AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.

MADE BY THE STATE PENITENTIARY THE PAST YEAR.

The Annual Report of Superintendent Neal Running up to the New Fiscal Year. Facts and Figures Conscisely Stated,

COLUMBIA, Jan. 9.—Below is given the annual report of Superintendent Neal of the State penitentiary, which is the only one of the reports issued covering the transactions up to the beginning of the new fiscal year pro vided for in the constitution. The institution seems to be in good condition under Col. Neal's management. Instead of being an expense to the State statement of our worthy chaplain, it begins the new fiscal year with cash Rev. A. P. Norris. and supplies on hand amounting to

\$15,695.87. The report reads as follows: COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31, 1895. To the Honorable Board of Directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary. Gentlemen: As required by law, I

months, ending this day.

I make this report for 14 months instead of 12 months, caused by the new constitution changing the fiscal and help given me in many ways duryear from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, making the long report this year instead of I beg also to thank the board of direct-

I am glad to say that the financial condition of the penitentiary is good.
We have had heavy expenses this year, caused by equipping three State farms, which were leased to private parties before I was elected superintendent, which leases expend with the condition of the penitentiary is good.

I also thank the clerk, Mr. R. E. Burriss, Capt. E. H. Westfield, Dr. D. S. Pope, Sergt. W. W. Adams, Rev. A. P. Norris and all the officers and tendent, which leases expend with the

The crops for the past year on the year as it has been in the past. three State farms were good as a All of which I beg respectfully to whole, and on the share farms fairly submit. W. A. NEAL, whole, and on the share farms fairly submit. good, with one or two exceptions. The States's share of the crops as follows: 1,185 bales of cotton, 25,150 bushels of corn, 30,515 bushels of cotton seed, 535,000 pounds of hay and fodder, 1,975 bushels of peas, 2,500 gallons of molasses, 200 bushels of rice, \$300 worth of tobacco, 5,000 bush-Cash value of crops for the year,

CASH STATEMENT.

Liabilities of the institution, aside from the Reid farm purchased, \$4, 687.30. We have in eash \$2,140.72; the liabilities. We bought January last the Reid plantation, adjoining the DeSaussure farm, 1,712 acres, for \$8,-450, which will enable us to thorough from overflow, giving us a very val-

We made on the two places this year 14,000 bushels of corn, 480 bales of cotton, 3,000 bushels of oats, 2,400 gallons of molasses, 225,000 pounds of hay and fodder, 600 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of cotton seed, and we

Owing to the depressed financial condition of the country, we were un- and not to exceed \$5,000 for each ofable to place the convict labor for as fence. In connection with this subject good a price as we will the coming one of the commissioners states that year. But notwithstanding the hard times and low prices of farm products, we will be able to run the penitentiary without asking the legislature for Charleston. Assistant Attorney Genhelp. I think we should congratulate eral Townsend, who was in Charles ourselves that in spite floods, fire and ton on Monday, informs the commismoney panics, all of which we have had heavy losses from, we are able to filed with the clerk of the Court. pull through and make the many improvements that we have made during the past three years.

We have furnished Clemson college labor, at 40 cents per day, \$4,272.00; with clothes, shoes and other expenses amounting to \$1,179.40. We also furnished the Winthrop Normal and Industrial school 18,528 days' labor at 40 cents per day, \$7,411.20; guard hire, clothes, shoes and other expenses amounting to \$3,021.42. We furnished the lunatic asylum with 7,280 days' labor, at 40 cents per day, amounting to \$2,912.00; guarding and other expenses \$1,500, from which we only received \$3,181.66. It will be readily seen that these three State institutions have received from the penitentiary labor and cash in the sum of \$17,114.36, as required by the legislature, free of cost. For a more thorough statement of the cash and expense account, I respectfully refer you to the more explicit statement of our clerk, Mr. R. E. Burriss, which report I feel sure you will find very full and satisfactory.

CONVICT STATEMENT. On the 31st of October, 1894, as shown by our last report, we had confined in the State penitentiary and convict camps 1,602 prisoners; received from the courts for the past 14 months, 595; from the asylum, 2; recaptured, 38; making the whole number in pris on during the past 14 months 1,697; discharged by expiration of sentence, 563; pardoned, 40; escaped, 49; by or der of the court, 2; by death, 47; killed while attempting to escape, 3; drowned. 1; transferred to the asylum, 2; making a total lost, 707; leaving confined in the penitentiary on December 31, 1895, 990; making 72 prisoners less than were on hand October 31, 1894. For a more explicit statement of the location, etc., of the prisoners, I would call your attention to the full and complete statement of Captain E. H. Westfield, which I feel sure you will

find entirely satisfactory. HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION. You will see from the above report that we have lost from disease, accident and being shot while attempting

We have not spared money or time, but have given and done what was should be reduced on suspended or fluence of that tribunal and excite by the whole State of Florida, and esnecessary to promote the health and dropped except for fraud established comfort of the prison.

world fully agrees that any form of she shall prove that her net income opinions he would be charged with par- largely interested in orange grove therefore, confidently intrusts this is a rebel camp of 1,500 men under one with lung trouble, as the medical daily labor, out to this was added, ung disease is very contagious, and does not exceed \$500 per annum."

sick man to the well, with little hope of being checked by medical skill. If these terrible diseases are contracted here by neglect of ours, I consider it a serious cause for complaint on the part of the prisoners and the think-ing public. For a further and more complete report, would beg to refer you to the itemized statement of Dr. D. S. Pope, our skilled and painstak-

ing physician. As to the spiritual condition of the institution, I am glad to report that the prisoners seem to take much interest in the church and Sunday school work. We have regular church and Sunday school services each Sabbath morning and afternoon. For a full report I will call your attention to the

It gives me much pleasure in this public way to thank Mr. C. D. Stanley and his lady assistants for their tireless energy in the Sunday school work, coming, as they do, every Sunday, regardless of the weather, to work in our Sunday school for prisonhave the honor to submit my third annual report as superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary for 14 hope will be continued during the coming year.

Allow me to thank his excellency Governor Evans for the wise counsel

ors for the kind and courteous treatment which I have received at their

tendent, which leases expired with the guards for the uniform kind treatment which I have received at their hands. This change caused us to buy 68 I thank them all for the faithful dismules and horses, engines, gins, wa- charge of their duties during the past gons, tools, farming implements and 14 months; and I hope our relations buildings, at a cost of about \$12,000.

Superintendent. Railroads Will Not Obey.

COLUMBIA, January 7.—The fight between the railroads and the railroad commission on the fertilizer rates is going to assume an interesting phase in a very short time. It was learned today from a commissioner that none of the roads had put into effect the reduced rate as promulgated by the commission recently and that they positively refused to do so even when demand was made upon them. The commission has received numerous com-687.30. We have in each \$2,140.72; plaints along this line from shippers, & Sons expressing doubt as to wheth-due from convict hire and other and the refusal of the roads to comply er any European capitalists would sources, \$3,242.52; cash value of crops with the rates makes an open war betake American bonds for investment influence of the world was against now on hand, \$15,000, which gives us tween them and the commission. cash and supplies to begin the year's
work of \$15,695.87, after deducting
commission to enforce the rates except through the interposition of the Courts and that course will be taken. commission that none of the roads ly protect the whole swamp lands are carrying out the new rate, and all she needs of Venezuela's territory ed? Not with shot and shell and sabre Courts. The matter has been reserved to the Attorney General and he will in dispute."

The Attorney General and he will in dispute."

He said that being the situation, it to crush us. On Monday Secretary of the Treasury uable tract of land, containing 4,712 Courts. The matter has been referred she shall take the rest of the territory ing our securities on the market. week or two and returned to Columbia today, and he has taken the case under consideration and will act after making due investigation.

expect to do much better on these statute on the question provides that two places next year, as we will have when a railroad company refuses to ury.

more time to prepare and clear land carry out the regulations of the comand put the places in good fix for a mission a mandamus must issue from a Court of the State, and that the railroad shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 no papers have been served upon them in the reported injunction proceedings begun in the United States Court in sion that no such papers have yet been

Unleasing War Dogs.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times tomor row will say that orders have been during the past year with 10,680 day's sent to Portsmouth, Davenport and Catham for the immediate placing in commission of six ships to form a fly ing squadron. It is understood that captains for the vessels have already been chosen. The object is obviously to have an additional squadron ready to go anywhere. The squadron wil be composed of two first class battle ships and two first and two second class cruisers. The names of the vessels are vet unknown, but there is hardly a question that either the Roy al Oak or Revenge, now at Portsmouth, will hoist the pennant. The Endymoin and Thesus, not at Chatham, are likely to be two of the cruisers selected. The paper adds that it has also been decided to dispatch a naval force to Delagoa bay, but whether it will be composed of vessels from the Cape or East Indian squadron is unknown.

Commenting upon these naval prep arations, The Times will say, it hope that as nothing can be gained by keep ing the Mediterranean fleet at Salonica, it will shortly be ordered to concentrate where it can be more imme diately available in case of need.

Relative to this report about Germany ordering marines to the Transvaal, the Times refuses to believe the report until it shall be proved that Portugal consented for them to pass through her territory. It adds, however, that it would not be surprised to learn that efforts had been made to tempt her disloyalty to a friendly power and old ally. If the proposed landing of marines at Delagoa bay was not done under the agreement with Portugal, it was intended as an act of filibustering more reprehensible than Dr. Jameson's, because it was projected by a regular government fully aware of the character of the action in the eye of international law.

Millions for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The pension House to-day. The bill carries an apto escape, in all, 47-4 less than last propriation of \$141,325,820, which is try, and especially to those of us in tional Bank of Ocala, Fla., was found year. We are glad to say that this about the sum appropriated last year compares favorably with the death and estimated by the Commissioner of mulating the legislation. rate of the healthiest towns and cities Pensions to be necessary. The princiin this State or any other State in the pal change was dropping the legislative provision proposed by Mr. W. A. Stone of Pensylvania, that no pension by a United States court. The pro-I would especially recommend the vision that when an application is rebuilding of two more wards to the jected for informality and a pension trust himself in the Senate to say what live born Floridian, the richest presihospital, in one of which to confine secured by subsequent applicasion, it the confirmed cases of lung troubles, shall date from the first application. and in the other the suspected cases, was retained, as was the provision that which in my opinion would material- a widow in establishing her claim to a ly reduce the death rate in a few pension under the Act of June 27. years. I do not think we should 1890, need not prove that she is with confine a stout, vigorous prisoner with out other means of support than her

TELLS SOME PLAIN, HARD TRUTHS IN THE SENATE.

He Calls the Fight Between Bimetallish

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-The Senate Vest's characteristic speeches. He arraigned the Supreme Court for the income tax decision; he laid the responsibility for the lack of revenue at their door, when they exempted the "sordid wealth of the land" from taxation; he contrasted the records of the present and past administration; he threw some light upon heretofore unknown chapters in the history of the McKinley law; he denounced the financial dependence of this country and of others upon the monied influence; he attacked the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for their proposition to retire the greenbacks and place tional banks; quoted Secretary Carlisle against himself, and in conclusion declared that the conflict between bimetallism and the gold standard was his rights as must be the case if the irrepressible and that sooner it was de- decision was to stand. cided the better it would be for our public and private life.

The other feature of the session toloan through the issue of postal sav-ings certificates. In the course of Mr. the "sordid wealth of the land." Chandler's remarks, the cable replies of the Prince of Wales, the Roth-three administrations. Though he difure of the United States."

suggestion that public opinion could North and South.
not be solicited either here or abroad "I trust," Mr. Vest said, "that the not be solicited either here or abroad 4:50 until tomorrow.

tention to a cable message in the New York World today from Rothschild life of the land.'

dispute was arranged.
"That means," said Mr. Chandler, commenting on the communication, that the United States should agree

people could not furnish the resources necessary to maintain our credit. What was wanted was a popular loan

the committee on postoffices and post-

Mr. Lodge reopened the discussion of Mr. Chandler's bill by calling at- get it from us at our price.' tention to Section 5,335 of the Revised communication, verbal or written, with any officer or agent of a foreign government, the purpose of which was to influence action in a pending been that he had found himself in aninternational dispute or to interfere with a measure of the United States. and the Secretary of the Treasury on He cited the cable communications the financial question, but he could sent by the Rothschilds, one of whom | not subscribe to their views. He had was a member of the House of Com- always been opposed to the extensions mons, to the editor of the New York of the powers of national banks. If World. The obvious trend of these the administration's proposition to re-communications was to interfere with tire the greenbacks and Treasury notes

'a measure of the government." He also called attention to a recent on the boundary line dispute. All of these communications were for the purpose, he claimed, "of forcing us from our position," and making us more than ever dependent upon a syndicate of bankers. He wanted to know if Editor Pulitzer's action did not come within the pale of the statute he had cited.

Mr. Chandler was inclined to agree that it did. It happened that Mr. Hill just at that time was himself reading the statute.

"It is now being read by the defender of the administration," said Mr. Chandler, sarcastically. "Whatever else I may be," said Mr. Hill, looking up, "I am not the defender of Joseph Pulitzer."

Mr. Gray bitterly denounced the suggestion of Mr. Lodge, and the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the Senate, without disposing of the question, resumed consideration of Mr. Sherman's resolution concerning the gold reserve and Mr. Vest (Dem. of Missouri) took the floor. He began by saying that the Democratic party did not seek to evade responsibility for the legislation of the last Congress, notwithstanding it had an ostensible majority in the Senate, and he then passed rapidly to his subject declaring that the Wilson law would have afforded ample revenue for the support of the government but for the Supreme Court decision declaring the

income tax unconstitutional. "That the courts should have rendered such a decision," he said, "was appropriation bill was reported to the a matter of surprise of surprise to every intelligent lawyer in the coun-Congress who were engaged in for-"In my judgment, he continued,

'no judgment has ever in the history this country."
Mr. Vest declared that he would not

will ultimately be imparted from the TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE, but coming as they do from this high source, they certainly constituted a most powerful arraignment of this court of last resort.

5 Lanning

Mr. Vest was most severe in his direct characterization of the conduct of the Justice who changed his opinion after the first decision and before the second was rendered. He would not, he said, attempt to enter into that Justice's motives, but that Justice, and he did not know who he was, had been mainly responsible in fastening was treated today to one of Senator the sordid despotism of wealth upon the country by his change of front. Certainly he had the right to change

> and terrible decision. Mr. Vest said he did not believe that the terrible effect of this decision had Charles Broadway Rouss, for the esyet been apprehended by the people of | tablishment of a grand Memorial Hall the country,

apology. It was beyond credibility that a Vanthe circulation in the hands of the na- derbitt, with his hundreds of millions, should have to pay no more than the poorest of men, and that the army and navy must be used to support him in

He predicted that the time would come when the truth of Justice Brown's opinion would be everywhere day grew out of the introduction by recognized, that the decision of the Mr. Chandler of a bill for a popular Supreme Court had fixed for all time

schilds and others to the New York fered with the head of his party in World were alluded to and Mr. Lodge many things, he declared that no adclaimed that the editor of the World ministration in the history of the had been guilty of violating section country had been more successful than 5,335 of the Revised Statutes in hold- the Cleveland administration from ing communication with officials of 1885-89. He admitted that his side another government, the purpose of was divided on the subject of silver. which "was to interfere with a meas The country was divided. There was, he said, an irrepressible conflict in the Mr. Gray of Delaware rebuked both land, as irrepressible as that which re-Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler for the sulted in the clash of the armies of the

on any question, and affirmed that a issue will not be submitted to the arbijust public opinion in all civilized trament of violence, but that the concenters must be the final arbiter of flict between those who believe in the all disputes. The Senate adjourned at use of silver as a money of ultimate redemption along with gold and those Presenting this bill providing for a who believe in the single gold standpuplic loan by the issue of postal ard. To evade it was impossible. The saving notes, Mr. Chandler called at- quicker it was decided the better it so near and so dear to the heart of evwould be for the public and private ery veteran-and it is considered to be

until the Venezuelan boundary line silver. Europe feared that we would go on a silver basis. When the Presiident had sent his Venszuelan message to Congress it had been received with acclamation by the people and he had It is understood by the members of the to Lord Salisbury's proposition; that heard the hostile guns booming in this we will allow Great Britain to take chamber. How had England respondthey will be proceeded against in the and arbitrate the question of whether stroke and battleships, but by throw-

> The power of money was to be used when the that it was not issued sooner) notifying the country that the bonds should 'The by which the money of the rich and go to the highest bidder, Wall street poor alike would pour into the Treas- was dissatisfied. Two syndicates had Mr. Chandler asked that the bill go s400,000,000. They were opposed to selling bonds to the public. It was roads, but gave notice that he should humiliating that the most intelligent move it as an amendment to the fi- people on the globe, whose heritage nancial bill reported by the Finance was a continent, should, when they Committee. It was referred as re- undertook to protect their financial system, be met by an autocratic ukase "We've got the gold and you must

Mr. Vest, with glowing eloquence, Statutes, prohibiting any citizen of said he would rather have war. There the United States on penalty of fine were calamities greater than war. and imprisonment, from holding any Better anything than to have us manacled and gibbeted as we are now.

In concluding, Mr. Vest said one of the chief regrets of his public life had tagonism with the head of his party and permit national banks to issue circulation in their stead were to becommunication of the Prince of Wales come law, we might as well abandon forever hope of escaping from their thralldom.

THE WORLD IS HAPPY.

New York, Jan. 7.—Concerning the proceedings of the Senate to-day, the World to-morrow will say editorially: Senator Lodge yesterday relieved the dreariness of political debate and added to the gaiety of nations by quoting in the Senate the celebrated Section 5,335. This is undoubtedly law. It is on the statute books. It is Section 5,335. It is reinforced by Section 2,113 of the same era, which forbids corresponding with foreign governments to incite the Indians to raids on the settlers. It is unquestionably the duty of Secretary Olney to enforce this law. He should punish with the full severity of its penalties-not fine or imprisonment, but fine and impris onment—any one who has wilfully violated it. The World pleads guilty in advance to having, "without the permission or authority" of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Olney, carried on inter-course by cable with Lord Salisbury, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, the Rothschilds and other foreign dignitaries. The statute cited is aged, obsolete, mouldy, moth-eaten. dust-covered and was forgotten until resuscitated by the watchfulness of Secretary Olney. The World will not descend into the dungeon and put out its million candle power torch of liberty and intelligence without a struggle. From Wealth to Prison.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.-E. W.

Agnew, late president of the First Naguilty by a United States Court jury today of embezzlement, misappropriation and misapplication of funds of the had extracts read from the dissent- fications of bank accounts and other your shield, or on it." ing opinions of Justices Harlan and questionable transactions, was due Brown, saying that if he had made largely to the freeze which killed trious women and to their descendants ling the torch to all inflammable mate the declaration contained in these orange trees in 1891. Agnew was to whom the General commanding, rial. At Martello, in Cardenas, there Itisan malice and misrepresentation, property.

CONFEDERATE RELICS.

GENERAL ORDER IN REFERENCE TO THEIR COLLECTION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1895.

General Orders No. 155.

The progress made by the able and

his mind, but it was a matter of regret distinguished committee appointed in that he had not seen proper to put his General Orders Nos. 145 and 149 from reasons on record for this far-reaching these headquarters to examine into and report upon the plan submitted by the great philanthropist and benefactor, where Confederate relics and memen-"It marks a new era," he said, "and toes are to be deposited for all time, I greatly mistake, if the time does not and which is to become the "Battle come when neither soft words nor honeyed praises will prove a sufficient apology."

Abbey" of the South, must be very gratifying to the old veterans and to all those who cherish the memories of the courage and heroism of her sons, and the unparalleled devotion of her noble and self-sacrificing women.

This splendid committee has now successfully launched the grand en-terprise, and through their action and that of the sub-committees, have formulated a mode of procedure which, if energetically carried ont, cannot fail of success.

It will be remembered that the generous and large-hearted donor, Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, who alone conceived this project for the perpetu-ation of the history and glory of his countrymen, presented a plan for its consummation to the veterans at the Houston reunion, at the same time subscribing \$100,000 as his individual subscription to assist in carrying out his grand views and ideas, conditioned upon the veterans raising a like amount.

To raise this \$100,000 additional and enough more to endow and insure the perpetuation of the institution, is the problem which now occupies the atention and efforts of the committee It is believed that one-half of the amount required will be raised through the subscription of the more than 50, 000 members of the U.C.V. Association, and which will entitle them to certificates showing their contributions thus giving each contributor an interest in this glorious enterprise which is sure and beyond peradventure, that the other half or balance, whatever may be required, will be raised by the noole women of the South.

The committee suggests that the most feasible manner of reaching the desired object is to set apart a "Memorial Festival Day," and they ask that tne General commanding will designate the date, and issue a general or-

The General commanding, therefore, in compliance with the request of 1, 1896, as the most suitable for a "Me-Festival Day." to be set apart was time to see whether American Secretary of the Treasury had issued for the use of the women of the South his circular (his only complaint was in raising funds for this great Memorial Hall.

All the details and exercises of this 'Memorial Festival Day" are to be planned, conducted a d carried out entirely under the orders, control, ideas and management of the women of the South in their respective locali-For, in whose hands could this sa-

cred trust more properly be placed. and with more certainty of success, than into those of the gentle women of the South, who have never yet faltered or failed in the performance of any duty, either in war or in peace, imposed upon them for the Southern cause.

Their spirit and determination animated the men of the South at the scene of the first conflict; they were the most constant and unremitting patriots and workers during their country's mighty struggle, and the last to abandon the sacred cause after Southern hopes vanished behind the clouds at Appomattox.

The true history of their deeds and triumphs has not yet been told. No historian has yet written the story, nor muse sung the song, nor min-

strel strung the lyre, which fitly cele brates their praise.

The straits to which they were re duced for food and clothing, the self-abnegation and hardships endured by them during those dark and gloomy days of war, finds no parallel in history; their patriotism and courage will be written in golden letters upon the tablets of time, ineffaceable while memory lasts, and, as ministering angels, their names will live upon the pages of poetry and in romance as

long as chivalry exists in the hearts and minds of mankind. This "Battle Abbey" will not be dedicated alone to the history and deeds of the civic and military heroes of the greatest of civil wars; but the General commanding will see, that within its sacred portals sufficient and conspicuous space will be reserved for the

the South. As yet, only wandering troubadours, like the bards of the middle ages, jourshall mingle and blend them with ed by bands of rebels.

valor. In this Temple of Fame, which is to awful position of the inhabitants of be consecrated to all the people of the the many towns in the interior of this coming centuries, in a niche which will province. A spot subscription was be carved out by the story of their own made and instant relief will be sent to States is hereby requested to forthwith wondrous deeds and glory, a monu- the interior. It will consist of bags of ascertain whether Great Britain is ad ment will also arise, commemorative rice, crackers, jerked beef, butter and vancing her outposts on the territory of the courage and fame of the "He- other necessary articles to prevent roines of the South," a name, which starvation. In that section, the rebels of the country been rendered which bank. The trial lasted three days and will ever be linked in history with are destroying every thing-estates, has done so much to destroy the in- was watched with the keenest interest those of "Roman Matron" and "Spar- houses and crops. They are absolutely tan Mother." For did not every Southdistrust on the part of the people of pecially by the whole people of Marion ern mother, like the "Roman Matron" county, who lost large sums in the proudly exclaim: "These are my jewfailure of the bank. Agnew was a na- els?" and did not their fortitude and under the command of Emilio Arango. he would be tempted to say of this dent of the State, baving been rated For they sent their offspring bravely ty, leaving tired, broken down aniopinion, but would leave it to mem- two years ago by Dunn with a credit at and loyally to battle for their country, bers of the court to stigmatize it as it from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The failure and with the "Spartan Mother's" deserved. With this introduction he which forced Agnew to resort to falsi-deathless injunction: "Return with set fire to the mayor of Jabaco's resi-

important mission of assisting in this Parcho Perrez.

holy undertaking.
The General commanding appeals to and urges these heroic women, survivors of a heroic age, and all the daughters of the South who take pride in the histor; of such worthy and glorious ancestors, to immediately, upon the receipt of this order, organize societies and elect presidents, secretaries, treasurers and other officers, in every city, own, hamlet and neighborhood in the South, and to notify Colonel R. C. Perdido street, New Orlerns, La., so one may judge by the reports of tire-that he can at once supply them with less activity at the admiralty and war subscription books and full instructed departments. I say that the danger is tions, and respectfully requests that exaggerated on the assumption that they will commence without delay the collection of funds for the erection of this depository of the records of the valor of Southern manhood and the heroism of Southern womanhood, and continue their efforts systematically, making the "Memorial Festival Day," May 1, 1896, the culmination of their

The money raised by each society and in each locality must be deposited in some good bank or other safe depository, to the order of the United Confederate Veterans for the use of the Confederate Memorial Association to remain until called for by proper authority.

In the meantime, each society or loeality, where money is raised, will re- on Saturday, this country would port the amount collected to Colonel R. C. Wood, general manager of the Confederate Memorial Association, No. 44 Perdido street, New Orleans, a., so that an idea can be formed of the total amount thus secured.

The General Commanding requests the old veterans composing the 721 United Confederate Veteran Camps of this Association to render all the assistance possible to the ladies engaged n this holy cause.

The General Commanding also rejuests that every newspaper throughout the South and elsewhere, favorable to this grand historic enterprise, will publish this order, and with editorial omment give it the widest publicity.
By order of J. B. GORDON,
Commanding General.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Cotton Statement, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8 .- The New

Orleans cotton exchange statement is as follows: Semi-weekly at 13 leading towns: In 1896, receipts, 26,098; shipments, 38,106; stock 444,276. In 1895, receipts, 45,363; shipments, 61,727 stock 461,730. In 1894, receipts 32,132 shipments, 42,735; stock, 368,496.

Secretary Hester has issued a state ment analyzing the movement of the cotton crop for the first four months of the present season, saying from September 1 to December 31, inclusive, as compared with the previous three years. He shows that the actual delivery of cotton from the State of Texas has been 1,356,324 bales, against the committee, designates Friday, May 2.328,147 last year and 1,497,656 in the year before that. The amount brought towns stocks in excess of September 1 as shown by railrod returns, etc., in each of the three groups of States, has been 1,408,667 bales in Texas, 1,556, 493 in other gulf States and 1,566,710 in the Atlantic States, a deficit in Texas, as compared with last year, of 1,004,345 bales, with the year before last of 316,247, and with 1892, the 6,-700,000 crop year, of 151,190; a deficit in other Gulf States of 445,198 bales under last year, a gain of 23,538 over year before last and gain over 1892 of 375,544; deficit in the Atlantic States

612,260 bales under last year, 431,513 under the year before last and 82,839 under 1892. After December 31 the movement in sight in three groups in the last three years was as follows: Texas, last year 862,946, year before 526,148, and in year before the latter 550,666; other Gulf States, last year 997,492, year before last 681,317, and in year before the latter 681,617; Atlantic States, last year 1,046,140, year be fore last 876,362, and in year before latter 677,627. The three groups as above set forth consist, first, of Texas, including Indian Territory; second, of other Gulf States embracing Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, and third, Atlantic States, embracing North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia. The amount contributed by each group as above to the last three crops was in round figures as follows: Texas, 1894-95, 3,276,000 bales: other Gulf States, 3,000,000; Atlantic States, 3,625,000; total crops, 9,901,000. Texas, 1893-94, 2,059,000 bales; other Gulf States, 2,216,000; Atlantic States, 3,275,000; total crops, 7,550,000. Texas 1892-93, 2,108,000 bales; other Gulf States, 1,865,000; Atlantic States, 2,-

727,000; total crop, 6,700,000. Grim Visaged War.

MONTANZAS, CUBA, Dec. 22, via Tampa, Jan. 7.-Already the dire effects of the war are being felt in this province. The mayor of Corral Falso names and fame of the "Heroines of has telegraphed to the governor of this province reporting the large number of persons asking for food and protection in their misery. The mayneying from castle to castle, have very or reported that in that town, food faintly sung their praise; but the ten- was getting very scarce owing to the der and sacred memories which clus- cessation of all communication. Senter with a halo of love and veneration ors Diaz Y. Feros, Atervido sugar esaround their living and dead demands tate, near Macurigez report that nearly that their names and the story of their 1,000 people have sought safety by glory be gathered ere it is too late, moving on their property; that they and that some Master, whose pen is were wholly without food of any kind inspired with celestial fire, and whose except what the estate had furnished touch is mellowed and hallowed by them. Their anxiety and misery had the richness and grandeur of the theme | been added to by their being surroundtheir glorious achievements into a messenger left with this information Southern Epic, glowing with tributes an attack was expected. A massmeetof their unrivalled history, to be deling of the merchants of this city has posited in this sanctuary of Southern just been held at which the whole situation was discussed, including the

relentless in their role of destruction. Yesterday Sitio Laupio was visited by a large body of rebels. They were heroism rise to even supreme heights? They seized all the horses in the vicin- the 17th of December last, has invadmals in exchange. While destroying sugar estates near Cuevitas, the rebels dence. All the legal records were It is to the survivors of these illus- given to the flames. They are apply

"GET READY." THE CRY.

England Believes that War is at Her Very

London, Jan. 6 .- "Get ready" is the cry which is ringing through England in tones which have only one meaning. The country has been seized with the idea that war is at its very doors. The danger is undoubtedly Wood, general manager of the Con- exagerated in the popular mind, and federate Memorial Association, No. 44 perhaps in the official mind as well, if departments. I say that the danger is the astounding reports is false which comes from Berlin, to the effect that Emperor William has assured Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Trans-

> minister resident to Pretoria in place of the present consul.
> Should this report prove true, the first step taken by the German emperor would be followed by a declaration of war by Great Britian. The sending of a minister to a state which ranks as a dependency of England would be a direct denial of the British suzerainty, and, according to Secretary Chamberlain's declaration of the British policy promptly attempt to enforce its sov reignty in the Transvaal.

This rumor regarding the latest action of the emperor has not yet been published in London and no confirmation is yet received.

There is no abatement of the public and official feeling over the imperial telegram of congratulation of President Kruger. On the contrary, it grows hourly in intensity. There is litle resentment manifested against the Boers. It is all directed against Germany, and it is fast assuming the proportion of a popular clamor for war which it may be beyond the power of any government to control or resist. The conviction grows stronger every

hour that events of the gravest importance are occurring in South Africa which the British government is deliberately withholding from the knowledge of the world. No message except those of an official or semi-official character have been received from Cape Town or Johannesburg of a later date than last Wednesday. Two cables are now in full working order to Cape Town. The cable company has been compelled by the instruction of the British government to send the accumulated message from Europe to Africa in chronological order before transmitting the mass of matter that is coming this way.

The colonial office in London continues to make public the lists of wounded and prisoners, but no news of recent events, either in Johannesburg or Cape Town beyond the resignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the appointment of his successor. The London consul of the Transvaal

reporters who accosted him "The news is far worse than anything I have heard through the press. I cannot give it to you. They have it inside. I suppose they they will furn-

sh it to the press. But it is still locked up in the gov ernment dispatch boxes, and the to be issued for sale by popular submidnight official in charge said nothing more would be made public to-

In answer to the question whether it were true that Dr. Jameson had been forcibly released, he replied that the government had received no late news about Dr. Jameson. When asked whether there had been an uprising at

Johannesburg, he replied: "I can give you no information on that subject. The news of Mr. Rhodes' resignation excites widespread speculation. It is widely suggested that he may have severed all connection with the Britsh government in order to place himself at the head of a movement for se curing the independence of South Africa. Some such startling event seems to be the most plausible explanation of the sudden resignation of a man of Rhodes' temperament and extraordi-

nary activity. The government has been denying to the world all communication with South Africa for nearly a week. It is known that the war office is sending troops to the Cape with all possible speed. The Lancaster regiment of 200 men left Boombay yesterday on the troop ship Victoria.

It is interesting to note, by the way, hat there has been an unprecedented rush to enlist in both the army and the navy in the past few days. The drumming for recruits is usually a difficult business. Today the recruiting offices are thronged.

The warlike rumors tonight are too which are numerous to chronicle. It is significant for Feb. 5. cant of the belligerent nature of the situation that the report finds quite general credence in the military clubs of the west end that Great Britain is about to mobilize the entire army reserve and militia.

Is She Advancing Outposts?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-For some eason, not apparent on the surface, the house committee did not today report the changes it proposed to make n the code of the Fifty-first congress, under which the house has so far been operating, although their work is comeleted and is in print. Mr. Henderson Rep.) of Illinois gave notice that he would make the report tomorrow. Mr. Blue (Rep.) of Kansas reported he general pension appropriation bill

for the year ending June 30, 1897, and after the report of the committee on rules had been disposed of. A concurrent resolution was offered

for immediate consideration by Mr. Livingston, but Mr. Boutelle objected. Following is the text:

That the President of the United in dispute between her colony of British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela, or is reinforcing posts heretofore established with troops, police or ordinance, and should the President become cognizant of the fact that a British military or police force is ad vancing to invade or reinforce, or since pied within said disputed territory, he emand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and the reduction of the police force in said territory to not a reater number than occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th day of December, 1895. The resolution went to the commit-

ee on foreign affairs.

PRESIDENT INDIGNANT.

ATTACKS ON HIM BY SENATORS RUF-FLE HIS TEMPER.

A Disclaimer of Dickering With Syndicates, But an Admission That He Has an Anchor to the Windward in That Direc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The debate on the Eikins resolution in the Senate last Friday, when the administration was acused by several Senators of having entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds, is the subject of a letter written by President Cleveland to Senator vaal government, that Germany will support that government in defense of the Boer republic and will send a to Mr. Caffery was obtained to-night minister resident to Protonia in pleas and the letter is made public by the latter. It is in the handwriting of the President and covers six pager of closey written note-paper. It is in full as ollows:

Executive Mansion, Washington an. 5, 1896. My Dear Senator: I have read today in the Congresional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues.

I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship toadopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a miraculous and sensational newspaper.

No banker or financier or any other human being has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate, or through

the agency of any syndicate.

No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given to any person. In point of fact a decided leaning towards a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

Those charged with maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation ren-ders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge, of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

The unusual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

The Secretary of the Treasury from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public adverrepublic left Secretary Chamberlain tisement if they could thus be success this afternoon in a State of great agi- fully disposed of. After full considtation and excitement. He said to eration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve being now \$20,-000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justifies us in offering the bonds now about

scription. This is the entire matter: and all hese particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the

Senate by simple inquiry. If Mr. Morgan or anyone else reas-oning fromhis own standpoint brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right. if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent, to put himself in condition to negotiate.

I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow and that bids will be invited, not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement. Not having an opportunity to confer

with you in person since the present session of Congress began, and noticng your participation in the debate of last Friday, I thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. To Hon. Donalson Caffery.

Will Scoop the Pot. NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- From a subscribing member of the J. Pierpont Morgan bond syndicate the following facts have been obtained: The syndicate expects to secure the

which are to be sold by the treasury Mr. Morgan will bid for the entire issue and expect to awarded the entire \$100,000,000. It will take all or none. The reason for Mr. Morgan's confidence of entire success is that he will make an offer so advantageous that

entire \$100,000,000 4 per cent. bonds

no other proposition can stand in his This offer is to purchase the entire \$100,000,000, paying principal and premium in gold, and in addition, furnishing an amount in gold equal to one-third of the issue, or \$33,333,333. 33, in exchange for greenbacks. The government gold reserve will thus not only be brought up to the recognized limit, but will have a large surplus

for its protection. The price which the syndicate will offer is not exactly known by any one besides Mr. Morgan. It will be congave notice that he would call it up siderably more than the 104 1-2 paid last February. This low premium was paid because of the provision in the contract compelling the syndicate to protect the treasury reserve. No such contract will be made this time. Therefore a higher price will be paid.

The figure is believed to be 108. The syndicate is now accumulating old from every available source. Members of the syndicate will be at berty to make individual bids besides

he syndicate bid. This is the state affairs today. osition will probably hold until Feb without any change of important etails. The President and secretary of the treasury have no agreement, private or public, with the syndicate. They know, however, what are Mr. ed or reinforced posts formerly occu- Morgan's intentions and knew it when the public call was issued.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—An oyster boat

with three colored men was picked up yesterday at the mouth of the Savannah river. One of the men was frozen to death and the other two were helpless but will recover.