

GORMAN'S FUTILE FIGHT.

TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

The Senate Indisposed to Prevent the Issue of Bonds in that Way—The Silver Question Will Not Dawn—Some Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate spent five hours today in debate on the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported from the committee on appropriations, providing for an issue of \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, bearing 3 per cent. interest, to meet the deficiencies in the treasury, and also requiring future issues of bonds to be offered to the public for at least twenty days.

Senator Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, who was recognized as the responsible author of the amendment, spoke for over an hour in advocacy of it, showing the probable needs of the treasury during the fiscal year, and declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury was entirely mistaken in his estimates. The antagonists of the amendment were all found on the Democratic side of the chamber, in the persons of Senators Hill, Mills, Voorhees and Vilas, which was, perhaps, the cause of Senator Gorman's subsequent allusion to "sudden conversions"—such as were read of in Scripture.

The supporters of the amendment were on the Republican side, and included Senators Sherman and Allison. Finally, as it was clear to Gorman and all other Senators that the amendment—if held to be in order—would be debated till the 4th of March next, Senator Gorman withdrew the amendment, and the appropriation bill was then offered and agreed to.

Unanimous consent was given to have a final vote taken on the bill at 3 P. M. tomorrow.

A night session was thereby avoided, and the Senate at 6.30 adjourned until tomorrow at 11 A. M.

Senator Gorman said that if relief was to be given to the treasury, if authority was to be given to issue certificates of indebtedness in order to maintain the credit of the Government, the only possible way in which it could be given was on an appropriation bill. He regretted exceedingly that it had become the duty of any Senator to inaugurate such a proposition. He regretted exceedingly that it had not reached the Senate from the House as a separate measure early in the session when it could have been deliberately entered upon and properly discussed. Two years ago this identical question of order had been before the Senate and then it was held by a vote of 28 to 18 that the amendment was perfectly legitimate and perfectly proper.

Senator Gorman had no desire, he said, to detain the Senate if a vote could be come to at once, but the committee on appropriations had requested him to state frankly, without reflecting on anybody, what the necessities of the case were. This was the question was, "Is the treasury in such a condition that it can meet the wants of the Government under present law? Are the revenues of the Government up to this hour (under our revenue laws) sufficient to meet the annual appropriations made by Congress and the permanent appropriations? If it shall appear from the official reports of the treasury that we have appropriated more money than the receipts, then I will submit to the Senate that we cannot afford to adjourn until provision shall be made to meet that deficiency unless Congress desires the issue of 4 per cent. bonds running thirty years or 5 per cent. bonds running ten years, to be sold to meet it."

Senator Gorman said that the answer made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the Senate (as to the condition of the treasury) was on its face misleading. It had been got up by clerks and bookkeepers, and had not had the close inspection of the Secretary. From that answer, Senator Gorman said one might draw the conclusion that there was a sufficient amount provided to meet the demands of the treasury. He would, however, give to the Senate the exact condition of the treasury. There was in the treasury, he said, on the 1st of July, 1890, \$89,993,104. Between that time and the 31st of December, 1894, the treasury receipts (except from bonds) were \$1,590,450,365. The expenditures during the same period (that is, the payments out of the treasury) had been \$1,737,290,500, showing that the expenditures had been \$146,000,000 more than the receipts.

"How was the deficiency made up?" a Senator asked.

"From the proceeds of the sale of bonds," Senator Gorman answered. "Now the question arises whether that condition of affairs will continue from now on during the next year. The Secretary of the Treasury," Senator Gorman continued, "in his answer to the Senate has said that during this calendar year 1895 he will have revenue enough to meet the expenditures of the Government. That is misleading. I shall demonstrate. I think that the Secretary of the Treasury is entirely mistaken in that statement, and with all the revenues he will get this year he will have a deficiency of over \$30,000,000 for the calendar year and a deficiency of \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. It is not wise for Congress to adjourn leaving the treasury department with the open declaration made by the President of the United States that in an emergency he will continue to sell bonds. That is too expensive. It is piling up a public debt in a form that is distasteful to the people of this country. I do not criticize the President; for his action in the past. If Congress refuses or fails to provide sufficient money otherwise then, under the construction of the law given by the treasury department and the President, (which construction, I think, is not warranted,) the responsibility will be upon us. I want to have that policy changed. I want to make provision for certificates of indebtedness running only two years and redeemable at the option of the Government, so that there can be no excuse hereafter for the department to sell ten year bonds or thirty-year bonds."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, asked Senator Gorman to state the amount of surplus in the treasury arising from the money borrowed.

Senator Gorman: "On the 1st of January, 1895, we had only \$67,000,000 in the treasury to meet the appropriations of Congress, exclusive of the gold to redeem greenbacks. The Secretary estimates that his receipts from now on will be sufficient to meet the ordinary disbursements, provided he can use the balance in the treasury in the shape of greenbacks for which he has paid gold. In that I think he is mistaken. I do not believe that, if permitted to use every dollar of receipts, he will have enough money to meet the current expenses of the Government by \$60,000,000, without taking into account the amount due on former appropriations."

Senator Gorman gave \$274,170,000 as the amount of appropriations made by the House at this session, which was \$16,000,000 more than the Secretary's estimate of expenditures. He had no doubt, however, that with the additions made by the Senate the total appropriations of the session would be at least \$400,000,000, and that would show a deficit of \$42,000,000. "I appeal to Senators," Senator Gorman continued, "whether it is wise or patriotic for us to permit Congress to adjourn without making some provision to meet this deficiency, and whether it would not be impolitic and unwise to allow any executive officer to sell ten or thirty year bonds to meet it?"

Senator George: "What is the objection to having the silver seigniorage in the treasury coined to meet the deficiency?"

Senator Gorman: "I trust we will be able to settle this question in a proper way, and I appeal to Senators to abandon, for the time being, all the theories and ideas as to currency and simply to provide certificates of indebtedness, redeemable within two years at the option of the Government being the only thing that we can do in the expiring hours of Congress so as to prevent the sale of long bonds."

Senator George: "It seems bad economy to borrow money when we have it in the treasury if we will only coin it."

Senator Gorman declined to go into that question. He asserted if there had been a surplus in the treasury within the last twenty-five months all the gold needed could have been procured by the sale of greenbacks for a description of the way in which, in the beginning of Mr. Manning's first Administration, Mr. Manning, the then Secretary of the Treasury, had got the upper hand of the bankers who were making a corner in gold.

"Why not lead them in the same way now?" Senator George asked.

"Oh, Mr. President," Senator Gorman remarked, "the Senator should not put such a question to me. I am dealing with the condition as it stands now. You have no money in the treasury now as you had then. Secretary Carlisle came into the department stripped of the power which Mr. Manning had. He tried to do it, but when he came to look at his coffers he found that he had no balance to pay his current debts. He was in the hands of the money king. He was helpless. I want to relieve him, and I appeal to Senators to give this authority to issue \$100,000,000 of currency so that he can say to these bankers: 'You cannot embarrass the Government. Our credit is perfect. We have the money which the people will take. I am master of the situation.' The Government of the United States should not be at the mercy of the money kings."

Senator Voorhees, Democrat, of Indiana, chairman of the finance committee, recalled Mr. Carlisle's statement that he thought the Secretary of the Treasury should have authority to issue Government certificates in case of deficiency, but that he would not exercise that power now if given to him, because it was not necessary. Senator Voorhees also referred to the President's statements as to there being a "comfortable balance in the treasury" and said that the President was not "hankering" after the proposed legislation.

Senator Gorman argued that Congress ought to say to the President that having given him authority to issue certificates of indebtedness, he should not sell long bonds, and that if he did the people of the country would not sustain him. But if Congress failed to give the President that authority he had said that the would continue the same course, and Congress could not complain of the President hereafter if there was a failure on its part here and now. "Senators," he continued, "who are on more intimate terms with the President than I am may have some intimation that this proposition is distasteful to him; but that would not control me, because my view is that I must represent the interest of the people of the country as I understand it. I would not desire to force on a co-ordinate branch of the Government any power which it did not want, unless in my judgment that power was absolutely necessary to protect the taxpayers. I cannot with my views permit this session to close without making an effort to give the President such power as will avoid a repetition of the sale of long bonds. There is no reflection on the President in any proposition which I make. There is no reflection on the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I admire. But if this proposition is to be defeated and if we are to run the risk of suspending works of public enterprise, that responsibility must be accepted."

Senator Mills said that there could be no question of a treasury deficiency when there was \$55,000,000 of silver in the treasury belonging to the Government with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to coin it and pay it out in his disbursements. He condemned the issue of bonds as a reversal of the policy of the Government. He said that if it were not stopped there would be a mammoth debt piled on the shoulders of the American people.

Senator Mills said that he proposed to offer an amendment to repeal all laws that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds for any purpose whatever.

Senator Allison, a member of the committee on appropriations, said that he knew how the hours of this Congress were fleeting, and that the bill must be completed to-day, and the remaining appropriation bills completed within the next two days. He believed it to be the first duty of Senators to see to it, as best they could, that those appropriation bills were disposed of at the present session. He would vote that the amendment of the committee on appropriations, in accordance with Senate precedents, was in order.

Senator Voorhees, Democrat, of Indiana, chairman of the finance committee, said he held now, as he did when the repeal bill was under discussion, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have authority by a general law to issue bonds or other public securities with the proceeds of which, to meet current expenses in the event of a failure of sufficient revenue from other sources.

After further discussion Senator

Gorman, the author of the amendment, rose to withdraw it and said: "The members of the committee on appropriations were aware of the fact that attempts made in both branches to dispose of this financial question have all resulted in no legislation whatever. Having been compelled to ascertain as best we could the exact condition of the treasury, and having taken into account the appropriations of this session, we believe it to be our highest duty to give the Senate the opportunity to determine whether additional powers should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the deficiency. It is evident from the course of the debate to day and from the remarks that have been made by Senators on this side of the chamber, and who, I take it, spoke after consultation elsewhere, that is not desired. We are confronted with the statement made by the distinguished chairman of the finance committee, (Senator Voorhees,) whose judgment is that additional provision for the treasury is not necessary. Statements have been made by other Senators that they will persist in discussing the entire financial programme, which discussion might not end before the 4th of March. With the sudden conversion which appear to have taken place, as sudden as those we read of in sacred history and which amaze some of us on this side of the chamber, we have lost the active support of these gentlemen and are left to deal with the question alone. All this makes it necessary that look to the days plainly in the face. Beyond this bill stand the legislative appropriation bill, the naval appropriation bill, the general deficiency bill. In view of the determination of Senators on both sides and with a view to facilitate the business of the session I am instructed by the committee on appropriations, not changing our views as to the necessity of the amendment to withdraw it."

Senator Allison said that he concurred in the action of the Senator from Maryland. The Gorman amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

Senator Mills, Democrat, of Texas, offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds for any purpose whatever. A point of order was made by Senator Aldrich, Republican of Rhode Island, and was sustained by the Vice President. So Senator Mills's amendment was excluded.

Senator Mills admitted that the ruling of the Chair was correct; but the time would come, he said, and come before long, when the question would be presented in such a way that it would not go out on a point of order.

THE CHAMPION COTTON CROP.

Twenty-one Bales of Cotton on Twelve Acres of Land.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: As many inquiries have been made to me concerning my crop of cotton made last year, and as I am always glad that others may profit by my success or failure, I have decided to put a statement of the same in the columns of your valuable paper for the benefit of all who are interested. The twelve acres of land from which I gathered the twenty-one bales of cotton, averaging four hundred and fifty pounds per acre, last year, is a part of a tract of land formerly consisting of thirty-two acres. When I commenced farming on it several years ago I suppose it would grow not more than six hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre. I divided it into tracts of sixteen acres each, and at once I commenced a rotation of crops, viz, first cotton, followed by oats, then peas, then cotton again, always and only manuring the cotton crop with a compost consisting of stable manure, cotton seed, acid and kainit, until I had worked it up to producing very easily with ordinary seasons a bale of cotton per acre. Of this land I only had the twelve acres cultivated in cotton.

I commenced in the month of February by ploughing out the stalks of the year before with a one-horse straight shovel plough, going twice in each row, forward and back again; into this furrow I put my stable manure, three two-horse loads per acre, no other fertilizer being used, except one acre on which I used a sack of soluble guano, the stable manure supply being exhausted. I used manure from my own stable as far as it would go, then bought from livery stables. I listed upon this as soon as possible. It was about the 15th of March. I finished the entire preparation of the land about the middle of April and commenced planting about the 20th of the month. Seed used was what I had been improving for several years, now known as "White's Improved."

The rows averaged three and a half feet, the cotton being more or less of the cluster variety; wider rows was not necessary. From top to bottom is a characteristic feature of the seed used. I had a pretty fair stand on all of it except one acre which had some skips. We had very little rain from the time of planting until the 1st of July, but enough for the cotton to come up and grow slowly, consequently had very little trouble with grass. Only one hoeing was necessary, except chopping out bunches of grass after laying by the crop with the plough. The rains began in earnest about the 1st of July and were seasonable until in September. Commenced picking on the 1st of September and finished on the 15th of December. In ploughing the crop I used a side harrow first, the other ploughings with a straight shovel with a bow, two furrows to the row, ploughing out the row at the last ploughing.

EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:

Manuring.....	\$5 00
Preparation.....	15 00
Planting.....	2 00
Seed.....	6 00
Hoeing.....	7 00
Ploughing.....	6 00
Picking.....	35 00
Ginning.....	20 00
Bagging and ties.....	8 00
Total.....	\$139 00

525 lbs, 475 pounds each, 4.80-\$154 60
21 bushels cotton seed, 50c per bushel..... 262 50

\$717 10
Deducting expenses..... 190 00

Balance.....\$518 10
I am not a large farmer, but try to be a large producer. I am a firm believer in the intensive system of farming, which means making larger crops every year and leaving the land in better condition than before the crop was made.

A. H. WHITE.

Rock Hill, S. C., Feb. 28, 1895.

SILVER IS COMING.

THE BRITISH BIMETALLISTS GAIN UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

A Motion, Concurring With German and French Bimetallic Views, Passes Commons—An International Monetary Conference Assured.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Robert L. Everett, Liberal member for Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, introduced the following motion: That the House regards with increasing apprehension, the constant fluctuation and growing divergence of values of gold and silver and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion of the governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Everett appealed to Sir William Harcourt to give heed to the real position of the question, put aside theorizing and open his eyes to the enormous resolution of the values which has not been brought about by natural causes, but by legislation. He expressed the hope that the government would co-operate with the other powers in an effort to bring back a happier state of things which existed when the two metals stood upon a common ratio.

England, Mr. Everett said, was rich, but that was no reason why she should unjustly increase the burden of other states. Surely, he said she was not interested in the bankruptcy of other nations which were owing her money; but that was exactly what was going on and what would continue unless something was done to check it.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin (Conservative) in seconding the motion, said that the government had aimed blow after blow at silver; and closed the mints of India, depriving silver of its last great market and afterwards had imposed a duty upon the silver imports of India. The constant fluctuations of the metal, he declared, were directly traceable to the monetary laws of England. He charged Sir William Harcourt with having misjudged the views of France and Germany on the question and predicted that although the opposition to bimetalism was now bitter, that system would at no distant date be victorious because it had upon its side experience, justice and scientific truth.

Sir William Harcourt said he had never denied the existence of evil in consequence of the growing divergence of the values of gold and silver. When other countries had desired a monetary conference, the government had not refused to join. The last conference at Brussels had shown that a majority of the European countries declared in favor of a monometallic currency. He did not think that Germany had changed her opinion. When a proposal from Germany or any other country reached the government, it would be time enough to consider the question of England's joining in another conference.

A misconception, he said, existed in regard to the cause of the failure of the Brussels conference. The government of the United States, in proposing that international conference, expressed a wish that it be held with a view to establishing the ratio of values of gold and silver by the leading nations by means of the free coinage of silver in their respective mints. England, he said, could not accept an invitation couched in such terms, and could not enter into a matter which impeached the first principles of England's currency. ("Hear, hear!")

The United States government thereupon proposed that the conference consider what measures, if any, could be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of the nations. When the conference met, a representative of the United States proposed a general resolution that in the opinion of the conference it was desirable that a method should be found which would increase the use of silver. This resolution was supported by the British delegates. It had been alleged that the failure of the conference was due to a premature declaration on the part of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, a British delegate, against bimetalism. This statement was absolutely unfounded. It was a German delegate who made the first declaration of the kind, saying that Germany was satisfied with her present monetary system, and did not intend to alter it. ("Hear, hear!")

He also said that Germany recognized the fact that the continual oscillations of silver values were regrettable from an economical standpoint, and it was therefore desirable that the question should be considered. The representatives of France and the other powers were not so directly opposed to the question; but were rather disposed to criticize than to co-operate, so the United States delegate's resolution had to be abandoned. After this, Mr. Alfred Rothschild, a British delegate, had made a practical proposal for the enlargement of the use of silver, and this was defeated by the action of Russian delegates and the Latin Union.

It was clear therefore that as far as the objects of the United States were not concerned, no blame could be attached to the British delegates for the negative results reached. Recurring to the possible action of Germany in promoting another conference, Harcourt said the government had received no official communication on the subject but he had no hesitation in saying that as far as he himself was responsible such a communication would be met in the same manner as the proposal of the United States was received. ("Hear, hear!")

To concur in proposals to confer upon subjects of common interest was what belonged to international courtesy. He would suggest that if another conference were held it should be understood that it was not for mere academic discussion, but that the delegates ought to be empowered to make definite proposals embodying their views. The respective ministers fully recognized the magnitude of the problems. The interest of the country as the greatest trading and monetary centre of the world were bound up in the soundness of her currency, and it ought to be borne in mind that England conducted her trade upon a relatively the smallest basis of any country. She did so because she had the largest credit. ("Hear, hear.")

Leaving the international consideration for the national aspect of the question, he contended that there ought to be continuity of the currency policy which the nations had attained. Though hoping little from an international monetary conference, inasmuch as a motion had been brought forward on common grounds declaring that evils existed which the gov-

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ernment admitted, and as he had only been invited to co-operate with the powers on the subject, he had decided not to oppose the resolution. (Cheers.)

The parliamentary bimetalist committee, immediately after Sir William Harcourt had announced his acceptance of Mr. Everett's motion, telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetalist League, asking it to urge upon Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, the expediency of opening negotiations for a monetary conference at Berlin. The league responded with a telegram congratulating the English bimetalists upon the success of Mr. Everett's motion. The opinion prevails in the lobby that an international conference on the subject is assured.

The Daily News says that it greatly regrets the decision of the government to accept Mr. Everett's proposal in regard to the monetary question. Believing that bimetalism would be injurious, if not fatal, to British commercial supremacy, it cannot help fearing that the acquiescence of the ministers means a renewal of negotiations from which no useful result can be expected, and which may stimulate and encourage a fallacious and pernicious movement. Nevertheless, the News rejoices that Sir William Harcourt made it plain that the cabinet adheres to the settled financial policy of the United Kingdom.

The Standard says: We are absolutely bound not to swerve from the gold standard, nor can we afford to give the smallest color to the supposition that we are likely to relax the whole-some rigidity of this rule. But as far as can be accomplished without the impairment of this principle, it is urgently to our interest to promote steadiness in the comparative value of the two metals. Sir William Harcourt, therefore, wisely spoke in sympathy with the projected conference. Nothing is likely to result from it, but it would have been ungracious and impolitic to exclude any suggestion offering the faintest glimmer of hope.

Terrible Mine Disaster.

CERRILLOS, N. M., Feb. 27.—A disastrous mining accident was reported from White Ash, three miles from here, this afternoon. At 4 p. m. eleven bodies had been taken out. The accident occurred this morning in the mines of the Santa Fe Company. It was caused by an explosion. At that hour the employees at the entrance to the mine heard a terrific roar, followed by the ground trembling. A dense volume of smoke poured from the entrance, making it impossible to enter until it had partially cleared. The first body recovered was that of a driver, who was near the mouth when the explosion took place. Judging from his fate there is little hope for any in the mine. Over half of the men employed in the mine have families and they are gathered around the mouth of the mine in dire distress. The first intimation of the disaster was a muffled roar and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine. Nearly 200 men employed in the mine, but only fifty were at work when the explosion occurred. Only eleven of them escaped alive and some of them may die yet. Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the mines and it is doubtful if those remaining are alive. Ralays of men have been working heroically all day to reach those who are still imprisoned in the mine, but little progress can be made on account of the gas, which permeates every shaft and overpowers the workers in a short time. Up to 4 o'clock those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out from the cave-in, but as nothing has been heard since then, the imprisoned men in all probability have succumbed to the deadly gas. The scene at the shaft after the explosion was heart-rending. Men cursed, while women cried and prayed for their fathers, husbands and brothers, who were entombed alive or brought up dead. One woman, supposing her husband to have been killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her husband was afterward rescued alive and the reaction from insane grief to delirious joy was nearly fatal. The mine was known to be badly ventilated and full of bad air and gas, and a catastrophe of this kind has been frequently predicted. A bill was introduced in the New Mexico Legislature this afternoon to appropriate \$5,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans. It will probably pass. The cause of the explosion is not yet known and the facts are hard to get. All the efforts of men in the vicinity are being put forth to liberate those imprisoned in the mine.

A Religious Riot.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Savannah escaped a riot tonight through the intervention of the military. The trouble was precipitated by ex-Priest Jos. Slattery's lecture on the Roman Catholic Priesthood. For several days efforts have been made by members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to revoke the ex-priest's permit to deliver the lecture, but the mayor, upon legal advice, replied that it could not be done. Thereafter were openly made against the lecture and the chief of police and a detail of officers were ordered on duty at the hall when the lecture was to be delivered. The lecture contained no offensive language, but the crowd which had gathered on the outside began to hurl stones through the windows and among the audience. The police ordered the crowd to disperse. It refused to do so and kept shouting and jeering. The mayor was notified, and after a consultation with the chief of police, decided to order out the military. The riot alarm was sent in, and in half an hour eight companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry, dismounted, were on the scene. The lecture was over by the time the military arrived, and most of the audience had left the hall. A detail of mounted police stood guard at the entrance. The crowd numbered 2,000 by this time, largely spectators. A portion of it kept yelling and hurling bricks at the windows and hurled stones at the ex-priest was a few shots were fired in the air by the rioters, but no one was hurt. The electric lights around the hall were broken by missiles, and for a time the neighborhood was in darkness. After the military arrived on the scene there was comparative quiet. The streets were cleared for a block in every direction and the troops remained on guard until the disturbance had subsided, when the lecturer was brought out of the hall and escorted by a squad of twenty police, surrounded by two battalions of soldiers, walked to his hotel. The crowd followed and jeered along the streets, but there was no attempt at an open attack. Half an hour after the ex-priest's wife was escorted from the hall to the hotel by a squad of police.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE RECENT COURSE OF EVENTS, POLITICALLY AND OTHERWISE.

How Different People View the Different "Schemes"—Unusual Interest in the Various Movements—Local News of General Interest.

COLUMBIA, March 2.—Special: This has been a week of discussion among those who take an interest in matters political. Last week was fairly crowded with things about which people had exercised themselves—that is, people who take an interest in politics. The statement of Senator Tillman about the plan of an equal division in the Constitutional Convention was received with genuine surprise. Its proposition and its counsels, coming from the Ex-Governor, have been taken as a decided change in his temper and policy. There are those who think that the Senator might well have omitted some of his statements. There are others who think it would have been better if the recent "conferences" had united in a statement to the Democrats in South Carolina—such joint statement, it is thought, would have had more the appearance of united effort from the start, rather than a distinct recognition of the factions as such.

The appeal of the Conservative committee, headed by Mr. Thomas M. Ransom of Orangeburg, is especially commended for its calmness and clearness, and it has smoothed away some of the irritation left by some of Senator Tillman's statements. The selection of Mr. Ransom as the spokesman of the Conservative participants in the conference was peculiarly a good one. Mr. Ransom commands in a very high degree, the confidence of the Conservatives of whatever shade of opinion. The address is itself stamped with the calmness of statement, coupled with coolness of judgment, which contributed, in the past, to make Mr. Ransom one of the most respected and most influential members of the House.

The letter of Chairman Irby is universally regarded an emanation of the ill temper of an aspirant who feels that he has been ignored when he should have been recognized and consulted. Opinions greatly differ as to the extent to which Chairman Irby's views will be adopted by the Reformers. On this point, everybody is awaiting results.

The declaration of the "Forty" of their purpose to carry out their programme as originally framed, does not seem to be regarded a positive faction in the situation. Among the "Forty" are some Reformers whose course has commanded the positive approval of the Conservatives, and who are believed to be actuated by the desire to bring peace to the people. It is thought that, whatever the details of the plan which shall be adopted, the "Forty" will assist in a reconciliation. Their convention on the 19th is anticipated with much interest. We shall see what we shall see.

COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Dr. Wm. R. Atkinson, the president of the South Carolina College for Women, thinks that the advocates of the higher education for young women are greatly indebted to Governor Evans for securing to the young women of the State the advantage of education at the South Carolina College, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by young men. When Senator Governor Evans introduced and championed a bill, two years ago, to open the College to young women upon the same terms as to young men, Opponents of the measure so far defeated it as to open only the Junior and Senior classes to those young women who could pass the ordeal of the matriculation examinations. Senator Evans contended earnestly against such limitations, and sought to have the South Carolina College at once put fully abreast of some of the first colleges in Europe and America. By the last Legislature every such restriction was removed, and the unsurpassed advantages of the South Carolina College, at a time when it has attained its highest standard of excellence, are open alike to young women and young men.

There are already a number of young ladies attending the lectures of one of the professors, and their presence in the recitation room with young gentlemen excites no more comment or makes no more of a sensation than their coattendance at an opera, or a concert, or a popular lecture. Our summer institutes throughout the State, especially at the South Carolina College, during the past summer, have prepared the way for the change, and the results of these brief experiments of coeducation make one wonder why any objection was ever raised against it. The President and professors of the College approve of the innovation, and are willing to do all they can to encourage the attendance of such young women as are earnest in seeking the higher education.

THE COLLEGE SOCIETIES.