INTERROGATING CARLISLE.

The Secretary Before the Committee of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- For three

ours today the ways and means com-

mittee of the House was in session.

For two hours of this time, Secretary

Carlisle was before it. He furnished the committee a copy of the contract made between the administration and the foreign syndicate which recently

was adopted by the committee that none of the proceedings connected with this document should be made

replied that the administration had

made the best terms with the syndi-

Being asked if an attempt had been made to secure the sense of the coun-

try upon it, the Secretary replied in the negative. This precipitated a dis-cussion in which the attitude of the

administration was severely criticised

national bank currency and compelling the banks to establish an agency

Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, offered a resolution that power be given to the

administration to issue a 3 per cent, gold bond whenever such action be-

came necessary to protect the gold re-serve in the Treasury. It also pro-vided that none of this money should be used for the current expenses of the

The resolution offered by Mr. Wil

on, of West Virginia, the chairman

cate it could.

rovernment.

"DO THOU GREAT LIBERTY INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY DESETTION HAPPY, OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY JUST DEVENSE."

VOLUME XX.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., WE)

LSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895.

by the parties of the second par. That is, at \$186,065 per of standard gold

ng gold from Europe hereunder; and

as far as lies in their power, will exert financial influence and will make all

egitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the Unitted States against the

withdrawals of gold, pending he com-plete preformance of this contract.

and themselve.
Attest: W. E. Curtis,
"Francis Lynde Sletson."

A Dispenser Short.

COZUMBIA, Feb. 15. - The first of the

ispensers to come to grief on account f shortages is Mr. B. O. Evans, the

amount of the shortage, which is reported to be from \$2,200 to \$2,300. The bondsmen are F. J. Buyck and Philip

how the amount could have gone up

to \$2,000. The dispensary only carries a stock of \$3,000, and the shortage

charged up must have been the result

of a series of months. The whole matter, Governor Evans says, will be carefully investigated and dealt with as it ought to be. Mr. Scrugg, one of the inspectors, went to St. Matthews at the order of Governor Evans and checked up the business and stark and

hecked up the business and stock and

as the stock ready to turn over to the

uccessor of Mr. Evans who will be

put in immediate charge. It is the in-tention of Governor Evans to have the

dispensary reopened at once, and with that view the board for Orangeburg County has been ordered to elect Mr.

Evans says, and so far as he can un-

derstand the settlements that are behind are with the county and town

unthorities, and ought not to have

been allowed to run as long they have

Governor Evans says that he will lose

no time or opportunity in prosecuting

any of the dispensers whose accounts are short and that the inspectors have

instructions to visit all of the dispen-

saries just as soon as possible. The bonds are to be scrutinized as well as

the dispensers. - News and Courier.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 16.—A gas explosion, followed by fire, complete

y wrecked the residence of G. H. Cut-

ter, the lumber office building of Cut

ter & Bro., and caused the death of

lock were in front examining the leak

box. Two deafening explosions fol

his wife, son and house maid.

in a few minutes.

Three Georgia Stories.

n common, in that its front feet are

exactly like those of young mules," said Col. Joe Underwood, of Cleve-

on the road between Fayetteville and

ite will not lose a sou. Governor

Evan's successor immdiately.

NO. 8.

ADVERTISEMENTSINSERVED AT

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CLEVELAND'S PROF

by the Administration, Rilled by

SAFETY OF A STEAMER. NEWS THAT BROUGHT TEARS OF JOY

TO THE EYES OF MAMY

The Long Missing Steamship Arrives a

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.-When the news reached this city last Tuesday morning that the La Gascogne, a large ocean steamer with some four hundred passengers aboard, which left Havro for this city over three weeks ago, and which was given up by many as lost, was sighted off the bar, there was the greatest excitement around the com-pany's office, which was crowded with anxious inquirers, who had relatives and friends on board the steamship.

and friends on board the steamship. They had been standing around with pale faces, expecting at any moment to hear the worst.

When the word came that the ship was safe for a moment stillness reigned which was almost painful in its intensity. Agent Forget for a moment was rendered speechless, which evidenced how anxious he had been for the safety of La Gascogne. They he the safety of La Gascogne. Then he regained himself and became wildly hilarious. He shouted, ran here and there, grasping the hand of this one and that one, and fairly jumped up and down over the floor in the excite-ment of the moment. Then he put on his coat and started for the French Line pier, where a tug had been in readiness for several days to take him to meet La Gascogne should she be sighted. Several of the anxious ones waiting for news started from the office to board the tug with Mr. Forget. Many wet eyes could be seen in the French Line office when the good news was ascertained and the tears were not from the eyes of women alone. Strong men wept as little children. The strain of days of worry had been too much for them. One man, a Mr. Riche, broke down completely and sobbed as if his heart would break.

Mr. Riche had three daughters on the world be completely and sobbed as if his heart would break. board La Gascogne, two of them of very tender years. He had abandoned all hope when the joyful tidings came.

delay of the steamer was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which have swept the North Atlant.e for the past week or more and brought disaster to many a staunch craft. Capt. Baudelon and officers and caew of La Gascogne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help. From the time they left Havre on January 26, until Monday, they spoke no trans-Atlantic steamer and saw only a four masted schooner, the one which reported at St. Pierre, Miquelon, N. S., as having seen a large steamer off the banks apparently in distress last Sat-

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY. The steamer left Havre January 26 On the first day out 449 miles were logged, on the second day 407 miles; on the third day, after traveling 380 miles, the piston rod broke and eighteen hours were spent in making re-pairs. When they were completed the surp steamed at nine miles an hour making in all sixty-six miles on the 29th. On the 30th, 31st and February 1, 215, 215 and 280 miles a day were made respectively. On February 2, the piston rod broke down again. The break was more serious this time. See anchors were put out and for forty-one hours the ship was hove to, making repairs. On the 4th the first sever weather was experienced, and the ship was blown 150 miles out of her course. On the 5th the repairs having been completed 103 miles were made. Th ship was then clear to the northward of the track of the trans Atlantic line. and was therefore not seen by the many steamers which passed over the regular track. On February 6th 160 miles were made. On the 7th the machinery broke down for the third time The heavy cyclone struck her on that day and the ship lay hove to with sea anchors out all day. No headway was made and owing to the motion of the ship, repairs were difficult. On the next day the chief engineer who had been at his post day and night, completed the repairs and the ship proceed ed 131 miles. On the 9th, for the fourth time, the machinery broke down and only seventy-four miles were made, and to the great rejoicing of all on board, Fire Island was sighted and the ship crept up to her anchorage

The United Press tug was received with a cheer by the anxious passen-gers. They crowded to the rail, yelled and clapped their hands with all the enthusiasm of the French race. The officers refused to allow any one or board, and would not come to the rail to talk. The passengers were more obliging. Julius Matrigrin, a representative of the glove firm of Perrin Frerers & Co., of Paris and New York, was interviewed over the side of the ship. He said: "We broke down on the third day out. We did not become alarmed, as we did not know very much about what was the matter. The captain said it was all right, and we had confidence in him. Our first experience with gales was on February 4th. We had a terrible blow then, and one of the boats was badly damaged.

'Was anything carried away?' "No, the ship stood it well. We had plenty of provisions, and fared first-rate. We were blown away off our course and spoke no steamers until yesterday when we saw an American liner bound for Philadelphia." THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

From Chief Engineer Adolph Martin was obtained a more detailed desthe Gascogne.. machineyr. The break little girl pull away from the water and endeavor to escape, but in vain. A search for the bodies was instituted the mother was found with her cription of the nature of the break in Though there were facilities aboard Though there were facilities aboard baby in her arms, while with her left for making repairs, the location of the hand she held the right hand of her breek was such that an attenuate to break was such that an attempt to reing of machinery and would have been attended with even more delay and difficulty. Therefore it was decided to disconnect the affected cylinder from the other two, which used independently. This necessitated the taking out of the injured piston, a delay of seventeen hours. The cutting out of cunt houses and outbuildings, this cylinder reduced the power from been frequent on the east side, and the 9,000 horse to 4,500, bringing the speed down to one-half. Later the crank shaft got heated, and the bearings had to be changed. The break Charles M. Walker last night made a crank shaft got heated and the bear ings had to be changed. The break Charles M. Walker last night made a crank shaft got heater the break construction. was not caused by any strain from bad confession implicating Capt Graham weather, but simply to the flaw which and Fireman Archie Harrison. Graexisted in the new machinery. The ham was arrested but Harrison canengines are of the quadruple expan-sion type. There are six cylinders, ceased when several weeks ago the deset tandem fashion in two tiers of three partment was reorganized and the and children. The men had gone out

one high pressure cylinder of forty-two inches diameter, and two intermediate cylinders of forty-two inches diameter. She has twelve boilers of the single end type, each nine feet six inches in length and fifteen feet in

liameter. Before the first break down the average revolutions to a minute were sixty-two. When repairs had been made they could not do better than thirty-five and after meeting the storm it became necessary to reduce it to thirty. The first break down occurred 1,230 knots out at sea. It was the piston of the intermediate cylinder that cracked. knots out at sea. It was the piston of the intermediate cylinder that cracked. The second mishap was the occasion of most delay. It was on the fifth of of most delay. It was on the fifth of February that it occurred. The isolating of the injured cylinder affected the control of the steam, which passed directly from the high pressure to the quadruple expansion cylinders. The after cylinder became so heated that the centre become disabled. It was necessary to wait for it to cool before anything could be done. After the econd reparis, La Gascogne got along without further trouble to her engines. Before the repairs were made the second time, however, La Gascogne's passengers learned something of the terrors of the sea. The strom which

the steamer ran in on l'ebruary 6th was doubtless responsible for the sec-nd accident, because of the strain it put on the lessened power facilities which had been strengthened by some new work. This new work readily heated from friction. Steerage way was lost and the steamer rolled into the trough of the sea. The passengers all remained below. t was 10 a. m. of the fourth that the cyclone started. That night and the ollowing one were sleepless ones. Many who retired on the second night got up after the accident. The rolling of the vessel was frighful. Huge seas dashed against the port lights, and one heavy wave reached its bulk up nearly to the bridge. It damaged one

boat and carried away twenty feet of rail on the main deck. The broken iston rod weighed seven tons. Chief Engineer Martin says that it will take about five days to repair the damage done, and will cost about \$5,000. La Gascogne will be started out on Wednesday next. Eighty men, the full complement of the engineers stall, are engaged in disconnecting the broken

ward is offered for the murderer.

Lieutenant Navey was killed in Febru-

ary, 1894, \$700 reward is offered in this

neel, may she strike the guilty with an

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.-Mrs. Ame

Corapolis, about noon Monday.

voman was the wife of William Sel-

bert, a contractor and coal dealer of

Corapolis. She was thirty-four years

old and had but the two children she

took with her to her watery grave. Mrs. Selbert is supposed to have been

insane. She was a mild-mannered,

motherly woman of nervous tempera-

ment. She was devoted to her hus-

band and children. Last Friday the home of Mrs. Selbert's brother-in-law

was destroyed by fire. She brooded over this and today had her brother-

in-law and his family come to her house to live. Shortly before noon today Mrs. Selbert abandoned her

work and started towards the river

with her children before any of the

inmates knew what was up. James Noss was on the opposite side of the

river bank and saw the woman hurry

long the stream to the open place,

little girl. Suicide while insane, was

Fireman as Incendiarles,

YPSILANTI, MICH., Feb. 17.—Samuel

Graham, captain of House Company

No 2, was arrested this morning charg-

eighteen months fires, destroying va-

ed with incendisaism. For the past

the verdiet of the coroner's jury.

of the committee, yesterday, looking to the issuance of \$62,000,000 of bonds payable in gold also came up for con-sideration, and it drew from Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York A Murderer Caged. in emphatic declaration that he would COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15,-The foloppose this proposition and any other which looked to the endorsement of owing interesting story was published in the Evening News of Tuesday: the contract with the foreign syndi-The negro, Joe Averick, who has many aliases, as Sam Roberts, Abe Small, Mack Lee and Sam Grant, is in the grip of the law. He is charged with murder and various crimes less heinous in their nature. His story as

Messrs. Reed and Hopkins, between them, questioned Secretary Carlisle at considerable length regarding the necessity for an issue of gold bonds. Did he think that such an issue of bonds would stop the drain of gold and given at the trial is a most interesting chapter of crime. He first lived with Mr. Christian Riser at Ashton Station, would not some of the money be used to meet current expenditures? They also asked about the estimate receipts of the government for the remainder Colleton county. Averick then went o Georgia where he killed a negro. After this he assumed the name of Sam Roberts and went to live with Mr. Levy Harvey, of Screven county, Ga. He killed a white man named of the calendar year, and if the Secretary really believed there would be a surplus within the next eight or ten months. The Secretary answered these Howard while there, becoming en-raged with Mr. Howard at the result questions frankly, and coming back of a transaction about some cotton. He escaped, took the name of Abe Small and becan operations in Sayannah, Por sound and abecan operations in Sayannah, Por sound and about that no favoritism had been shown; gold for them, it seems no hardship that the administration had consulted on the covernment. that the administration had consulted with the leading Eastern bankers upnah. For some depredation committed there the police attemped his arrest, on the subject; h.d made the best furnish to it. when he killed Lieutenant Navey, of terms it could and would have done the police department. Averick again eluded justice and fled to the Pocataligo better. region, where he took the name of

After the Secretary's withdrawal from the committee room, the various propositions pending were ordered to be referred to a sub-committee, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the Uni-Sam Grant and commenced living with a woman form Fairfield county, elaiming her as his wife. Shortly afterwards he went up to Fairfield and reported to the full committee later in the afternoon. The Democratic memgot work from Mr. Dargan Brown. He bers of the sub-committee are Wilson, made frequent trips from there to Col-Turner and Mryan, Payne and Hopleton, his former home. Detectives kins were added on the part of the Republicans, but it was subsequently have been on his trail for months, He was some weeks since located in agreed that the Republican members of the committee should select their Columbia, and from here traced to Fairfield. After much trouble he was arrested on the line between Richland own representatives. After the com-mittee adjourned the Republicans met informally and selected Rees and and Fairfield by a posse composed of R. C. Williams, Durham Brown, Dar-

gan Brown and Cook Brown. He was brought to this city early this morn-ing and committed to jail by Trial Later in the afternoon fuller details f what occurred between Secretary Carlisle and the committee became Justice Troy to await requisition pa-pers from Georgia. Mr. Howard was murdered in October, 1893; \$500 republic. Secretary Carlisle explained his reason for asking that an injuncion of secrecy be observed regarding the terms of the contract on the ground that if the manner and time of paying for the bonds were made known, bank-So there is a total rewrrd of ers and others might corner the gold \$1,200 for Joe Averick. It is a case which the syndicate must procure to where justice traveled with a leaden pay for the bonds, and thus greatly embarrass them. As a matter of consideration for the syndicate, therefore, e preferred that nothing should be said outside of the committee room relia Selbert, carrying her son, William Selbert, nine months old, and dragging along her daughter. Marie Elizabeth, five years old, plunged to death in the Ohio river near her home at Coranglis about years Meritane. garding the contract, although he ad led that so far as the government is concerned, there is nothing to con-

At one point in the hearing Mr. Reed referred to the drain of gold from the Freasury and repeated the argument that has frequently been made that if the greenbacks were retired, the gold reserve would not need further reolenishing. Mr. Carlisle then informed the committee that under the law of 1874, National Bank notes may be offered at the Treasury department and redeemed in greenbacks.

It was for this reason that he subsequently suggested that an amendment be made to the law which will relieve the Treasury from redeeming the national bank notes and compelling the banks to establish an agency for the redemption of their currency. No inconsiderable part of Secretary Carlisle's remarks had reference to this provision of the national bank law upon which the members seemed to the fullest information and

which he gave them in detail.

HALIFAH, N. S., Feb. 15 .- Tele raph advises received from South Bay, Cape Breton, state that the place has been wiped out of existence by the storms of last week. The property washed into the sea includes fish houses, wharves, boates, stores and fishermen's dwellings. No lives were lost, but several families living on the beach were rescured with great diffi-culty, and saved nothing but the clothes they wore. Greencove reports that the storm was the most disastrous ever known on that coast. Boats and the fish houses were nearly all swept out to sea or wrecked on the beach. No mail has been received since Feb. 2, and there is no telling when the roads will be cleared.

Killed the Natives. SIDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 15.—A disatch faom Perth, West Australia, patch faom Perth, says that seven men have been arrested in Coolgardie for massacreing an entire native tribe, including women

CARLISLE'S CONTRACT

AS MADE WITH THE EUROPEAN SYN-DICATE FOR GOLD.

Through Chairman Wilson of the Ways

Washington, Feb. 14.--Mr. Wilson, he chairman of the ways and means committee, yesterday afternoon reported to the House the joint resolution agreed upon in committee authorizing the issuance of a thirty-year 3 per cent.

The report accompanying the resolution includes a copy of the President's recent message to Congress bearing upon the subject and also a copy of the contract made by the Treasury Department with the European syndicate for the purpose of the public. The Secretary was subjected to a running fire of questions from the members present. Mr. Gosvenor, of Ohio, wanted to know why these bonds are to be sold to the syndicate at a price six powers below the syndicate at a price six per cent. below the quotations of the fours. The Secretary pean syndicate for the purchase of the new bonds. Continuing, the report

The committee have had the benefit of a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself on the 8th day of Feb-ruary, and explained its details to them. A full and complete copy of not only by Republicans but by certain of the Democratic members as well. Before leaving Secretary Carlisle suggested that a proposition be reported from the committee to relieve the Treasury from redeeming national hank currents and constall the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the currents and currents are currents and currents and currents are currents are currents and currents are currents and currents are currents are currents and currents are currents and currents are currents are currents and currents are currents are currents and currents are currents. said contract is here added. From a reading of this paper it will be seen that the arrangement of the Secretary with the parties to this contract effects the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States (amounting to \$65,116,275,) at least one-half of which shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe. For this gold coin he has contracted to issue for the redemption of their own currency. The effect of this proposition would be practically to restore the law as it stood before 1874. to the parties furnishing it, under auhority of the act for the resumption specie payments, approved January 4, 1895, 4 per cent. thirty-year coin bonds of the United States at a price which realizes them interest at the rate of 34 per cent. But the Secretary of the Treasury has reserved the right, f authority is given him by Congress, o substitute at par any bonds of the Jnited States bearing 3 per cent. increst, of which the principal and increst, of which the principal and in erest shall be specially payable in Juited States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, said substitution, nowever to be made within ten days from the date of the contract.

"It is the object of the joint resolu tion herewith reported to give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of

"The saving to be effected to the government, as set forth in the President's message, will be \$539,159 per ear for every year the 3 per cent. bonds run, and of the amount of \$16,-174,770 should they run thirty years. As it is not believed by that committee that the issue of bonds specially pay able in gold will impose any addition al burden or liability upon the govern-ment than if they are made payable in coin under its-pledge and policy to preserve the parity of the coins in the two metals, the saving of this large amount becomes a matter of substan tial moment and advantage to the govon the government to contract to pay in the same coin that they

Following is the text of the contract between the Treasury and the syndi-

This agreement, entered into this ted States of the first part, and Messrs. Belmont & Co., of New York on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Son of London, England, and themselves and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. of London and them selves, parties on the second part— "Witnesseth: Whereas, it is provid

ed by the Revised Statutes of the United States (section 3700) that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests; and the Secretary of the Treasury now deems that an emergency exists in which the public inter ests require that hereinafter provided coin shall be purchased with the bonds of the United States of the description hereafter mentioned, authorized to be issued under the act entitled, 'An act o provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875, being bonds of the United States desribed in an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled, 'An act to auhorize the refunding of the national debt; now, therefore the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and deliver to the United States three million five hundred ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, at the rate of \$17.804.41 per ounce, payable in United States 4 per cent. thirty year coupon or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated February 1, 1895, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty, which rested on his leg. It was thought his leg would have to be cut off, but a persistent effort was made to fight the States after thirty years from date, is-sued under the acts of Congress of uly 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and anuary 14, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, pay-

able quarterly.
"First—Such purchase and sale of gold coin being made on the following conditions: (1.) At least one-half of all coin delivered hereinunder shall be obtained and shipped from Europe, but the shipments shall not be required to exceed 300,000 ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall con ent thereto.

(2.) All deliveries shall be made at my of the sub-treasuries or at any other legal depositary of the United States. '(3.) All gold coins delivered shall pe received on the basis of 25 8-10

grains of standard gold per dollar if within the limit of tolerance. "(4.) Bonds delivered, under this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to

part at the time of their delivery to them.

Second—Should the Secretary of Treasury desire to offer or sell any bonds of the United States on or before October 1, 1895, he shall first offer the same to the parties of the second part, but thereafter he shall be free from overy such obligation to the parties of the second part.

"Third—The Secretary of Treasury hereby reserves the right, within ten on the road between Fayetteville and Fairburn, and the feet of the whole lot of them were round lik a your soll of them were round lik a you

hereby reserves the right, within ten days from the date hereof, in case he hall receive authority from Congress therefor to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent, interest of which the principal and interest the specifically resolution. The state of the specifically resolution in the state of the specifically resolution. The state of the specifically resolution in the state of the specifically resolution. The state of t set andem fashion in two tiers of three cylinders of seventy-nine inches in diameter each; one intermediate cylinders of seventy-nine inches diameter; of seventy-nin

WILL THE GOLD STAY?

THE QUESTION NOW ASKED BY

of said and gold courth—No bords hall be dellivered to the parties of the second part, or either of them, except in payment for coing com time to time received hereunder; whereupon the Secretary of the Treesury of the United States shall and will deliver the bonds as herein provided at such places as shall be de gnated by the partied of the second

signated by the partied of the second part. Any expense of delivey out of United States shall be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part. "If ith—In consideration of the purchase of such coin, the parties of the second part, and their associates hereunder, assumed and will bear all the expense and inevitable loss of bringing and from Europe hereunder; and NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The World of few days ago published the following article, which shows very plainly the absurdity of the present

ing of history and very lively history, is that as soon as the gold gets into the treasury it will be taken out mainthe treasury it will be taken out mainly by the same people who put it in. So far as the history of the bond deals has been shown in operation a game somewhat worse than the gold brick swindle, for in this game the victim is allowed to keep at least the gold brick, while the government gives away its plete preformance of this contract.

'In witness hereto, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands in five parts his 8th day of February, 1895.

J. G. Carlisle,

"Secretary of the Treasury,
"August Belmont & Co., in behalf of N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, of London, and themselves.

"J. P. Morgan & Co., in behalf of Messrs. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselve.

of shortages is Mr. B. O. Evans, the dispenser at St. Matthews, in Orange-burg County. Governor Evans is very much interested in the matter and will see it through to the end. He says that there is but one thing for him

Morgan and Rothschild, is again about to fill up the same old seive—the treasury of the United States. So to keep this seive full the government has gone into debt to the tune of \$162,-000 (100) and contracted to 000,000, and contracted to pay out while the debt runs more than \$107,-000,000 in interest alone.

Rich, and they are more than able to pay as large a bond as might be required. Governor Evans says that he cannot possibly understand how the shortage could have gotten to be as large as reported. If the county board had checked up the accounts and insisted on settlements he does not see how the amount could have govern All around the edges of the seive, pparently working with might and main, to assist the government in filling it, stand representatives of pretty near every banking house in the country and of foreign ones as well. While below the seive catching the golden shower as it falls through the partners of these same financial concerns catching the coin and bagging it up ready o pass back again, over and over again ad infinitum, or as long as the seive holds together. That is the situation in a nutshell. While over the whole matter have hung no end of clouds of talk, surmise, advice and speculative

call, saying that he would receive bids for \$50,000,000 in ten year bonds. He bonds which was equivalent to a 3 per cent, return for the investor. There was a loud storm of protest, and every body dealared it was rediculous to expect to get the use of their gold at such igures. The money-loaning clas were expecting with the anticipated revival of trade that there would be a demand for their waiting millions, and it was not until the government agents came on to New York city and begged, ca-joled and bullied those who had semi-Governmental positions as heads of nahe accounts of each and every one of tional banks that the cash was turned over for temporary use to the Governnent. "Temporary use" is the exact term to use in the transaction, because mmediately after the sudden drop in the specie holdings of the banks incident to the taking of the bonds, the "specie holdings" started to climb and did so steadily until the Government that the action of the board at their George Cutter and serious injuries to

> ceeding was supremely comic.
>
> Then came the draining process. All during the summer of 1894, with an occasional attempt at damning the low on the part of the government, antil in the fall of last year the reserve of \$100,000,000 stood at the \$55,000,000 mark. The moment of breathless suspense with which the financial world saw the reserve encroached upon lropped to a mild sort of spasm when the \$65,000,000 low point before the January loan was reached in November then the 55,000,000 mark only rought a slight chill, and the bond call came, with hundreds of money holders and lenders scrambling for a dice of the big melon which the counry seemed to be cutting with such regilarity. The pressure was so great that a syndicate who had worked the whole thing out calculated on making whole thing out calculated of flaking an occasion to a neat turn of a million by passing the bonds along to final holders. They bid \$117.07 on November 22, 1894, and bid \$117.07 on November 22, 1894, and course of the public declaration of that great honor. Very respectfully and truly yours. took the whole instalment, proceeding to at once mark up the price to 119, and were opening up a very profita

land, the other day,
"That's nothing," replied Rev. Simmons, who was in the group of listeners. "I saw 2 whole drove of hogs before the lending rate for money would be stiffened into paying figures. Again the gold heaped up in the banks until the Associated Banks of this city which does not include the entire list have \$82,000,000 in specie, while the 3,737 national banks of the country have about \$225,000,000 in specie and with a fair sustraction for silver, about \$200,000,000 in hard yellow dollar, rest today in these vaults, without taking into account the rich and influential State banks.

WALL STREET MEN.

Two Years.-How the Treasury Has Been Drained-A Thoughtful Review of the

plainly the absurdity of the present plan of trying to preserve the gold re-serve. Here is the article: Will the gold stay? That is the query which Wall street men are thinking if they are not ask-ing concerning the last deal of the gov-ernment with the bankers. The teach-ing of history and very lively history

allowed to keep at least the gold brick, while the government gives away its good bonds and is then promptly deprived even of the gold brick.

Since the panic of May, 1893, the ups and downs of the heap of government gold has been the text of thousands of columns of newspaper talk, of talk in and out of financial and legislative circles enough to crowd thousands of volumes of the Congressional Record, and incidentally of profit to the banking world far up into the millions.

Stated in a bulk sum, the government is trying to keep \$100,000,000 in gold in a seive. It saw \$35,000,000 go through the seive once. Then the seive was filled, and it saw \$45,000,000 slide through. Once more the seive says that there is but one thing for him to do and that is to have the dispenser arrested and prosecuted on the charge of fraudulent breech of trust and larceny. How the shortage occurred is no concern of the State, and it will lose nothing by the shortage, as the bond has already been turned over to lawyers to sue and collect for the amount of the shortage, which is reslide through. Once more the seive was filled, and \$58,000,000 went through like sand. So the govern-ment, with the aid of Messrs. Belmont,

interest.

The first loan came in January, 1894, after a summer and fall spent on the part of a number of money-dealing houses in carrying off the yellow coin from the ever-open United States Treasury. It was on January 17, 1894, Secretary Carlisle issued his first bond call, saying that he would receive hids

his wife, son and house maid. There had been for some time, a leak in the fuel gas supply pipe in the street, and this morning at 8 o'clock, George H. Cutter, Willard Cutter, Charles Cutter, son of George, and W. M. McClinter, son of George and States an was ready for anothe replenishment of the seive. The inside history of that call loan of gold to the Government has many hapters which are floating about in whispered gossip. How one large insurance company made a bid got its share of bonds and then with the most shallow pretense at concealment, took A locomotive and caboose passed and the gas ignited from the engine's fire the gold from one end of the sub-treasrry to pass it in at the other to assist in retaining the reserve. What was not downright rascality in the selfish pro-

lowed, completely wrecking the two-story residence, which fell as if it were a heap of rubbish and kindling wood. The warehouse and office ruins took fire instantly. The flow of gas added to the fire, and in less than five minutes nearly the entire mass was in a blaze. Mrs. Cutter and the servant girl, who where in the house, were badly burned and injured, but will probably live. The boy, Charles, was fastened in the wreck by a huge timber lames away from him, and by heroic work, the firemen were given time enough to secure powerful jack screws and he was liberated. It was necessary to cover him with clothing to protec him from the heat of the fire, which was but a few feet away. All three victims were taken to Spencer Hospital. Wm. Cutter was badly burned by the explosion, and was thrown clear across the street. Charles was also in jured, but not seriously. George Cutter, who died shortly after the explosion, was badly mangled. He was carried to a neighbor's house and died ATLANTA, Feb. 15.—"Dr. J. D. Jarrared, of Mossy Creek, has a young Jersey calf which differs from calves

and were opening up a very profitable trade when they were practically tripped up by the fellow in trade.

The decorus withdrawal of gold became mad rushes, raids and lootings, of the government gold heap. It disappeared to the extent of over fourteen million in a single week. It was no wonder that the drop to \$42,000 order was accomplished in about two months time. Many experts were learning the same, and calculations were made as to how mind of the idle money in the bignary of the idle money in the seloans, and how long it would be before the lending rate for money Oliver made his escape but her learning the told some one that he was poisoned and lived only a few hours. The two women have been put in jail. The two women have been put in jail Oliver made his escape, but has been since captured. It is said that the woman wanted to get rid of her husand so that she could marry Oliver.

A Sagarigious Thief.

LAURENS, Feb. 15.—Frank A. Perry, a young white man, was arrested last week charged with entering New Prospect Church and robbing it. He sold the church bible and a carpet in this city, claiming that he bought them from a negro, but he cannot name or identify the negro. The young man claims to come from Greenville and to have good family

and avaricious ones who are bent on hoarding.
There is only one ultimate source for the gold coin held today in the bank vaults subject to statistical enumera-

vaults subject to statistical enumeration, and in the scores of deposit companies and private vaults out of all numerical ken. That source is the Uhited States government vaults, and a survey of the several deals shows how profitable has been the process of taking the gold out and putting it back again. It is a standing joke the country over about the silly granary keeper who bought at the front door the grain, which the clever chiffeniors had drawn from a leak in the year of the grain, which the clever chiffoniors had drawn from a leak in the rear of his grain bins. The laugh on the buyer smothers the blame on the tricksters, but the trickery is there, whether the grain be gold dollars, the granary the United States treasury, and the manipulators financiers of the first water. It is business to lend mony. It is business to lend a man his own money, if he has not the wit to see through the transaction and strength enough to stop it.

The three gold loans from those only the transaction and strength enough to stop it.

The three gold loans from those bonds negotiated with the Morgan-bonds neg

stop it.

The three gold loans from those who will always be ready to loan the coin as long as the government is ready to borrow it, have been so crowded to loan that no citizen, however short with which to replace the 34 per cent-bonds negotiated with the Morgan Belmont syndicate in payment for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin. The consideration of the joint resolution for this purpose reported yesterday from the committee on ways and means by Chairman Wil-son, occupied all of the session of six and a half hours, and the discussion attracted an attention of spectators which overflowed the public galleries and encroached upon that reserved for the diplomatic corps and other disgether that no citizen, however short his memory, can fail to grasp their whole bearing. The acts follow so fast on each other that there is no time to go out between them if one wishes to watch the whole farce through. In the summer of 1893 the government had its coveted \$100,000,000 and more. Then came the strat of the game and Then came the strat of the game and the climax of the first ronner when \$57,000,000 of "new" gold poured into the sleve-like vaults. Ten months later more "new" gold, this time \$58,000,000, poured from ditto to ditto. Now, two months later, and the figures change to \$65,000,000, and the same act is gone through with. The tom-tom beat a different tune as each act in the Chinese drama is gone through, and this last act upon which the curfain is going down has an element of delicious uncertainty in the promise that it is to be new gold this time and that it is not to be drawn from the terms. for the diplomatic corps and other dis-tinguished visitors. The debate fol-lowed in a general way the lines of the debate on the Springer bill last week, but the opposition today was Now, two months later, and the figures change to \$65,000,000, and the same act is gone through with. The tom-tom beat a different tune as each act in the Chinese drama is gone through, and this last act upon which the curtain is going down has an element of delicious uncertainty in the promise that it is to be new gold this time and that it is not to be drawn from the treasury by any subterfuge. There is an implied charge in this that Uncle Sam has been sadly bunceed in giving something for nothing, and the facts of history in the case prove it beyond doubt. But the natural mery is, has the bunce game stopped? If so, why so? There have been eminent financiers as Uncle Sam in every one of the other deals. In fact, some of the names run through from act to act. To the lay mind with a memory a year long there is something incredible that the government should have nuch more aggressive than on that

for putting in the heating apparatus.

Trustees

A test was recently made by Trustees Donaldson and Bradley to see if every

thing was in working order and wift

matters, the radiators were found to

work successfully. The exterior paint-

last meeting, when it was decided no

ing many letters from parents who

that they will be prevented from do

A True Soldler.

the latter's thanks for Senator Hun

ton's remarks in the Senate urging

the confirmation of the General's non

nation apropos of the fact that Gen

Schofield was military Governor of

Virginia. The letter is as follows: My Dear Senator: Many times dur

ing the past twenty-five years pleas ant personal messages have come to

me from Virginia, but it has remained

for you to make the first official and public declaration of the fact, which

had gained the friendship and confi

dence of the big hearted people of Vir

ginia. This is an honor far more dear to me than any military rank

and I thank you very sincerely for

honor. Very respectfully and truly yours, J. M. Schoefield.

An Ugly Case.

as always been so dear to me, that]

vant to send their sons, but who say

financiers as Uncle Sam in every one of the other deals. In fact, some of the other deals. In fact, some of the names run through from act to act. To the lay mind with a memory a year long there is something incredible that the government should have promised to pay out \$100,000,000 for the use of a few millions of gold for a few days. The two loans already-practically closed out show that for the use of \$57,000,000 of gold from February 1 to about October 1 last year the government must pay the money lenders over \$15,000,000. For the use of another \$58,000,000 for less than two months the government is under obligations to pay another \$15,000,000. The step in the accomplishment of the constitution to the passage of the joint resolution was led by Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois, and Bryan (Dem.) of Nebraska, members of the committee on ways and means, and it developed some startling points. Mr. Hopkins asserted that the President was not animated by patriotic motives in sending his latest message to Congres, but a desire to unload upon that body the responsibility for a transaction negotiated by his former law partner that would net the syndicate represented by him \$25,000,000. Mr. Bryan declared the scheme proposed in the joint resolution to be but another step in the accomplishment of the constitution of the opposition to the passage of the joint resolution was led by Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois, and Bryan (Dem.) of Nebraska, members of the committee on ways and means, and it developed some startling points. Mr. Hopkins asserted that the President was not animated by patriotic motives in sending his latest message to Congress, but a desire to unload upon that body the responsibility for a transaction negotiated by his former law partners and some proposed in the opposition to be but another the joint resolution to the position to be but another than the proposition to be proposed in the joint resolution to be but another than the proposition was not animated by many the point resolution to the passage of t under obligations to pay another \$15,000,000, so that for the permission to hold a little over a hundred million of their gold for less than a year the leading bankers or financiers or fools or syndicate have exacted over \$30,000,000 in interest, or about 30 per cent for the use of the gold, and this same the gold, and this same that behalf new gold still waits in the vaults other

new gold still waits in the vaults other than Uncle Sam's for a repetition of the sad farce an infinitum.

Clemson College Refitted.

CALHOUN, S. C., Feb. 16.—The work of furnishing and refitting the interior of Clemson College is being interior of Clemson College is being interior of Clemson College is being rapidly advanced and everything will be in order for the reoping on the 21st instant. Messrs Hunnicutt and Bel-

that called for a new following.
Other speeches against the joint resolution were made by Messrs. McMilingrath, of Atlanta, have the contract lin of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama lin of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama and Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio, members of the committee on ways and means, Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia, Northway and Hulick (Reps.) of Ohio, Bland and Hatch (Dems.) of Missouri, Kem (Pop.) of Nebraska, Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas and Van Yoorhis (Rep.) of New York. The vote was taken at 5 o'clock upon the question, "shall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third time?" the regult has the exception of one or 'two minor and read a third time?" the result being as stated—Yeas 120; nays 107.
"The bill is dead," officially declared the Speaker, and at 5:30 o'clock the to pay for student labor, will have the effect of keeping away a great many boys. President Craighcad is receiv adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock

> All the South Carolina members except Murray, voted against the bill The Governor's Staff.

ing so if there is to be no pay for labor. It is thought that there will not be more than 250 to 800 boys at the open-COLUMBIA, Feb. 15 .- The following general order was yesterday issued b ing. Last year the number went at the Adjutant and Inspector General, making the long delayed announce-ment of the appointees on the staff of one time to 580.—News and Courier. WASHINGTON, Teb. 16.—Senator Governor Evans:
"The persons named below, having Hunton has received a letter from Lieut. Gen. Schofield acknowledging

been appointed on the military staff of the Governor, are assigned to duty and will be obeyed and respected cordingly: "Coloitel W. W. Bruce Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Co

"Colonel M. B. McSweeny, Quarter master General, Hampton. "Colonel George S. McCravy, Comnissary General, Laurens. "Colonel D. W. McLaurin, Engineer-in-Chief, Marion," Colonel J. A. Mood, Surgeon Gen-

eral, Sumter.
"Colonel H. T. Miler, Paymaster General, Charleston,
"Colonel A. Howard Patterson,
Judge Advocate General, Barn wall
Colonel J. W. Floyd, Chief of Ord-

nance, Kershaw.

"Aides to the Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant Colonel Dan H. Behre, Walterbore; Lieutenant Colonel T. C.

Walterboro; Lieutenant Colonel T. O. Robinson, Pickens; Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Bullock, Abbeville; Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Bullock, Abbeville; Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Rawlinson, Yorkville; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Martin, Beaufort; Lieutenant Colonel L. Bradwell, Alken. By order of the Governor, "J. GARY WATTS,

'Adjutant and Inspector General.' A Sad Story,

A Sad Story,

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15.—A sad story comes from Edgefield County, A colored woman had a son, about 17, who was afflicted with a peculiar malhdy. She was advised to carry nim to Augusta, and on Monday she started to that place with the boy in a way on and some country produce to sell gon and some country produce to sell to buy the medicine. While on the way snow began falling and the boy was frozen to death in his mother's arms. The grief stricken mother left the corse in a house and went to Airgusta to buy a collin for her child.

Wat-Hat-Wat., Feb. 15,—Generation of the Japanese army, bus committed suicide in a moment of analyst account of the desertion of a not of his subordinates.