

**The Great Street Car Strike.**

**A Loaded Anarchist Appears Upon the Scene.**

BROOKLYN, Jan. 25.—No decided change for the better was noticeable in the trolley strike situation to-day. The men and the companies are as far apart as ever and there seems to be no immediate prospect of either side waking.

President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Company, claimed to-day that a dozen of his old hands had applied to him for their old positions and had been reinstated, and he expressed the opinion that this was the beginning of the end, as a general weakening in the strikers' ranks might now be expected. Strike leaders emphatically denied that any such break had occurred, declaring their ranks were just as solid now as when the trouble began.

The strike of the linemen was materially extended to-day, as was evidenced by the difficulty with which the companies operated lines on which wires had been cut or burned out. Early in the afternoon wires were cut at Fulton Street and Saratoga avenue on one of the main lines of the Brooklyn Heights system. Although the company was immediately given ample police and military protection, no linemen had appeared up to 6 o'clock this evening and no attempt had been made to repair the wires. As a consequence, that road had been blocked all the afternoon, and at present it looks as if the blockade would hold until morning. The crowd about the neighborhood was large, but orderly and seemed to understand that the military are there for business. A number of other wire cuttings were reported during the day on the different lines, causing more or less trouble to the companies, but this sort of warfare on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers was not so extensive as yesterday.

The eastern district of Brooklyn, Ridgewood and Maspeth were the scenes of various disorder and violence to-day. Cars were held up and stoned and in several cases, pistol shots were fired at police.

In the eastern district a mob of about 2,000 persons attacked seven stalled cars of the Flushing and Graham Avenue line at Driggs and Manhattan avenues at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. After drawing off the motormen and conductors the men wrecked the cars completely. The mob then moved on to Bedford avenue, where it demolished six more cars belonging to the Cross-Town road. It also cut the trolley wire for four blocks. The police charged the mob, which moved on toward Greenpoint.

At Nostrand and Park avenue more cars were stalled. An attack was attempted on them. For nearly an hour the police plied their clubs continually. The mob refused to move, but after several charges, edged off. There was no militia in that section of the city. Father O'Hara of St. Anthony's church had assured Mayor Schieren that he would undertake to keep order in that part of the city. This afternoon he was summoned to the scene of disorder to use his influence in quieting the mob. The mob, numbering several thousand, had surrounded a car and was shouting for the motorman to desert. Then he refused to do. Father O'Hara pushed his way through the crowd, and jumping on board the car, offered the motorman a \$10 bill to leave in order to restore peace. The motorman took the money and departed. This act was received with cheers and order was gradually restored. Just at that moment Father O'Hara received a message from Mayor Schieren, in which the mayor said if order was not maintained in Greenpoint he would be compelled to send the militia there. The priest read this message aloud, and then appealed to his auditors to disperse. He told them of his assurance to Mayor Schieren, and he hoped that the people would assist him in keeping order.

Shortly afterward a mob at Bedford avenue and the Bushwick creek bridge tore down the trolley wires and were about to attack a half dozed stalled cars when the police and a detachment of Troop A. bore in sight.

The green motormen had deserted the cars, and a patrol wagon with others were brought from the car stable. When they saw the crowd they refused to alight from the wagon and were taken back. The police and soldiers are guarding the stalled cars.

Special Police Heeban, while riding on a car on Manhattan avenue, was shot at by some one in the crowd. The bullet grazed the officer's head. Prior to the shooting the car had been stoned and every glass in it shattered. Late this afternoon, a car from Newton, containing forty non-union men, was held up near Maspeth and a number of the men were induced to join the strikers. A detachment of the Seventh regiment from Ridgewood, assisted by the police, captured a few of the non-union men and took them to the Maspeth station of the Brooklyn Heights Company. The strikers claim that thirty men deserted, joined them and were sent to their homes in other cities.

In Ridgewood, a Gates avenue car was held up at Gates and Hamburg avenues this afternoon. The crowd tried to overturn the car, but were dispersed by details of the Seventh regiment and the Sixty-ninth battalion. Two women on the car were badly frightened. No arrests were made. At the corner of Gates and Evergreen

avenues this morning, a motorman of the Greene and Gates lines was struck with a stone thrown from the crowd at the corner of Evergreen avenue and knocked down. He recovered shortly and took his car, with several windows broken, to the end of the journey. These were the chief disorders of the day and occurred practically in the suburbs of the city. In the city proper outside of the wire cutting, the disorders reported were practically of a minor character.

Rumors of dynamite were current all day. An alleged bomb was found on the trolley tracks at Fulton street and Flatbush Avenue. A man who failed to give his name, carried the bomb to the first precinct station house. The suspicious looking thing was at once sent to superintendent of police, Campbell, who with some alarm, hurried it to the navy yard for the experts there to make an examination. Commander Elmer of the Ordnance Department, turned the supposed deadly explosive over to Gunner James Hayes and Lieutenant Commander Hannis. The alleged bomb was one and one-half inches thick and five inches in length. It was cylinder shaped, weighed two pounds and had a metallic case, covered with Japanese black. A long cotton fuse protruded from one end. The gunner first tried to explode it by the use of the "slow match," but failed. Then a fire was built and the alleged torpedo placed in it. After half an hour's wait, it refused to explode. Another fire was built and the outside of the cylinder saturated with oil. It was placed in the second fire, this time for the purpose of melting the case and thus explode any destroying properties that might be inside it. After another half hour's wait, no explosion took place, and the navy officials came to the conclusion that the thing was a hoax. Commander Elmer said he would have a more thorough examination made in the morning and report to the police.

John Strong was held in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, to-day on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The police think he is a dangerous anarchist. Special Officer Tammany found Strong at an early hour this morning acting in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of Grand Street on Diggs avenue. His answers to questions did not suit Tammany, who locked him up. When searched at the station, Tammany nearly fainted when he found that his prisoner had small dynamite bombs and a large loaded revolver in his pockets.

"I wanted to make things pleasant for somebody," he said when asked that he intended to do with the bombs. They were placed in pails of water in the Bedford avenue station. Strong seems unconcerned when arraigned in court and told Justice Goetting that he did not care what became of him. He refused to say if he was concerned in the strike, either through sympathy or by employment.

Judge Gaynor said late to-night that his decision in regard to the form of writ to issue will not be handed down until to-morrow morning.

The board of arbitration and mediation has returned from Albany in response to the resolution adopted by the Legislature and will at once take hold of the situation. The board has located itself at the Hotel St. George and sent subpoenas to Mayor Schieren, Gen. McLeer, Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wicker and the members of the strike committee and others who can give them information about what is going on. The board will also attempt to bring the warring factions together. The hearing was begun this afternoon.

The companies began shutting down their lines at dark. On some lines, one or two cars were run an hour or two after dark. On Butler street, a car was stoned and one on Flatbush avenue had a window smashed. There were other interferences and at 9 o'clock no more cars were sent out. As on other nights, when the cars ceased to run, disturbances came to an end and quiet settled over the city.

Mayor Schieren drove to police headquarters at 9 o'clock to-night and held a secret conference with Commissioner Welles and Superintendent Campbell. They were informed by the presidents of the three systems affected by the strike, that presumably in anticipation of the writ of mandamus, all lines are to be operated to-morrow. They knew that such an attempt would mean plenty of trouble. The mayor declined to discuss the nature of the conference.

When it was over, all police captains were summoned to headquarters at midnight. It is supposed they expected concerted action in the wire cutting line between midnight and morning and were ordered to prevent it if possible. They were also instructed as to their duties in case attempts were made by the companies to open all lines in the morning.

A portion of the Seventh Regiment is under marching orders and it is supposed that they are to be moved to Greenpoint, Erie Basin and other danger points in the morning.

The cars were moved on several new lines, and barring numerous accidents, the companies made a good showing to-day. But the end is not yet. The wires of the Ralph avenue line were cut at the junction of Fulton street at 8:10 p. m. The cutting was done in the presence of 100 men and boys who, however, showed that they approved of the proceedings.

Neither policeman nor soldier was in sight and the wire cutters proceeded with their performance without the least apparent apprehension of arrest.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.—The strikers practically surrendered to the companies this afternoon. A formal statement to the public was issued by the executive committee and the men tendered their services to the presidents for \$2 per day for motormen and conductors and \$1.50 per day for trippers. These terms have never been in dispute. The men say that the move is made in the interest of public safety and quiet and that the non-acceptance of their offer will be followed by application for peremptory mandamus against all lines.

The following letters were given out by the executive committee by the Knights of Labor, D. A. 75 this afternoon:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1895. To the Public:

We have this day sent to Messrs. D. F. Lewis, Benjamin F. Norton and C. M. Wicker, representing the different systems of street railways which have ceased operations in the city of Brooklyn, the subjoined letter, which speaks for itself. We will add that we have made this offer, not because the strike was waning or our cause weakening—it never was stronger—but in the interests of Brooklyn, our home, and its citizens, our friends, we are willing to make the sacrifice suggested in the letter.

Martin J. Connolly, John Giblin, P. J. Collins, Andrew D. Best.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1895. Benjamin F. Norton, Esq., President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company:

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the representatives of all the employees of the Atlantic Railroad Company, including linemen, who were in the service of the company on the 13th day of January, 1895, to offer you their services upon the same term and scale of wages obtained in January 1894, which was, as you know, \$2 a day for motormen and conductors having full day cars and not less than \$1.50 a day for motormen and conductors having trippers. If these terms are accepted, the committee will meet you and arrange to resume work within six hours.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that though this is a great concession on the part of the employees of the company, they are willing to make it in the interests of the public, who have been great sufferers from this controversy existing between the corporation and its men. I have sent a similar letter to the president of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and to Mr. Wickers, the representative of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Company.

Martin J. Connolly.

The action of the strikers in offering to return without the many stipulations which their former offers have contained, is generally considered a surrender. The strikers say it is not, and intimate that applications for peremptory mandamus will follow a refusal from the presidents.

At 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, a gang of strikers held up a car of the Nostrand avenue line at the Boulevard. A detail of police was sent to the scene and three of the strikers were arrested.

Brigadier General James M. Varnum, paymaster general on Governor Morton's staff, to-day sent a communication to County Treasurer Adams, of Kings county, stating that he held Kings county accountable for the expenses incurred by the National Guard of the State during the strike.

Forty deputy sheriffs, who have been working under Sheriff Dohl at Maspeth preserving order at the car stables, struck at 12 o'clock to-day. No cars were run from Maspeth to-day.

The Nineteenth and Eighteenth battalions of the first brigade, who have been doing guard duty here for the past week, received orders this afternoon to start for home. The Seventh, Seventy-first and the First battery, all of the First brigade, went home this morning, being the first troops released from strike duty.

The situation to-day was much improved. The lines which have been opened during the past few days were all running, and with more cars than on any day since the strike was begun. Three new lines were open this morning. The companies apparently gain steadily in the number of new men and it is but a question of a few days apparently when normal traffic will be resumed.

There was less wire cutting during the night and less stoning of cars this forenoon. The strikers still stubbornly refuse, however, to admit that they are beaten. They held the ground well and less than one hundred men out of the original 6,000 men have returned to work. The problem that now remains is to run the cars at night. There is no certainty that the withdrawal of troops will not be followed by increased disturbances, and even in the day time the police are either incapable or do not desire to prevent interferences with the wires and cars of the companies.

But few arrests have been made. The stone throwers did not hit policemen except in rare cases and then by accident and the policemen do not arrest stone throwers except in rare instances. The presence of a militiaman with a gun on the platform invariably saves the car and passengers from damage. How long the troops are to remain and do police duty is not decided. Police Commissioner Welles has

sworn in 700 special policemen. About 100 of these have resigned. The specials are the targets for stones and abuse, and seldom make an arrest.

Wire cutting during the night was reported on the Grand Street line, the Nostrand line, Flatbush avenue line, Flushing avenue line and the Tompkins avenue line.

The electric light wires, leading into the depot of the Crosstown line at Erie Basin, were cut during the night, leaving the depot in darkness. This region is one of the toughest in Brooklyn and no cars have penetrated it in two weeks. Cars were run to-day on the Second avenue line to Fort Hamilton. The line was opened yesterday. The Lorimer street line resumed operation for the first time this morning. Ten cars were in operation at noon.

The Union avenue line from city line to 23rd street ferry was also opened this morning, ten cars being put on.

THEY SHOT TO KILL.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.—Two men were shot by policemen in different encounters with mobs today. One man is dying in the hospital. The other is less seriously wounded. A dozen other rioters have been injured by policemen's night sticks and the but end of revolvers in hand-to-hand encounters. Non-union motormen have been assaulted and severely beaten. Car tracks have been blockaded, car windows shattered, and trolley wires cut. These occurrences have been less frequent than during the days of last week, but they indicate that the safety of the public is far from being established. The man who was fatally shot was Michael Madigan, a striking motorman. The shooting occurred within two blocks of the Nostrand Avenue barns, and was precipitated by a riotous mob. Car No. 3105 of the Nostrand Avenue line, with Motorman Mahoney, Conductor Dell and in charge of Officer Roberts, was attacked by the mob on Nostrand Avenue, just back of the Kings county penitentiary. Seeing only one policeman on the platform, the mob became very bold and ordered the conductor and motorman to desert. When they refused, the mob stoned the car and had pretty nearly finished the solitary policeman and motorman and conductor, when the police reserves—ten men arrived. The mob gave the policemen a pitched battle. Shooting over their heads did no good and at last the officers shot to kill. Then the mob ran, leaving Madigan on the ground and half a dozen of his friends prisoners.

PITCHED IT IN THE WASTE BASKET.

President Norton, of the Atlantic road, when he received the letter from Master Workmen Connolly published above, pitched it into the waste basket. The presidents of the Brooklyn Heights Company and of the Queens County Company replied by offering to employ as individuals, such of the strikers as they could find places for. None of the presidents treated the letter as of any consequence.

We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented, and in fact, redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation.

The aggravations that must inevitably follow the present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortunes and loss, not only to our National credit and prosperity and financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose capital is their daily labor. It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles with the apprehension now existing and constantly increasing, as our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue.

I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of National credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, the proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold, as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of National credit—a necessity of an honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with the financial safety and preservation of National honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely abolished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed.

I therefore ask Congress to give the subject immediate attention. In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purposes of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and for the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver

under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be used in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We, of the present generation, have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds legal tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and of course when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold, they should be cancelled. These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by National banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent. interest and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are outstanding reach the Treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in all gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money. I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement on a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme provided for the increase of the circulating medium, through the agency of National or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. In conclusion, I desire frankly to confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of much anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

**Cleveland on Finance.**

**He Recommends a Large Issue of Bonds, and the Retirement of Legal Tender Notes.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President to-day sent to Congress his special message on the financial situation, as follows: To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

In my last annual message, I commended to the serious consideration of Congress the condition of our National finance, and in connection with the subject endorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime, the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening, that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by Congress and our present advanced stage of advanced perplexity necessitate additional or different legislation.

The President lays down the proposition that we are suffering from the results of a false financial policy and that the real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations. The only way, he says, left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds payable specifically in gold.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, Mr. Cleveland says, is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented, and in fact, redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation.

The aggravations that must inevitably follow the present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortunes and loss, not only to our National credit and prosperity and financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose capital is their daily labor. It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles with the apprehension now existing and constantly increasing, as our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue.

I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of National credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, the proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold, as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of National credit—a necessity of an honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with the financial safety and preservation of National honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely abolished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed.

I therefore ask Congress to give the subject immediate attention. In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purposes of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and for the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver

under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be used in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We, of the present generation, have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds legal tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and of course when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold, they should be cancelled. These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by National banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent. interest and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are outstanding reach the Treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in all gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money. I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement on a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme provided for the increase of the circulating medium, through the agency of National or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. In conclusion, I desire frankly to confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of much anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

**The Course of Cotton.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Liverpool gave the bulls no encouragement whatever today and yesterday's improvement could not be sustained. May opened a point lower at 5.56 and declined to 5.53. But there was at all times a great deal more cotton wanted at 5.53 than anybody was willing to sell and a slight rally took place just before the close. The final trades in May were at 5.55 with the tone steady. The interior receipts reported to-day were of overwhelming magnitude and many were surprised that the market held up so well. We fear that unless there is a quick falling off in the movement we shall see lower prices.

RODDEY & CO'S CIRCULAR. Special to the State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The cotton market opened one or two points lower and further declined two or three points due to a combination of causes including a lack of speculation, disappointing cables, large receipts and the heavy gold exports. Calculations this morning pointed to 235,000 as the amount to come this week with 105,000 bales for the interior, against 59,000 last year, and possibly 220,000 at the ports. Port receipts today, 38,000, against 17,000 last year. The market closed steady two or three points lower than yesterday.

J. T. RODDEY & CO.

Emperor William has contributed \$500 to the Carlyle Memorial fund. It was partly in appreciation of the fact that Carlyle was the biographer of Frederick the Great.

Dr. Guelliot of Rheims stated to the congress of French surgeons that cancer is contagious and may be transmitted through clothing, table utensils, or tobacco pipes.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents—Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is Fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address: H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Native Red Rust Proof Seed Oats for sale by W. M. Graham.

Savannah News.

The State received yesterday through Mr. Chas. A. Smith, its Timmonsville correspondent, \$25, raised by Mr. W. H. Keith among the citizens of that public-spirited town, for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Our correspondent states that he is authorized to guarantee 100 bushels of corn and will try to raise 300 bushels towards a carload to be sent to the starving people of the blighted district. This is a handsome beginning and The State will receive and forward any contributions that may be made to the relief fund. The railroad companies will transport corn or provisions free of charge and it ought to be an easy matter to send at least one trainload of corn from South Carolina.—The State.

Thirteen colored preachers are applicants for the position of chaplain of the next House of Representatives. The number of applicants may be considered a little unlucky for the prospect of success of any one of them. Still, it is not apparent how the members of the G. O. P. are going to get out of the predicament into which the thirteen colored brothers and the Washington Post have placed them. The Post, with a fine show of sincerity, is spurring the colored preachers on in this free-for-all race, and touching up the republicans as to the duty of recognizing that they owe to the blacks.—Savannah News.

Native Red Rust Proof Seed Oats for sale by W. M. Graham.

Savannah News.

The State received yesterday through Mr. Chas. A. Smith, its Timmonsville correspondent, \$25, raised by Mr. W. H. Keith among the citizens of that public-spirited town, for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Our correspondent states that he is authorized to guarantee 100 bushels of corn and will try to raise 300 bushels towards a carload to be sent to the starving people of the blighted district. This is a handsome beginning and The State will receive and forward any contributions that may be made to the relief fund. The railroad companies will transport corn or provisions free of charge and it ought to be an easy matter to send at least one trainload of corn from South Carolina.—The State.

Thirteen colored preachers are applicants for the position of chaplain of the next House of Representatives. The number of applicants may be considered a little unlucky for the prospect of success of any one of them. Still, it is not apparent how the members of the G. O. P. are going to get out of the predicament into which the thirteen colored brothers and the Washington Post have placed them. The Post, with a fine show of sincerity, is spurring the colored preachers on in this free-for-all race, and touching up the republicans as to the duty of recognizing that they owe to the blacks.—Savannah News.

Native Red Rust Proof Seed Oats for sale by W. M. Graham.

Savannah News.

The State received yesterday through Mr. Chas. A. Smith, its Timmonsville correspondent, \$25, raised by Mr. W. H. Keith among the citizens of that public-spirited town, for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Our correspondent states that he is authorized to guarantee 100 bushels of corn and will try to raise 300 bushels towards a carload to be sent to the starving people of the blighted district. This is a handsome beginning and The State will receive and forward any contributions that may be made to the relief fund. The railroad companies will transport corn or provisions free of charge and it ought to be an easy matter to send at least one trainload of corn from South Carolina.—The State.

Thirteen colored preachers are applicants for the position of chaplain of the next House of Representatives. The number of applicants may be considered a little unlucky for the prospect of success of any one of them. Still, it is not apparent how the members of the G. O. P. are going to get out of the predicament into which the thirteen colored brothers and the Washington Post have placed them. The Post, with a fine show of sincerity, is spurring the colored preachers on in this free-for-all race, and touching up the republicans as to the duty of recognizing that they owe to the blacks.—Savannah News.

Native Red Rust Proof Seed Oats for sale by W. M. Graham.

Savannah News.

The State received yesterday through Mr. Chas. A. Smith, its Timmonsville correspondent, \$25, raised by Mr. W. H. Keith among the citizens of that public-spirited town, for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Our correspondent states that he is authorized to guarantee 100 bushels of corn and will try to raise 300 bushels towards a carload to be sent to the starving people of the blighted district. This is a handsome beginning and The State will receive and forward any contributions that may be made to the relief fund. The railroad companies will transport corn or provisions free of charge and it ought to be an easy matter to send at least one trainload of corn from South Carolina.—The State.

Thirteen colored preachers are applicants for the position of chaplain of the next House of Representatives. The number of applicants may be considered a little unlucky for the prospect of success of any one of them. Still, it is not apparent how the members of the G. O. P. are going to get out of the predicament into which the thirteen colored brothers and the Washington Post have placed them. The Post, with a fine show of sincerity, is spurring the colored preachers on in this free-for-all race, and touching up the republicans as to the duty of recognizing that they owe to the blacks.—Savannah News.

Native Red Rust Proof Seed Oats for sale by W. M. Graham.

Savannah News.

The State received yesterday through Mr. Chas. A. Smith, its Timmonsville correspondent, \$25, raised by Mr. W. H. Keith among the citizens of that public-spirited town, for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Our correspondent states that he is authorized to guarantee 100 bushels of corn and will try to raise 300 bushels towards a carload to be sent to the starving people of the blighted district. This is a handsome beginning and The State will receive and forward any contributions that may be made to the relief fund. The railroad companies will transport corn or provisions free of charge and it ought to be an easy matter to send at least one trainload of corn from South Carolina.—The State.

Thirteen colored preachers are applicants for the position of chaplain of the next House of Representatives. The number of applicants may be considered a little unlucky for the prospect of success of any one of them. Still, it is not apparent how the members of the G. O. P. are going to get out of the predicament into which the thirteen colored brothers and the Washington Post have placed them. The Post, with a fine show of sincerity, is spurring the colored preachers on in this free-for-all race, and touching up the republicans as to the duty of recognizing that they owe to the blacks.—Savannah News.

Native Red Rust Proof Seed Oats for sale by W. M. Graham.

Savannah News.

The State received yesterday through Mr. Chas. A. Smith, its Timmonsville correspondent, \$25, raised by Mr. W. H. Keith among the citizens of that public-spirited town, for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Our correspondent states that he is authorized to guarantee 100 bushels of corn and will try to raise 300 bushels towards a carload to be sent to the starving people of the blighted district. This is a handsome beginning and The State will receive and forward any contributions that may be made to the relief fund. The railroad companies will transport