silver must part company and the gov-

ernment must fail in its established

Given over to the exclusive of a cur-

rency greatly depreciated according to

the standard of the commercial world,

we could no longer claim a place among

nations of the first class, nor could our

government claim a performance of its

obligations so far as such an obligation

the use of the people the best and safest

money. If, as many of its friends

claim, silver ought to occupy a larger

of the world through general interna-

tional co-operation, and agreement, it

is desirous that the United States will

not be in a position to gain a hearing

in favor of such an arrangement so

long as all are willing to continue our

attempt single handed. The knowl-

edge in business circles among our own

people that our government cannot

make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic

value, nor keep inferior money on a

parity with superior money, by its own

independent efforts, has resulted in

such a lack of confidence at home, in

the stabilities of currency values that

capital refuses its aid to new enter-

prises while millions are actually with-

drawn from the channels of trade and

commerce to become idle and unpro-

Foreign nations, equally alert, not

only decline to purchase American se-

curities, but make haste to sacrifice

those which they already have. It does

not meet the situation to say that ap-

prehension in regard to the future of

our finances is groundless, and that

there is no reason for lack of confidence

in the purposes or power of the govern-

ment in the premises. The very exis-

tence of this apprehension and the lack

nace which ought not for a moment to

be disregarded. Possibly, if the under-

taking we have in hand were the main-

tenance of a specific known quantity of

silver at a parity with gold our ability

to do so might be estimated and gauged

and perhaps in view of our unparalleled

ably passed upon. But when our

avowed endeavor is to maintain such

parity in regard to an amount of silver

increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000

yearly, with no fixed termination to

a problem is presented whose

The people of the United States are

entitled to a sound and stable currency,

right to injure them by financial exper-

iments opposed to the policy and prac-

tice of other civilized states, nor is it

justified in permitting an exaggerated

tional strength and ability to jeonar-

dize the people's money. This matter

rises above the plane of party politics.

It vitally concerns every business and

calling and enters every household in

solution is free from doubt.

ductive in the hands of timid owners.

parity with each other.

ALLIANCE RALLY AT SARDIS.

Congressman Shell Speaks and Defles His

Position-Questioned by Mr. Duncan.

[Clinton Gazette.]-

too, and a host of them at that. At 11

o'clock a. m., the Chairman, W. H.

First speaker, Col. D. P. Duncan,

President of the State Alliance Ex-

years anything like the present.

Capt. Shell, which he answered:

appointment.

Shell: No.

am I here to commend or to condemn

ing with prayer.

There was an outpouring of the peo-

GEN. FARLEY INTERVIEWED.

Gives His Position on the Congressional

Problem.

[Spartanburg Herald, 10th.]

Yesterday a reporter for the Daily

He did not seem to be contemplating

In answer to the allusion to the re-

cent interview with Captain Shell,

which we reproduced yesterday, he

stated that he had lust had an inter-

"I see that Congressman Shell has

Answer.-"Yes; I saw Capt. Shell's

nounced' candidate for Congress, nor

"But are you not a candidate for

"Oh! well, I do not hesitate to say

"Sunday excurson."

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

CONGRESS FIFTY-THREE

The Lawmakers are Assembled According to Cleveland's Call.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAG?

For the First Time in an Age the D m ocratic Party Rules in All Branches of the American Government at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Opening day of the fifty-third congress brought with it a most welcome and refreshing change in the weather. The cool breezes replaced the torrid heat of the previous week, and it was supplemented by improved ventilating fans, mak-



Vice President of the United States, and

ing the temperature of the house and senate chamber quite endurable, notwithstanding the crowds of spectators who, as usual, packed the galleries and thronged the corridors.

Among the latter there were many who were thoroughly not American. At this season of the year there appears to have been a sudden impetus in foreign travel to the World's Fair and European tourists are familiar figures on the streets of Washington. Many of these were about the capital at an early hour, anxious to see, what one typical Englishman called, our "Hamerican ouse of commons.

The Senate Opened. The senate was called to order at noon, and the opening prayer made by the outgoing chaplain, Mr. Butler. After the president's proclamation was read, the oath of office administered to Senators Quay of Pennsylvania, and Pasco of Florida, a communication was read from Beckwith, of Wyoming, announcing that, owing to a combination of cir cumstances, he had placed his resignation as senator in the hands of the gov-

The secretary elect of senate, Cox, of tered to him, and took possession of the office.

The usual resolutions to notify the house and president were adopted, and then at 12:30, the death of late Senator Stanford, of California, was announced by Senator White, of that state, and as a mark of respect, the senate adjourned for the day.

The House Organized. As early as 10:30 the house galleries devoted to public use were filled to repletion. The doors leading to them were crowded, and spectators less fortunate than their associates peered over the shoulders of more favored ones and waited patiently for the hour of noon. At 11 o'clock the reserved galleries opened, and in one minute seats even

there were at a premium. The picture then presented was an animated and interesting one. The galleries constituted a frame and a handsome frame it was. Ladies, who made up more than one-half of the audience were attired in their prettiest summer costumes. Many of them discarded their headgear, and the fluttering of cans and the buzz of female conversation mingled pleasantly with the sterner manly tones which arose from the floor.

Called to Order. The house was called to order at noon, the president's proclamation read, and the call of names of memberselect begun. Three hundred and thirty-six members responded to their names and the house proceeded to vote for speaker, the candidate being Crisp. Reed and Simpson. Crisp was elected



For the Second Time Presiding Officer of the speaker, receiving 214 votes, against 122 votes for Reed and 7 votes for Simpson. There was hearty handclapping from

members and generous applause from the galleries when the announced induc tion into office of Charles F. Crisp for speaker the second time was made. He was escorted by Reed, Holman and Jerry Simpson, who, minus his moustache, created much amusement. Speaker Crisp briefly acknowledged

THE SECOND DAY. President Cleveland's Message Read Be

fore Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Immediately after the assembling of congress a message from the president was announced and received by both houses assembled

in separate session. The reading of the message was listened to with profound attention from all parts of the house.

It is as follows: To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involv- of all government obligations in depreing the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers

threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is

not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources: nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check natural growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation, touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver

coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Uundoubtedly the monthly purchase of confidence, however caused, is a meby the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute. was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to growth and resources, might be favorfall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. The disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial ernor. The communication was placed subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or

the land. There is one important assuch ratio as may be provided by law." pect of the subject which especially This declaration so controls the action should never be overlooked. At times, of the secretary of the treasury as te like the present, when the evils of unprevent his exercising the discretion sound finance threaten us, the speculanominally vested in him, if by such actor may anticipate a harvest gathered tion the parity between gold and silver from the misfortunes of others. The may be disturbed. Manifestly a recapitalist may protect himself by hoardfusal by the secretary to pay these treasing or may even find profit in the flucury notes in gold, if demanded, would tuation of values; but the wage-earner necessarily result in their discredit and -the first to be injured by a deprecidepreciation as obligations payable only ated currency and the last to receive in silver, and would destroy the parity the benefit of its correction-is practibetween the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes

gold for redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of

paying these notes in gold has not

long ago set aside by the government

for the redemption of other notes, for

this fund has already been subjected ..

the payment of new obligations amount-

ing to about \$150,000,000 on account of

silver purchases, and has as a conse-

quence, for 'he first time since its crea-

tion, been encroached upon. We have

thus made the depletion of our gold

easy, and have tempted other and more

appreciative nations to add it to their

stock. That the opportunity we have

offered has not been neglected is shown

by the large amounts of gold which

have been recently drawn from our

treasury and exported to increase the

financial strength of foreign nations.

The excess of exports of gold over its

imports for the year ending June 80,

1893, amounted to more than \$87,590,-

000; between the 1st day of July, 1890.

and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold

coin and bullion in our treasury de-

creased more than \$132,000,000, while

during the same period the silver coin

and bullion in the treasury increased

Unless government bonds are to be

constantly issued and sold to replenish

exhausted, it is apparent that the oper-

ation of the silver purchase law now in

force, leads in the direction of the en-

tire substitution of silver for the gold

in the government treasury, and that

this must be followed by the payment

more than \$147,000,000.

cally defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. had been issued in payment of silver | This failing him, his condition is withbullion purchases, to the amount of out alleviation, for he can neither prey more than \$147,000,000. on the misfortunes of others nor hoard While all but a very small quantity his labor. of this bullion remains uncoined and

One of the greatest statesmen our without usefulness in the treasury. country has known, speaking more than many of the notes given in its purchase 50 years ago, when a derangement of have been paid in gold. This is illusthe currency had caused commercial trated by the statement that between distress, said: "The very man of all oth-May 1st, 1892, and the 15th day of July, ers who has the deepest interest in a 1893, the notes of this kind issued in sound currency and who suffers most by payment for silver bullion amounted mischievous legislation in money matto a little more than \$54,000,000, and ters, is the man who earns his daily that during the same period about \$49 .bread by his daily toil." 000,000 were paid by the treasury in

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought ts impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who. because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is

directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering, arise as much from evils apprehended, as from those actually existing. All may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifica their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears.

Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence.

Whatever else the people have aright to expect from congress they may cerour exhausted gold, only to be again demned by the ordeal shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal

> It is my purpose to summon congress in special session early in September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interests of the country clearly demand.

which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and ciated silver. At this stage gold and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present adpolicy to maintain the two metals on a

ministration is pledged.

But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt

repeal of the provisions of the act pass ed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put, beyond all doubt, or mishas been imposed upon it, to provide for take the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recogplace in our currency and the currency nized by all civilized countries.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

THE, BONE OF CONTENTION. Full Text of the Sherman Silver Pur-

chasing Act of 1890, An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes

thereon, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,-000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five-hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury in such form and of such denominations—not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000—as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the pro-visions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not oth-

erwise appropriated. Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so requemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury pur-chased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts. public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of its lawlin reserve. Inat upon demand of the holder of any of the tie sury notes herein provided for the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in ing the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be pro-

such increase it can hardly be said that vided by law. Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions and to money recognized as such on of this act as much as may be necessary every exchange and in every market of to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and the world. Their government has no and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and

paid into the treasury.
Sec. 4 That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing laws and the regulations of the and unreasonable reliance on our namint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver deductions, it any, to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb.
28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the

coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coin-age of the same into silver dollars of not ess than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000.-000 worth of silver bullion is hereby re-

pealed.
Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balance standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall radeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been re-ceived by him, and that they have been destroyed by him and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimburse-ment of their amount shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as national bank notes redemption account, but the provi-sions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 2 of the act of June 30, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance re-maining of the deposits so covered shall at the close of each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no in-

serest.
Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect 30 days from and after its passage. Approved July 14, 1890.

Going to the World's Fair.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, August 11 .- Governor Tillman is arranging to take a two week's vacation. He will leave here of his family and go directly to Chicago,

Secretary Herbert to Feather his Nest. NEW YORK, August 10 .- A special to the World from Atlanta says: It is reported here that Secretary Herbert and Miss Sallie Brown, youngest doughter of Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, are engaged to be married.

Miss Brown is a blonde, still on the

sunny side of 40. She is a woman of

literary tastes and many social graces.

Her father is worth \$10,000,000.

Aver's Ague Cure is an antidote for malaria and all malarial diseases, whether generated by swamp or sewer. other injurious drug enters into the composition of this remedy. ranted to cure fever and ague.

W. F. Harwood, of Richmond, Va., died August 10th. His life was insured

SHORT, SHARP AND DECISIVE. Jim Tillman Knocks Down a Register Correspondent and Jumps on Him and Beats Him Until He is Pulled Off.

[Special to News and Courier.] EDGEFIELD, August 9.-Capt. J. H. Tillman has drawn first blood as a result of the Farley-Irby-Tillman controversy. Yesterday afternoon he literally wiped the ground up with the Register's traveling correspondent, W. J. Shelton. The latter gentleman was sitting on the Court House steps when Capt. Tillman walked up to him and accosted him concerning a portion of the recent correspondence having reference to the part wherein Shelton

They engaged a minute or two in a for the Alliancemen for the conflict pretty hot controversy, when Tillman that will certainly revolutionize the challenged Shelton to walk down the governmental policy of our country. road and fight it out. The challenge His was an instructive address, well was accepted. When they reached a received. point in front of an old stable about three hundred yards down the public road from the Court House Tillman County Alliance, Auditor O. G. Thompturned to Shelton and said: "Here is son, Representative 'Lec. Smith, of about as good a place as any. I am Laurens county, Representative John armed, and if you are we can fight it Duncan, of Newberry, and Congressout, Shelton."

Shelton said that he was not armed, and therefore Tillman made no effort introduction, which was well said. I to draw his pistol, but stepped up have always been your invited guest closer to Shelton, and on being given on all like occasions and I always rethe d-d lie by Shelton he gave him the regular combination Corbett-Sulli- invited and I am truly glad to be with van lick under the chin, which sent you. In 1890 you elected me to Con-Shelton to the ground. Tillman jumped | gress, and since that time the 52d Conon top of him and was punishing him gress has met and discharged its work severely when the policeman of the -my stewardship is already known to town came up and separated them. you. Both parties were fined two dollars by the town authorities.

WHAT MR. SHELTON SAYS: To the Editor of the News and Courier: Please publish the following as an explanation of the Tillman and Shelton fight at Edgefield:

"I was not armed; did not receive but one blow and no blood was brought. could have managed him in a fair fight if let alone. W. J. SHELTON." Aiken, August 10, 1893.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. [Special to The State.]

EDGEFIELD, August 7.—Yesterday ternoon Capt. James H. Tillman and Tillman organ at Columbia, met on can you endorse him for official position the street, and had some words about against a Reformer? the voluminous Farley-Irby-Tillman correspondence. The lie was passed keeper. I endorsed him because he was and Tillman knocked Shelton down my friend in 1890 and 1892. I have and straddled him. They are well never gone in person and asked for his matched in size. Shelton had an iron stick in his hand.

It is said that Shelton, while down, acknowledged that Irby dictated to to their farms? Tighe the dispatch which so abundautly convicts himself (Irby), and that Tighe translated his stenographic notes to Shelton, and that Irby and Tighe themselves filed the dispatch in the Washington telegraph office.

"TIGHE AND I ARRANGED" THE CRAD-DOCK LETTER.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., August 10 .-To the Editor of The State: Please allow me space to correct part of your Edgefield correspondent's report of the congressional term expires I will retire trouble between Mr. J. H. Tillman and to private life and spend my few remyself, viz: "That while Shelton was down he acknowledged that Irby dic- and quietude. tated to Tighe, his secretary, the Washington dispatch, which so abundantly convicts himself (Irby), and that Tighe translated his stenographic report to Shelton, and that Irby and Tighe themselves filed the dispatch at the telegraph office."

I made no such statement at any time: but in conversation with Mr. J. H. Tillman, before the fight, I did say that Tighe and I arranged the report, and I sent the telegram off. Mr. Tighe introducing me to the operator as the general traveling agent and correspondent of the Columbea Register. W. J. SHELTON.

NOT THE "CRADDOCK" LETTER. To the Editor of The State: A card of mine having been construed as an admission on my part I wrote the "Craddock" dispatch, which would be a foolish claim, as it has already been proven that the dispatch on file in the Washington telegraph office is in Mr. Tillman's handwriting, I desire to make this statement:

Mr. Tillman and I were not discussing the "Craddock" letter, but a letter written by Mr. Tillman in which he charged that Senator Irby dictated to his secretary, Mr. Tighe, a dispatch about the 15th instant with members | concernig the blacklisting conference before Postmaster General Bissell, and where he will spend his time at the which contained some very compli-World's Fair. Governor Tillman has mentary allusions to Senator Irby. I worked hard enough and had enough stated that this report, not the "Cradto attend to to deserve a rest, although | dock" letter, was prepared by Tighe he seems as strong and vigorous as and myself, and that I filed it in Washington telegraph office, Tighe introducing me as the correspondent of the Columbia Register.

This explanation should correct the wrong impression given by hasty perusal of my first card. W. J. SHELTON.

Columbia, August 12.

Gone Back to Buzzard's Bay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11 .- riches the blood, and through it cleanses President Cleveland Left Washington and invigorates the whole system. this morning at 7 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied and the worst Scrofulous Sores and by Secretary Lamont. Colonel Lamont | Swellings, are perfectly and permawill leave him at New York, and the nently bured by it. Unlike the ordinary Spring medi-President will go direct to Buzzard's cines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery"

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills convenient, efficacious, and safe. The only for the good you get. SOUTHERN FACTORY LABOR.

[New York Evening Post.]

ple and an enthusiastic gathering of common impression in the North, es- | Herald found Gen. Fariey in the best the friends of the Alliance at Sardis pecially among Northern laborers, that of spirits. last Thursday. The ladies were there, the factory labor of the South is composed largely or exclusively of negroes. a hostile meeting with anybody and This is a very erroneous impression. was not scared to death over the recent McCrary, mounted the stand-and asked With the exception of the tobacco facthe Rev. W. A. Pitts to open the meettories, where, aside from the foremen and "bosses of sections," "receivers," etc., negroes are exclusively employed, the black man or woman is an excepchange, made a thoroughly practical tion in the Southern factory. And view with Mr. Gibbes, of The State, business talk, concerning Alliance dewhere negroes are employed there are who was passing through, the submands, the workings of the Alliance no white "hands" except those in au- stance of which was as follows:

Speeches were made by Capt. Jno. M. Hudgens, President, of the Laurens man Shell. Representative Shell said: the native population.

"It was announced that I needed no spond. I came to-day because I was "Our country is at present in a most threatening condition. No time in 400 "I am not here to condemn the Democratic party, nor to commend it; neither

to make progress in the art of cotton time to think." the Republican party, and the Third manufacturing. party is the last party I would assail. Captain Shell spoke at considerable length concerning the Ailiance, the Reform Movement, the financial issue, etc., at the conclusion of which Mr. S. M. Duncan came forward and propounded the following questions to Mr. Duncan: Do you still consider Ben Perry a Reformer and is he not

Mr. Shell: I am not Ben Perry's ited capacity to acquire skill as meducing region of the United States. It was also an important iron-pro-Duncan: Have you been advising the ducing region, and the day was when people to let politics alone and attend iron was made at no great distance from Charlotte, N. C., that found a market in Boston. We are acquiring Duncan: Are you using your influagain something of the thrift of our ence in the interest, and do you intend grandfathers, and we have about to actively engage in the coming cam-

factories of Raleigh and in other sec-

tions of the State this week declared

the usual semi-annual dividend-this

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S PAUPER COUSIN

County Poor Farm Officials Smiled at th

Story, but Found It True.

DENVER, August 9.-Some weeks

old, with snow-white hair and beard,

applied to the County Commissioners

George S. Cunningham of Lancaster,

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must

have pure blood, and the best way to

have pure blood is to take Hood's Sar-

saparilla, the best blood purifier and

strength builder. It expels all taint of

scrofula, salt rheum and all other hu-

mors, and at the same time builds up

the whole system and gives nerve

Hood's Pills may be had by mail

for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell

A Big Meteor Passes Over Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 10 .- A meteor,

apparently the size of a barrel, passed

over the city at 9 o'clock and struck in

the marsh near Isle of Hope, a suburb

of Savannah, six miles out. The shock

was felt in the city and created great

excitement in the section near where

the meteor fell.

time ranging from 4 to 8 per cent.

reached the point where we can again paign against Butler, and have you find in Boston a market for products been advising a division in the party? made in this section by the skill of Shell: Tillman knows where I stand, native labor and with native raw maask him, No, I have not advised a terials." division in the party, nor do I intend to engage in the next campaign. I South are very encouraging, There have already stated that when my can be no reasonable doubt that the labor of this section will continue to advance and improve. Manufacturers maining years with my family in peace already prefer it to any other, and this

Duncan: Do you expect to give your influence to the Reform Administration to the exclusion of your personal friends among the antis?

Shell: No, I don't. Wherever I have a personal friend who is an anti, and l know him to be qualified. I will endorse him with pleasure."

Note.-We did intend giving a fuller account of the proceedings, but on Monday, when we come to write up and to join together our rambling notes, the writer is very unwell, and must be

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Made Plain at Last.

We feel much relieved since we have found out how the crisis has been President. The officials smiled at the brought about. Bill Nye makes the pauper's story, but Secretary Thompmatter as plain as the noonday sun. son, of the Humane Society, investi-He says: 'The engorgement of the gated it and has received letters conchannels of trade with overproduction firming the old man's statement in of unearned increment over the perevery particular. centage of former years, and making the bimetallic and baser metals sub- | O., formerly Mr. Harrison's attorney, servient to gold and the reserve of gold gives the facts, and a daughter, Mrs. and paper money the general funeral Rebecca Williamson of the same place, currency and noticeable hesitation of has been written to. Mr. Harrison goods to go out during the season of charges his daughter and former atmourning, together with shrinkage of torney with base ingratitude, but says, values of things you have got, while "Benjamin," his cousin, does not know things that you want real bad become of his sad straits. The old man's resuddenly of great value, causes what semblance to his distinguished relative you might call stagnation of satisfac- is striking. tion and a general revival of sadness in the realms of traffic.

Root and Branch.

the poison in your blood, however may have come or whatever shape it may be taking is cleared away by Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's a remedy that rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and en-Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipe las, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands,

works equally well at all seasons. All the year round and in all cases, it is guaranteed, as no other blood medicine in your satchel before traveling, either is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, by land or sea. You will find them you have your money back. You pay best remedy for costiveness, indigestion, and sick headache, and adapted to any climate.

Isn't it safer to say that no other blood-purifier can be "just as good?"

If it were, wouldn't it be sold so? Principally of Native Whites, and Very Efficient.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.-It is a Exchange, the drilling and preparing thority over them.

Take the cotton factories, for in- announced your candidacy for Constance. The operatives are exclusively gress to succeed him, and also that you white natives, mostly women and have dissolved with Senator Irby and children, and they are expert and Tillman.". most excellent operatives, too. Manufacturers say they would not exchange interview by The State, and although them for any class of labor in the I know that he is a good friend of world. The continued growth of man- mine, and I appreciate his interest in ufactures in the South reveals the fact me, I am afraid he has allowed his that the material for the production just indignation in the Irby matter to of skilled white labor is abundant in carry him too far. I am not an an-

North Carolina, while it invites im- bas there been any disturbance of the migration of the desirable kind, boasts relations between Governor Tillman that it has long been the most homo- and myself that I know of. These are genous State in the Union. Nowhere matters of which I must be allowed to in the United States is labor more con- speak for myself at the proper time tented or more competent than that and place." now employed in the production of course cotton goods in the factories of Congress?" this State-hence the rapid growth of cotton factories numerically, and the that if at the proper time our people increased and increasing output of the and my friends should desire me to old ones. The success of each effort to run, I should do so, but although the make finer goods than had before been matter of my candidacy is being agimade in the South attests the fact tated now, I think it rather too soon that the Southern laborer is quick to to 'jump that fence,' and am willing acquire both the knowledge and skill to give the people, as well as myself,

"Don't you think your Xmas article In speaking about this matter Mr. likely to have some effect on the Gov-Jos. P. Caldwell, one of the best-in- ernor?" formed men in the State, said: "It is | "For good-yes; but as for the critireasonable that this should be so. In cism-no. Governor Tillman is no the early part of this century this sec- baby, and besides, you antis have tion led in manufactures in the United | treated him to so much gratuitous States. In 1810 the manufactured abuse that I think he will find a little products of Virginia, the Carolinas frank and honest criticism, by way of and Georgia exceeded in quality and example, both pleasant and refresh-W. J. Shelton, traveling agent of the supporting Butler against Tillman, and States. These people who are now in value those of all the New England | ing. "The Governor knows what criticism learning to spin and to weave are the is, for he indulges in it himself somechanics. This was once the gold-pro-

descendants of the mechanics of those times, and is willing, I think, to give days, and there is naturally an inher- and take honest blows like a man." When the Sherman Law's Repealed New York Sun. With money at a premium and with many daily scares,

> With wheat gone down to nothing, and no stuff to pay the hands, There is cussing on the hillsides and in the pasture lands; There is moaning and groaning and hoarding up of gold, There is stuffing of old stockings, there

There is trembling down in Wall street

among the bulls and bears:

are failures manifold: But a great sunburst of glory'll flood the The situation and the outlook in the When Grover fires his message and whole financial field.

Sherman Law's

There is rage in Colorado, in the young means that investments made here They are shouting and hurrahing for old will continue as in the past to make Bloody-bridles Waite; Out in Kansas they are yelling, "Down good returns, and as to cotton spinning with Wall street and its stocks? and weaving, to make better returns And they swear by Peffer's whiskers and than any other section. Notwithby Jerry Simpson's socks standing the "hard times," the cotton

They will battle with the Gold Bugs, and will die before they yield, But they'll all get good and peaceful

Sherman Law's

Old Governor Waite will then not wish to wade through bloody seas, But he will sing, "There never were such bully times as these." And wheat and corn will go right up, and every kind of stocks ago a fine-looking man, nearly 80 years Will boom, and every broker'll have his pockets full of rocks. And every merchant in the land will do a humming trade,

for aid and was sent to the county poor And every Populistic man will swing his farm, where he still remains. He gave pick and spade,
And from the golden glory of each happy his name as William Harrison, and harvest field said he was a first cousin of the ex-Will ring the cheers of Grover when

Law's

The Song of the Silverite.

[From the Denver News.] Oh, I'm the poor man's dollar; I'm coming, hear me holler! 've been within the toils since the fated seventy-three I'm the dollar of the fathers,

Washington, Jefferson and others. And I'll jingle in the pocket when Congress sets me free.

I serve the common people, Build the schoolhouse, church and steeple, And I'll bless each home with plenty in this land from sea to sea. I'm the dollar of the sexes,

Pay the servant, Teacher, And I'll jingle in the pocket when Con-

gress sets me free.

Hear my eagle's wing a flapping, For the goldbug I'm ore tapping, I'm coming, Uncle Samuel, at the rate sixteen to one. With the mines and factories hum-

ming, And the farmer Up and When I'm jingling in the pocket—Oh! won't there then be fun!

The goldbug buzzing through the air Now ceases its repining,

And all forgot its recent scare By clouds of silver lining. -Indianapolis News.