his inimitable speeches, in which he burlesqued the Republican party and pointed out in a highly humorous style. He could not resist the temptation to call attention to some of the unbroken pledges of the majority. In passing he alluded to the recent attack upon Senator Quay by Congressman Kennedy, of Ohio, and created considerable amusement by taunting the Republicans with failing to deny the damaging charges made against their leader from Pennsylvania. In spite of his fun and good humor he told some very plain truths, which were not relished by the Republicans.

SIGNING THE TAIFF BILL.

As President Harrison squared himself to affix his signature to the tariff bill Secretary Blaine and Senator Aldrich, who had been conversing on the sofa, arose and stood against the table. Mr. McKinley was directly opposite the President and the rest of the gentlemen were grouped about the table.

"Does your hand tremble?" inquired Secretary Blaine.

"Not a bit," was the response of the President; "I shall be able to put a good signature."

Looking up to McKinley the President asked, "Do you want the pen when I have finished?"

The response of the author of the bill could not be distinguished. In a firm hand the President then wrote: "Approved October 1, 1890. Benjamin Harrison," saying as he did so, "I will use plenty of ink." When he had finished Private Secretary Halford was about to dry the signature with a blotting pad, as had been done with the rest, but Mr. Blaine stopped him with the remark, "Let it dry," and the private secretary laid the bill aside without blotting.

Having seen the Executive approval given to the bill Mr. McKinley moved toward the door followed by the others, while Representative Mason addressed the President: "Mr. President, I have Major McKinley's permission to ask you for the pen you have just used for one of my little folks." With a smile the pen—an ordinary steel Falcon in a plain cedar holder—was handed to the Chicago Representative, and at 3,22 the scene at the signature of the tariff bill ended.—News and Courier.

PLAIN TRUTHS PLAINLY SPOKEN.

The Severe Speech of Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

BOSTON, October 2.—At a meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League to-day George William Curtis was elected president for the ensuing year. The treauserer's report showed a balance of $2,000 in the treasury. A paper by E. M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, on "Examination in character essential to complete competition," was read.

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland League, read a paper on the "Relation of civil service reform to other reform." He declared civil service reform to be necessary before other reforms could begin. He said:

"To expect to get solutions of the tariff, currency and pension problems from such men as make up the bulk of either house of Congress, or to deal wisely with the labor and lipuor questions through such men as make up our Legislatures and councils, is as irrational as to expect figs from thistles. A veritable Serbonian bog of intrigue and grapple with these questions have any but the highest standard of honor. The standard of these politicians has been defended by one of their own number—a Senator who has declared the purification of politics to be an iridescent chimera and that the Golden Rule had no place in a political campaign. The same doctrine is echoed by every unfaithful trustee, dishonest trader, habitual swindler and thief. The profession of politics is understood by spoilsmen as essentially an immoral profession like that of gambler or confidence man. The politician may as well, so far as his self-respect or public utility is affected, be owned by a rich man, rich corporation, Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor or Grand Army of the Republic. He is a bale of the same goods, whatever be his trade mark. To rid our country of these dangerous and noxious counterfeit of statesmen and make room for the genuine article, which we produced in good measure one hundred years ago, we have only to do away with the incidents of public life which have arisen and made it no fit career for honorable men. When we have practically applied the prtnciples of civil service reform through our Federal States and municipal government we may hope for other reforms so much desired."

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 where 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 his little stepson, Adolph, was playing. Without giving the child any notice, Gehm ascended the steps slowly until he reached the second floor, when 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 to the Daisy trestle works on the bank of the river. As he passed under the bridge he was seen to raise the smoking weapon, which he still grasped firmly in his hand, and fire, apparently at his own head. The shot did not take effect. In another moment he had reached the canal. He looked wildly about him for a moment and then sprang head first into the water. During the excitement of the pursuit the shots that had been fired on the third floor were forgotton, but after the man had jumped into the river the men returned to make an investigation. Several members of the tobacco firm, 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 steps was the body of Theresr 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 Ghem's body was caught in the grappling hooks and drawn to the surface. The corps 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-dollars 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 hin 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:

"Papa has killed mamma."

Tears sprung 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 to his home. He is an unusually bright child, and he seemed to fully understand the situation.

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

Lawyer Tarred and Feathered.

BAKESFIID, CAL., Oct. 2.—Early yesterday morning ten masked and armed men appeared at the door of the Court House and demanded the keys of the jailer. They said they wanted James Herrington, to whom they proposed to give a lesson. They seized the jailer, took his keys and put him under guard and then captured the sheriff also. Next they opened the jail and took Herrington from his cell. He resisted desperately and the men gagged him, put him in a wagon and conveyed him to a lonely place four or five blocks away, stripped him and applied a coat of tar and feathers. Herrington was then set at liberty and he disappeared. Herrington has been known in this neighborhood nearly three years as a pettifogging lawyer, whose principal business was the promotion of land contests, thereby obtaining money from the trouble he caused among the settlers. He was in jail on a charge of perjury preferred against him by a settler whom he engaged in a contest. He had been arrested the preceeding day and was lodged in a cell only a few minutes before the arrival of Vigilantes.

Twenty Dead Bodies.

WALLA WALLA, WASH., Sept. 27.—Through a gentleman from Pendleton, news was received this morning of a railroad disaster at Wauconza, 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.