# McKINLEY WAGES BREAK DOWN.

HISTORY OF THE SMALL LIST OF BOGUS WAGE ADVANCES THAT NOW SUPPLIES TWO PARTIES WITH CAMPAIGN MATERIAL — BRIEF FACTS IN REGARD TO EACH CASE.

The Hon. John DeWitt Warner, of the New York Reform Club, has completed his investigation of the twenty-eight cases where, according to the American Economist and other high tariff authorities, wages have been advanced in protected industries since October, 1890. Trustworthy examiners were sent to each place to get the facts. Their reports were of such a nature that the Reform Club has published them as a number of Tariff Reform, and the New York Weekly World gave them a full page.

It will be remembered that the Reform Club had prepared and published in the World and in Tariff Reform a list of nearly 500 wage reductions and lockouts in protected industries since the McKinley act took effect. The protectionists who had promised higher wages with the McKinley bill and had been shouting higher wages ever since, began so get uneasy because they could not tell anxious inquirers exactly where wage advances had occurred. They began to search, feeling confident that wages must have advanced in many of the thousands of protected mills in this country. They sent out circulars to manufacturers asking them to report the per cent. that wages had been advanced in their mills since October, 1890. In this way and in other ways they got together what purported to be a list of wage advances. Apparently it did not occur to the American Economist editor (or if it did he was so anxious to publish the list that he did not consider the consequence of an exposure) that the manufacturers might misstate facts, perhaps to get free advertising, or, it may be, to attract laborers to their mills. The twenty-three cases of "wage advances" were published with a flourish in the American Economist. Republican papers were not slow in copying the list. At last McKinley had been vindicated and the "free trade liars" silenced. But the one great fault with the list was that it was short; indeed it was its brevity that betrayed it in more ways than one. It not only exposed the meager results of great promises, but it offered inducements to investigation which a more formidable list would have precluded. If the protectionists were attempting a game of bluff they should have made a list of several hundred advances—so many that it would be a very big and very expensive piece of work to make inquiry in regard to all. But twenty-three cases were just enough to challenge investigation. If a few of them could be shown to be incorrect, the already small list would be diminished so that even Republican editors would be ashamed to publish it. It was not expected by Mr. Warner, when he began the investigation, that the whole list was a fraud and that he would, in the majority of cases, get wage reductions for his already long list. The following are the briefest possible summaries of the list, the quotations being from the American Economist's list of examples of wages advanced under the McKinley tariff, showing increased per cent.:

"1. Haskell & Baker Car Company, Michigan City, Ind., 10 per cent."

Wages were reduced from 12½ to 25 cents per day in 1889, and restored 12½ cents in May, 1890. No change since the McKinley act took effect.

"2. Wooster & Stoddard, Walden, N. Y., 5 per cent."

Strike in May, 1892, caused a readjustment of wages by which some got more and others less—total effect not certain.

"3. Camden Woolen Company, Camden, Me., 10 per cent."

Four looms got a raise because they changed to heavier work; weavers earnings were not increased.

"4. Rider Engine Company, Walden, N. Y., 5 per cent."

No advances in ten years, but reductions of 10 and 12½ per cent. since 1884.

"5. Hawthorne Mills Company, Glenville, Conn., 15 per cent."

One man advanced from $1.15 to $1.25 in July, 1892, and nearly all of the 200 employes reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. since 1890.

"6. Alfred Dolge, Dolgeville, N. Y., 20 per cent."

Alfred Dolge has for years had a system of encouraging employes to work for little and to expect more, by advancing the wages of twenty or twenty-five of his more industrious workmen a shilling at the end of the year. In February, 1891, forty or fifty received this advance but in February, 1892, no advance whatever occurred and many employes were disappointed. Numerous reductions each year fully offset these bunched and widely heralded advances.

"7. Lake Superior Lumber Company, Sault St. Marie, Mich., 15 per cent."

No advance at all was made in this planing mill; report was purely for political reasons.

"8. J. C. Bass, Roxboro, N. C., 25 per cent."

The two or three employes of this grist and saw mill never got less wages than now. The report furnished amusement for neighbors.

"9. H. L. Chapman, White Pigeon, Mich., 15 per cent."

One of the two employes here is an apprentice and had his wages advanced to 50 cents per day from 25 cents.

"10. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Grafton, W. Va., 20 per cent."

No advances here, but the few that have not been discharged by closing of foundries, etc., have had their wages reduced in the last year from $2.25 to $1.57.

"11. Wilkins & Close, Mayfield, N. Y., 15 to 25 per cent."

Mr. Wilkins says the report is false, as only the usual advances to new hands have occurred.

"12. Close & Christie, Mayfield, N. Y., 15 to 25 per cent."

Same situation as No. 11.

"13. Cantastota Knife Company, Cantastota, N. Y., 10 per cent."

In 1891, by threatening to strike, the employes got back about 10 per cent. of the 20 per cent. reduction made four or five years ago.

"14. New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y., 10 per cent."

In April and in June, 1892, about two-thirds of the workers by having a union and by threatening to strike received advances of from 7 to 10 per cent. A general reduction of 10 per cent. occurred in 1885, which the company promised to replace if Harrison was elected.

"15. Thomaston Knife Company, Thomaston, Conn., 10 per cent."

Same situation as at No. 13.

"16. W. F. Epperson, Ladoga, Ind., 10 per cent."

Mr. Epperson's reply to the Republican letter sent him is being widely circulated by Democrats. Instead of advancing wages he has had to shut down his heading factory part of the time.

"17. Pittsburg Reduction Company, Pittsburg, Penn., 10 per cent."

The proprietor knew of no advances and was surprised that such a report was made.

"18. Sultan Buggy and Carriage Company, White Pigeon, Mich., 10 per cent."

No advances, but more work for the same pay.

"19. B. Howitzer, Chaseburg, Wis., 10 per cent."

Chaseburg has fifty inhabitants—No Howitzer there.

"20. Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Manheim, Penn., 30 per cent."

The girls making socks and overalls at $2.50 to $3 a week became dissatisfied and were irregular at work. The firm advanced piece prices from 35 to 45 cents, and from 11 to 15 cents per dozen.

"21. Shaw Stocking Company, Lowell, Mass., 10 per cent."

The reduction by law of working hours from sixty to fifty-eight caused no reduction of wages of day laborers, but piece workers may earn less.

"22. Kings County Knitting Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 per cent."

The ten or fifteen employes know of no advance.

"23. Western Knitting Mills, Rochester, Mich., 15 per cent."

Four apprentices were advanced; many others of the one hundred employes received reductions from 15 to 12½ cents per dozen.

"24. Western Knitting Mills, Detroit, Mich., 15 per cent."

Wages have not changed for eight years.

"25. Langley & Davis, Oriskany Falls, N. Y., 25 to 50 cents a day."

Two foremen and one apprentice advanced slightly; six weavers and one finisher reduced from 11 to 16 per cent.; wages of other five employes unchanged.

"26. William Carter & Co., Highlandsville, Mass., 15 to 50 cents a day."

Five of ninety employes were advanced to prevent them from returning to England. A few other changes in the mills were made because new machines were introduced.

"27. McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Penn., 15 to 50 cents a day."

Forty laborers whose wages were reduced from $1.20 to $1.10 last fall had the ten cents restored in June. Forty puddlers on February 15, 1892, were reduced from $4 to $3.50 per ton. Eighty-five were thrown out in March, 1892, by the closing of one furnace.

"28. He (John DeWitt Warner) should not forget the 25,000 employes in the Fall River cotton mills, who had their wages increased on July 11."

The legal change of hours from sixty to fifty-eight per week caused no reduction of wages, because the employes were contemplating a strike to get back a reduction of 10 per cent in 1884.

### The Tariff a Tax.

Senator James K. Jones asked the Hon. C. R. P. Breckinridge, of the House Ways and Means Committee, to prepare for the Hon. W. L. Terry, of Little Rock, a statement of the amount of tariff duties on a bill of goods bought by a representative farmer. In reply Mr. Breckinridge furnished an exhibit based on actual transactions between Mr. R. M. Knox, merchant of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Mr. D. W. Branch, a farmer, who bought the goods. Mr. Breckinridge explains that this is calculated upon the basis of copy from the books of Mr. Knox and upon the rate of taxes actually paid upon competing articles at the ports as provided by law. The bill, as it appears in Mr. Knox's books, is subjoined:

| 1887. | Article. | Cost. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 26 | To cassimere suit clothes | $ 11 60 | $ 4 00 |
| | 2 pair brogans, $1.65. | 3 00 | 75 |
| Feb. 5 | 1 bell collar | 1 50 | 75 |
| | 2 pair plow lines | 70 | 16 |
| | 1 pair boy's brogans. | 1 25 | 29 |
| 17 | 1 box axle grease | 10 | 2 |
| 21 | 1 Avery plow | 3 50 | 1 09 |
| | 2 buck boards, 50c.; 9 pounds nails, 6c. | 1 05 | 29 |
| | 1 bushel salt, 75c.; 1 pair misses' shoes, $1.25 | 2 00 | 63 |
| March 8 | 1 pair shoes, $1.75; 1 pair hinges, 25c. | 2 00 | 50 |
| | 1 yard waterproof | 75 | 30 |
| 26 | 1 pair brogans | 1 60 | 37 |
| | 2 yards calico, at 10c. | 20 | 9 |
| | 1 water bucket, 25c.; 1 spool thread, 5c. | 30 | 9 |
| April 9 | 11 pounds nails, 6c. | 65 | 14 |
| 22 | 2 hats, 65c.; 1 yard lawn, 50c. | 1 80 | 51 |
| | 20 yards stripe, 12½c | 2 50 | 1 06 |
| | 14 yards calico, 10c. | 1 40 | 60 |
| | 3 yards jeans, 50c. | 1 50 | 70 |
| | ¼ dozen thread | 40 | 13 |
| | 12 yards ticking, 25c. | 3 00 | 1 25 |
| | 1 set cups and saucers | 75 | 29 |
| May 3 | 1 knife | 75 | 25 |
| June 8 | 2 pair men's shoes | 4 00 | 47 |
| | 1 pair suspenders | 75 | 20 |
| | 24 10 yards bleached domestics, 12½c. | 1 25 | 54 |
| July 25 | 2 suits clothes, $7.50, $9 | 16 50 | 5 79 |
| | 2 yards oil cloth, 40c. | 80 | 12 |
| | 10 yards gingham 10c. | 1 00 | 35 |
| | 1 curry comb and brush | 16 | 5 |
| Aug. 19 | 35 yards bagging, 9c. | 3 15 | 1 05 |
| | 1 bundle ties, $1.50; 12 lbs. nails, 5c. | 60 | 18 |
| Sept. 8 | 14 lbs. nails, 5c. | 70 | 21 |
| | 1 box axle grease, 10 lbs. soda, 10c. | 20 | 6 |
| 16 | 35 yards bagging, ⅞ lb. 8c. | 2 80 | 95 |
| | 1 bundle ties | 1 50 | 39 |
| | 10 yards osnaburgs, 11c. | 1 10 | 34 |
| Oct. 24 | 1 suit jeans clothes | 7 50 | 2 67 |
| | 2 wool hats, $1 and $1.50 | 2 50 | 1 02 |
| | 1 boy's wool hat | 75 | 32 |
| | 10 yards worsted, 23c. | 2 30 | 37 |
| | 13 yards worsted, 17c. | 2 20 | 93 |
| | 1 set plates | 65 | 24 |
| | 1 set goblets | 65 | 24 |
| | 1 set knives and forks. | 2 75 | 91 |
| | 2 dishes, 40c and 60c. | 1 00 | 36 |
| | 35 yards bagging, 8c. | 2 80 | 90 |
| | 1 bundle ties | 3 13 | 95 |
| | | $101 59 | $32 80 |

### Protection and Wages.

"No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages—without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to a European scale."—President Harrison's Letter.

WAGES PER WEEK IN EUROPE.

| | Free-trade England. | Protected Germany. |
|---|---|---|
| Blacksmiths | $9.00 | $4.00 |
| Carpenters | 9.75 | 4.11 |
| Machinists | 9.00 | 4.60 |
| Painters | 8.92 | 4.82 |
| Masons | 8.00 | 4.07 |
| Shoemakers | 6.00 | 2.95 |
| Laborers | 5.29 | 8.11 |

## CARNEGIE MEN ARRESTED.

### The Charges Against Them Are Aggravated Riot and Conspiracy.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, went before Alderman King, of the south side, Thursday afternoon, and made information against Chairman H. C. Frick, Vice Chairman Leischman, Secretary Lovejoy, Superintendent Potter and Messrs. Curry and Childs, all of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, charging them with aggravated riot and conspiracy. It is presumed the charge of riot is based on the attempt to land the Pinkertons on July 6th, the day of the riot. Secretary Lovejoy was arrested later in the day, and warrants were issued for the others. Informations on the same charge were also made against Lawrence Phipps, W. R. Correy, J. F. Dover, Nevin McConnell, Fred Primer and George Lauder, all employes of the Carnegie company, and William Pinkerton, Robert Pinkerton, R. B. Mellon, John Cooper, C. W. Beddle, W. H. Burt.

# THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

## Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized

### And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

A news special from Austin, Texas, says: Governor Hogg issued a proclamation, last Wednesday, quarantining against New York and other places where cholera now prevails or may hereafter appear.

A news special from Winchester, Va., says: Harry Smoot, who was sentenced to be hanged October 7th, for the murder of Miss Susie Farrall, of Shepperdstown, in January, committed suicide at Charlestown Wednesday morning from a dose of morphine. It is not known how he obtained the poison.

A Nashville dispatch of Wednesday says: John B. Gunter, recently nominated for congress by the republicans of the fifth congressional district, has declined the honor on the ground that "There is no use running a republican for congress in this Gibraltar district of Tennessee democracy."

A Richmond, Va., dispatch of Thursday says: Lee Camp Confederate Veterans is keeping open house for Grand Army men who are visiting the city. Tables with lunch are daily spread for thousands, while punch is being dispensed from a punch bowl out of which every president of the United States from Jefferson is said to have drank.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: The state board of health on Tuesday established a quarantine against railway lines entering the state. Unless the cholera scare becomes more pronounced the regulations will require only a rigid inspection of all passengers and baggage entering the state, particularly from New York, and will interfere but slightly with travel and traffic.

The trustees of the North Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical college at Raleigh elected the following new professors: B. Irby, of Georgia, professor of agriculture, vice Chamberlain, resigned; Wallace Riddick, of Wake county, N. C., professor of mathematics and practical mechanist, vice Kenealy, resigned; R. E. Noble, of Alabama experiment station, was elected an assistant chemist at the station at Raleigh.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Orange Belt Railway Company, of Florida, was held in New York City, Thursday, to consult upon the question of foreclosure of the mortgage on the property. It was decided to instruct the committee to spare neither pains nor expense in calling to account those responsible for the mismanagement of the railroad. The committee was instructed to intervene and prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage pending in the United States court of Florida.

A Jacksonville, Fla., dispatch says: Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer of Florida, was shown a report sent out from Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, announcing a death at New Smyrna, Fla., from yellow fever, and said: "I have no information of yellow fever at New Smyrna or anywhere else in Florida. If there was a case there or anywhere else in the state I should know it as soon as discovered. The law in Florida is very stringent about reporting such cases. There is no truth in the dispatch from Wilmington."

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch says: H. M. Comer, president of the South Bound railroad, resigned Tuesday, and B. A. Denmark was elected to succeed him. Mr. Comer's resignation is on account of duties as receiver of the Central railroad, which require his entire attention. The Florida Central and Peninsular stockholders have confirmed the lease of the South Bound and the work of building the South Bound to Florida will begin at once. President Duval is now in Europe negotiating for money.

Bondholders of Georgia Southern and Florida railroad met in the office of the Mercantile Trust and deposit Company at Baltimore Thursday. Three hundred and forty-nine bonds held in Baltimore were represented and 170 New York bonds. The meeting was held to protest against the issuing of receiver's certificates to build a branch line to Thomasville, Ga., and for other purposes. A resolution was adopted instructing the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, trustees of the bonds, to resist the issuing of receiver's certificates and in case the defaulted July interest be not paid to foreclose the mortgage.

A News special of Wednesday says: Citizens residing on the government reservation at Fortress Monroe, Va., have been thrown into a state of great excitement owing to a receipt of a general order signed by the secretary of war peremptorily ordering that every house including Hygeia and Chamberlains new hotel to be vacated within fifteen days of the issuing of the order, which is dated September 14, 1892, and further ordering the removal and tearing down of all buildings at the owners' expense. An act of congress, dated March 1868, gives the secretary full power in this matter.

Nashville, Tenn., has a real live king who has just been called to his home to mount the throne and restore order from the chaos now prevailing in his kingdom. The king's name is Momolu Massaquoi, and his country is Vey, which adjoins Siberia in West Africa. Momolu has been in Nashville for two years past attending the Central Tennessee college and securing a Christian education. He is twenty years old. He has just received letters stating that his father, King Belah, has been killed in battle, and that his mother had died of starvation. His people are in a desperate situation and he is urged to come at once and bring all the relief possible.

## BURNED THE PEST HOUSES

### Because they Feared the Introduction of Cholera.

A Nashville dispatch says: The county board of health gave instructions that the pesthouse four miles below Nashville, on the river bank, be cleaned up in order that they would be prepared to care for cholera cases should the plague reach Nashville. The pesthouse was located near the thriving suburb of West Nashville, and the people there were greatly alarmed, as over fifty families live close by. Friday night they held an indignation meeting and appointed committees to try and secure promises that the pesthouse would not be utilized. About the time the meeting adjourned some one set fire to the pesthouse and all three buildings, each of which was 150 feet long, were destroyed. It would cost $4,000 to replace them.

## THE IAMS CASE.

### True Bills Found Against Three of His Persecutors.

At Pittsburg, Thursday, true bills were found by the grand jury against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Streator and Surgeon Gion, of the Tenth regiment, N. G. P., for assault and battery in Private Iam's case. Two indictments were returned against each of the defendants. Iams, it will be remembered, was hung up by the thumbs and afterwards drummed out of camp at Homestead for cheering when the news was received that Anarchist Bergman had shot H. C. Frick.

# TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

## The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

### Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

The presbytery of Cincinnati in session Thursday, decided, by a large majority, to put on trial for heretical teaching, one of its members, Prof. Henry P. Smith, of Lane Theological Seminary. The trial will begin October 5th.

A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: The board of health's 4 o'clock bulletin says: "No case of cholera in this city since the last bulletin. There is a suspected case of a Chinaman, of No. 14 Mott street, who died to-day, and his body has been removed to the foot of East Sixteenth street for examination.

A special from Cedar Rapids, Ia., says: Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock circulars were sent out by order of the railroad telegraphers, ordering the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern men to go out at noon. Men were sent on every train on branches to notify day agents and all night men were notified by wire.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Berlin states that the bourse is much depressed owing to Professor Koch's pessimistic cholera views. Professor Koch believes that there will be a repetition of the epidemic in the spring and that the disease will linger for years unless Hamburg secures a copious supply of clear water.

There was commenced at Toronto, Canada, Wednesday a ten day's session of the Pan Presbyterian Alliance, or, to give it its full title, "The Fifth General Council of the Alliance of Reform Churches Holding the Presbyterian System." The 313 delegates to the Alliance represent a grand total of 3,603,209 communicants, 78 branches of the church and about thirty nationalities.

A news special from Portland, Ore., says: The principal business transacted at the session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows Tuesday was the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Grand sire, G. F. Campbell, London, Ontario; deputy grand sire, J. W. Stebbins, Rochester, N. Y.; grand secretary, Theodore A. Ross, Columbus, O.; grand treasurer, Isaac A. Shepard, Philadelphia.

The largest conflagration that has ever occured on Long Island coast destroyed over one hundred frame buildings at Rockaway Beach Tuesday, and left about one hundred and sixty acres a mass of ruins. The loss will range between $600,000 and $1,000,000. The burned district includes both sides of Seaside avenue from Long Island railroad track and about half a mile north from Seaside avenue.

A Saratoga, N. Y., dispatch says: The general term of the third department of the supreme court Thursday morning handed down a decision in the legislative apportionment case of the people ex rel George C. Carter, of Utica, against Frank Rice, Secretary of State. The motion and application for mandamus and injunctions were denied and apportionment by the extra session was declared constitutional. The opposition by Mayham, P. J., and justice Herrick. Justice Putnam expresses no opinion, not having had time to examine into the case.

A Washington dispatch says: At a quarter of 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the special train on the Pensylvania railroad, bearing the president with his afflicted wife, his son, daughter, grandchildren and other relatives and friends who have been at Loon Lake with Mrs. Harrison during her illness, drew into the station, and the long and sad journey, which had been undertaken with some degree of trepidation was ended. It had been completed, however, without any suffering or other ill-effect to the distinguished patient. Thirty minutes later she was resting easily in her bed at the white house, her mind much relieved by reaching "home," for which she has been longing throughout the past several weeks.

## THE CENTRAL'S AFFAIRS

### Will in all Probability be Straightened Out Satisfactorily.

A special dispatch from New York says: Important steps were taken Thursday in the direction of securing the discharge of the Georgia Central receivers and taking up the floating debt now held by Speyer & Co. It is also likely that the management of the road will change hands, President Comer stepping out and being succeeded by C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, Ga. Formal action in the matter was taken at a full board meeting of the Georgia Central directors held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where a committee was appointed with full power to readjust the floating debt and secure the discharge of the receivers. A full membership of the committee could not be found, but among those on it are: E. Rollins Morse, of E. Rollins Morse & Bros., Boston; E. Dennison, of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia; F. M. Colson, of Wilson, Colson & Co., Baltimore; C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, Ga.; E. T. Woodward, president of the Hanover bank of New York, and Emanuel Lehman and H. B. Hollins, also of New York.

It was generally understood that before the committee was formally appointed that they had fully discussed the matter and all arrangements made to pay off the floating debt and change the management of the company.

AMPLE ASSETS.

The New York Tribune, in its issue of Friday, says:

"The Georgia Central management has been reorganized in the last year. In November, 1891, when the Calhoun brothers were still in the board of directors, the pressing needs of the company were provided for by a loan made by a banking syndicate including Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., Hallgarten & Co., and others; and one other was made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In last January the Richmond Terminal influence left the Calhoun brothers off the board of directors of the Georgia Central. The struggle to reorganize the Richmond Terminal system followed, but in March the Georgia Central was placed in the hands of a receiver, and since that time the company has been managed by interests hostile to the Richmond Terminal.

Litigation over the lease of the Georgia Central to the Georgia Pacific followed and a mass of legal complication arose which is still unsettled. It is said by the friends of the Georgia Central that it would not require more than $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 to provide for the Speyer and other loans and interests on bonded indebtedness now in default. The assets of the company are alleged to be ample for the purpose of funding this money.

## DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS

### Of Wisconsin Vote in Favor of Fusion Between the Two Parties.

A special dispatch from Douglas, Wis., says: At the evening session of the people's party convention, Wednesday night, up to 11:30 o'clock the time was occupied by delegates in making speeches for and against fusion with the democrats. At that hour a vote was reached, resulting in 27 to 19 in favor of fusion. Great excitement ensued, and many delegates left the hall, the balance still being engaged in attempting to proceed with the business of the convention. Under the rules of the fusion the proposition adopted by the convention is this: State democratic nominees for presidential electors are to be withdrawn and Weaver electors elected by populists. In consideration of this concession the populists endorse the democratic state nominees for governor, members of congres and supreme judge.

# WRECKED BY ROBBERS.

## Four People Killed and Twenty-Five Seriously Injured.

### There Were a Million Dollars on the Train but the Robbers Did not Get it.

Passenger train No. 8 on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road was wrecked by robbers three miles west of Osage City, Kan., at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The train consisting of baggage, express and mail cars, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers, was thrown over an embankment three feet high and the first six cars telescoped. Four persons were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured. Those killed are: Frank Baxter, express messenger, Kansas City; J. Blumenthal, express guardsman, Mexico, Mo.; James Chaddicks, fireman, Topeka; Ed Mayer engineer, Topeka.

The wreck occurred at a small bridge which crosses a ravine. There is a heavy down grade and the train was running fully forty miles an hour. It was impossible for the engineer to see the misplaced rails in time to check the speed of the train and the coaches piled one over the other until the baggage and express cars were completely hidden from view. Three Pullman sleepers remained on the track, but the other cars were completely demolished. The fish plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and the spikes drawn from ten ties and the rail bent to the inside. Robbery was unquestionably the object of the outrage. The train carried $1,000,000 in currency enroute from the Mexican Central railway to its headquarters in Boston. The scoundrels did not get the money.

A section house at Barclay was broken into Tuesday night and a crowbar, wrench and sledge hammer were stolen. All of these tools, except the crowbars, were found, and the fish plates and bolts which had been removed were also discovered. The passengers were sent to Topeka. Some of the wounded, who could not be removed, were left at Osage City. Several of the passengers will probably die, but the attending physicians will make no statement until the extent of their injuries can be examined into.

## SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS

### Meet in State Convention at Columbia Tillman Nominated.

The South Carolina state democratic convention met at Columbia at noon Wednesday; full delegations present the primary elections already held having settled the question of nominations for state officers except as to attorney general, in which there is only local interest, the greatest interest in the convention hinged on whether the state democracy would align itself with the national democracy. The morning session was occupied in effecting permanent organization and routine work. Recess was taken till 6 p. m.

Upon reassembling the committee on platform and resolutions reported the following:

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

We, representatives of the democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson, exemplified and illustrated by his successors in the leadership, and endorsed by our people in the recent primary election, and we place our loyal support to the nominees of the national democracy, Cleveland and Stevenson. We denounce as unpatriotic and infamous the attempts which have been made to injure the credit and honor of the state, both at home and abroad.

The people of South Carolina, conscious of their ability and integrity, are determined that every just obligation of the state shall be honorably and promptly discharged, and we boldly proclaim that upon this one subject there is no difference or division of sentiment among some of the states. The bonded debt of the state is small. Her resources are large and ample. In her phosphate deposits alone the state is rich, and since the litigation in regard thereto has been adjusted, the monthly receipts from the phosphate royalty for the past two months were nearly sufficient to meet the interest on the debt itself. We earnestly recommend to the legislature to set apart by law any excess of the phosphate royalty after paying the annual interest on the state debt as a sinking fund to be placed at interest and sacredly kept and used for the purpose of paying the principal of the state debt.

TILLMAN TICKET NOMINATED.

Governor, Benjamin Tillman; lieutenant governor, Eugene B. Cary; secretary of state, J. E. Tindall; comptroller general, W. H. Ellerbe; treasurer, W. T. C. Bates; attorney-general, D. A. Townsend; superintendent of education, W. D. Mayfield; adjutant and inspector general H. L. Farley, were nominated as the state ticket by the Farmers' Alliance democrats, the regular democracy of the state.

The result was received with tumultuous cheering. The candidates who received the nominations were then introduced to the convention and made short speeches of acceptance. The election of presidential electors will result in the selection of the Tillman ticket, the members of which are pledged to support Cleveland and Stephenson. The convention by a vive voce vote passed the following resolution:

"We, the democratic party of South Carolina in convention assembled, desire to express our appreciation of the patriotic services of the Columbia Register, its able editor, Mr. T. L. Gantt, in behalf of the cause of true democracy and the rights of the people."

After the transaction of some further routine business, the convention adjourned sine die.

## NEW TERMINAL DIRECTORS.

### A Committee Will Investigate the Purchase of the Georgia Central.

A New York special of Wednesday says: The new directors of the Richmond Terminal have re-elected John A. Rutherford second vice president, A. J. Rohr, treasurer and assistant secretary. H. C. Crawford was elected general counsel, and the following new executive committee was appointed: W. S. Clyde, chairman; W. E. Strong, J. C. Maben, George F. Stone, T. F. Ryan, Joseph Bryan and Edwin Packard.

President Oakman has been instructed to appoint a committee of directors to investigate the past transactions of the company, and the company's officials have been notified to co-operate with the receiver in suits brought to recover money spent in buying Georgia Central. It was announced that the names of several new directors had been used without authority on the Calhoun-Whitney opposition ticket.

## THE DALTON'S NOT CAPTURED.

### The Report Denied by the Governor of New Mexico.

A dispatch of Friday from Elpaso, Texas, says: The reported capture of the Dalton brothers is probably without foundation. Ex-Governor Ross, of New Mexico, telegraphs from Deming that nothing has been developed to justify the report, and as far as he has been able to learn, the Dalton brothers and their gang of train robbers have not been seen in the territory. Similar telegrams have been received from various points in New Mexico.

# NEW TICKET IN ALABAMA.

## The Third Party and Kolb's Followers Name Their Men.

### An Electoral and a Full Congressional Ticket Nominated.

The state convention of the third partyites and Kolb supporters in Alabama was held in Birmingham Friday. It made nominations for congress in every district. The nominees are of men on the third party platform in opposition to the regular democratic nominees.

The first work of the convention was the adoption of a resolution sending greetings to Tom Watson in his fight against the organized democracy of Wall street and promising to meet him with nine congressmen on the floor of the next congress who will stand on the Omaha platform.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Nine candidates for congress were nominated as follows:

First district—Dr. W. J. Mason, of Monroe.

Second district—Frank Baltzeli, of Montgomery.

Third district—J. F. Tate, of Russell.

Fourth district—A. P. Longshore, of Shelby.

Fifth district—W. M. Whatley, of Clay.

Sixth district—John M. Davis, of Fayette.

Seventh district—William Wood, of Cullman.

Eighth district—Rev. R. T. Blackwell, of Madison.

Ninth district—Joseph H. Parsons, of Birmingham.

The electoral ticket next chosen by the unanimous voice of the convention is as follows:

State at Large—H. D. Simmons, of Macon, farmer and Kolb democrat, and J. M. Whitehead, of Butler, Kolb democrat and editor of an alliance organ.

First District—Dr. E. Harris, of Choctaw, farmer and Kolb democrat.

Second District—E. J. Carlisle, of Pike, alliance democrat and alliance lecturer.

Third District—S. S. Booth, of Henry, United States revenue officer and independent republican.

Fourth District—Philander Morgan, of Talladega, brother to Senator Morgan, farmer and Kolb democrat.

Fifth District—John H. Porter, of Coosa, farmer and Kolb democrat.

Sixth District—John B. Harris, of Green, farmer and Kolb democrat.

Seventh District—George Gaither, of Lowndes, former candidate for congress as a greenbacker, and who has never been a regular democrat; now chairman of the people's party of the state.

Eighth District—Thomas F. George, of Limestone, farmer and Kolb democrat.

Ninth District—N. B. Stack, of Bibb, a miner and independent democrat.

The platform adopted reads:

Recognizing the sovereign power of the people of the United States and of each state and of each individual as a separate and component part of the sovereign power, the Jeffersonian and people's party of Alabama demand:

1. A free ballot and a fair count.
2. That the rights of the citizens shall be entitled to more consideration and be as fully protected as the rights of capital.
3. That free and unlimited coinage of silver shall be authorized by law and enforced at the earliest date possible.
4. That the amount of circulation shall be increased to not less than $50 per capita, each dollar to be made the equal in value of every other dollar.
5. That a graduated income be authorized by law and enforced at the earliest date possible.
6. That the facilities for transportation and communication of the country shall be controlled in the interest of the people with justice and equity to their owners.
7. That Americans should own the lands of the country and alien ownership should be gradually extirpated so that every citizen should have a chance to own a home free from extortion and unjust exactions of alien or home monopolists.
8. That the tariff should be reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with an economical administration of the government with such incidental protection as can be accorded to our industries by a wise levy of the same.
9. That charters of national banks shall be repealed and a means provided, by which money shall be issued direct to the people with the safety in the security and full indemnity to the government.

## VERY GOOD TRADE

### Notwithstanding the Cholera Scare Throughout the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co's. report for the past week says: Cholera has landed and the business of New York goes on exactly as if it had not. The cars are crowded with passengers and the streets are badly blocked with cartloads of merchandise, as they were this week one year ago, which means that the heaviest trade ever known at this season is now in progress. The same is true of other cities, almost without exception, and the outlook for the fall trade is at all points regarded as exceedingly good. But many people are afraid that all other people will be afraid, and consequently the speculative markets decline.

There has been much talk about the pestilence as an excuse for low prices in breadstuffs and cotton. But the fact is that the enormous stock brought over from last year afforded sufficient reason for exceedingly low prices.

In cotton there has been heavy selling, and September options are below 7 cents, though prices for spot cotton are unchanged. Trade at Louisville is improving; at Nashville fair, and at Little Rock satisfactory, while at Montgomery caution prevails, and at Galveston the late cotton crop causes slow collections, though trade otherwise improves.

At New Orleans, business is only fair, and money is in strong demand, but cotton is lower while sugar and rice are active and strong. Iron is more steady, the output September 1st being only 151,618 tons, against 155,136 tons on August 1st, and unsold stocks have been reduced about 63,000 tons.

In dry goods there has been a notable increase in the number of buyers, and the market is more nearly bare of woolen goods than it has been for years, the medium worsted and serge trades having the preference. There is a heavy demand for cottons, and medium bleached goods are higher, with browns firm. Carpets are stronger, and many mills demand an advance of 2½ cents.

Respecting cholera it is well to remember that sanitary precautions are more thorough than ever before and at most foreign cities have sufficed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Business failures throughout the country in the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States 154, against 210 last year.

## WILD CHOLERA RUMORS

### Affecting Chattanooga and Selma Vigorously Denied.

Friday, telegrams from Chattanooga, Tenn., and Selma, Ala., which stated that cholera cases were developed in each of those cities, were given publicity through the press. The following telegrams of denial were promptly sent out:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 16, 1892.—Report absurd. Chattanooga was never more free from infectious diseases, and never before so well prepared to resist its introduction from foreign points. WILTON B. OGDEN.

"SELMA, ALA., Sept. 16, 1892.—There is not a word of truth in the report. Hon. H. H. Stewart, mayor of Selma, said: 'I don't know of a case of serious sickness in Selma. The sanitary condition is good, the people healthy. There is no alarm and no concern, except sympathy for the infected cities and of the general financial disturbance the dreadful disease may create in the United States. I have never known, in a residence of twenty-six years in Selma, the health to be better. There is absolutely no grounds for such a report.'"

TIMES-MAIL.

# CRASHED INTO EACH OTHER.

## Fourteen People Lose their Lives in a Railroad Collision.

### The Wreck takes Fire and Many of the Unfortunate Victims are Roasted.

Special dispatches from Cleveland, O., state that what will undoubtedly prove to be the most disastrous accident that ever occurred in the history of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, took place Wednesday morning at three o'clock in what is known as Brown's cut, a mile and a half from the village of Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio.

Train No. 8, a fast east-bound passenger and express train, collided at that point with the first section of freight No. 75, west-bound. The passenger train was about one hour late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It is stated that the engineer and fireman of the freight, while standing on a side track at Shreve, fell asleep and were awakened by hearing a train rushing by. Thinking that it was No. 8, the engineer pulled out on the main track, and had just got under way when the trains met. The collision occurred on a sharp curve and in a cut where neither crew was able to see the other train approaching.

The engines came together with such awful force that the mail car and smoking car of the express were thrown on top of the passenger engine and a freight car filled with printing presses was thrown over the freight engine. The passengers and trainmen, who escaped, say the accident had hardly taken place before flames burst forth and they believe that but two or three persons were killed outright, the others having been pinned down in the cars and slowly roasted to death. Thirteen burned and blackened trunks have been taken from the wreck.

A Later Account.

A news special of Thursday from Pittsburg says: It is now definitely known that there were but two women and one child burned in the Fort Wayne railroad wreck at Shreve, instead of three women as first reported. This reduces the number of dead to eleven. The charred remains of the women have been identified as Mrs. F. Schalley, and her sister, Miss Campbell. Mrs. Schalley was the mother of the child killed in the wreck. The wreck was caused by a blunder, but who was responsible for it has not yet been developed. Superintendent Starr said there was no confusion of orders as there were no orders. The fire completely wiped out all trace of baggage and express matter. Financial loss by wreck cannot be estimated. It is reported that in the mail burned there was about $80,000 in bills. This is only what was in registered packages. Express matter was all burned except thirty-six silver bricks, worth at least $75,000. These were recovered. There were possibly fifty or sixty pieces of baggage destroyed, but what their value was the company as yet