THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

Devoted to Agriculture, Education, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891. NUMBER 42.

Two new Atlantic liners, to be 600 feet long and faster than anything afloat are guaranteed by the builders to be ready for sea early in the spring of 1893. They will be almost as long as the Great Eastern, though not nearly so wide. They will have quite as much engine power as that unfortunate steamship had, but it will be so compact and economized that it will not occupy one-third as much space nor be one-quarter the weight of the old paddle and screw engines.

It is difficult to estimate, confesses the New York *News*, the amount of money that has been left in Europe this year by American tourists. Taking all the expenses into consideration, however, the passages out and home and the average sum disbursed on the other side, the aggregate cannot be far from $75,000,000. All of this has to be paid out of the products of labor in this country, and if it is not returned in the shape of the gold paid for our wheat, petroleum and other articles, it will represent the cost paid by this country for the pleasure of its citizens abroad.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has called upon women sculptors to send designs in the form of miniature models of the sculpture work for the women's building. The designs must be delivered to Mrs. Palmer's office before November 15 next. One is a group of figures in high relief to fill the pediment over the main entrance forty-five feet long at the base line and seven feet in the center. The second design of groups of statuary stands free above the attic cornice, resting on the base, five feet long, three feet deep and two feet high, sixty feet from the ground. These groups consist of a central winged figure, standing about ten feet high to the tip of the wings, and supported by smaller sitting figures. The compositions should be typical of woman and woman's work in history. Each design submitted must be accompanished by an estimate of cost, with full-sized plaster models, delivered at Jackson Park, and the authoress of the design accepted will receive the contract for the execution of these full-sized models.

In no other department of the World's Columbian Exposition, perhaps, will there be a dazzling array of diamonds, opals, emeralds and other gems, and of the precious metals, but a most extensive collection of iron, copper, lead, other ores, and of their product; of coal, granite, marble, sandstone and other building stone; of soils, salt, petroleum, and, indeed, of almost everything, useful or beautiful, belonging to the mineral kingdom. How extensive the mineral exhibit from other countries will be, it is yet too early to know, but the indications are that it will surpass any that has heretofore been made. However that may be, there is no doubt that the mineral resources and products, not only of this country as a whole, but of each State and section, will be of the most complete and representative description. Chief Skiff, of the Department of Mines and Mining, is confident that this will be the result of the plans which he is pursuing.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a pamphlet in regard to the volume of money in circulation. It shows that the amount in circulation July 1, 1865, was $714,702,995. Of this amount $689,702,995 was paper money. During the calendar year 1865 the average market price of gold was 157. So it required $157 in currency to purchase as much of any commodity as could be purchased with $100 in gold. The $714,702,995 then in circulation was, therefore, equivalent as an average for the year to only $646,301,270 of the money which has constituted the currency of this country since January 1, 1879. This was an amount per capita of $13.36. The following is a recapitulation of the tables referred to:

Year.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860	$14.06	$13.85
1861	14.09	13.98
1862	10.96	10.23
1863	20.23	17.84
1864	20.73	19.67
1865	22.16	20.57
1866	21.27	18.99
1867	20.11	18.28
1868	19.88	18.39
1869	18.95	17.60
1870	18.73	17.50
1871	18.75	18.10
1872	18.70	18.19
1873	18.58	18.04
1874	18.83	18.13
1875	18.16	17.16
1876	17.52	16.12
1877	16.46	15.58
1878	16.62	15.32
1879	21.52	16.75
1880	21.04	19.41
1881	28.20	22.37
1882	30.60	22.91
1884	31.06	22.65
1885	32.37	23.02
1886	31.50	21.82
1887	32.32	22.45
1888	34.39	22.83
1889	33.86	22.52
1890	34.24	22.82
1891	32.83	23.45

AUTUMN WHISPERINGS.

Tell It Not That Our Southland Is Prosy.

We Will Tell You About Many Important Happenings that Have Occurred During a Week.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee is reported much better.

Negotiations are pending the erection of $10,000 cement works at Savernake.

The anniversary german of the Petersburg Grays was held in Petersburg Thursday night.

The Randolph-Sydnor [illegible] of Suffolk, held a successful n cktie and bonnet trimming party last week.

A dispatch from Tappahannock says: Hon. John W. Daniel addressed at this place an audience of about 1,200 persons. Among them were 200 ladies. He made one of the happiest and most effective efforts of his life.

F. W. Payne, clerk of the county and circuit courts of King George county, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $40,000; assets from $30,000 to $35,000.

The fourth annual meeting of the State Sunday School Association was in session at Norfolk last week. Reports from the counties have been heard and the outlook is encouraging.

The prohibition warfare in North Danville grows warmer. Mrs. P. A. L. Smith, of the Enterprise, the only woman editor of the state, has been warmly advocating the temperance cause, and for protection has been carrying a revolver with her lately.

Virginia coal has enabled the steamship Teutonic to lower the record from New York to Queenstown to 5 days, 20 hours and 22 minutes. The South is fast taking the lead in pretty much everything, and this is but one more illustration of this fact.

Herbert Bryant has purchased from Alexandria city the old Middle Point property on the Potomac river for $2,000, and will establish a fertilizer factory there.

A syndicate of northern capitalists has, it is stated, purchased the Neck of Land property for $20,000, and contemplates the purchase of the Jamestown Island to improve it and establish new towns and industries.

The State Medical Society wound up its annual meeting at Lynchburg last Thursday by a grand banquet tendered them by their "Hill City" brethren. Two hundred physicians were present.

[illegible] shot his wife with a shotgun. [illegible] took effect in Mrs. Campbell's head, and the attending physicians consider her injuries serious, if not fatal.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company has applied to the London Stock Exchange for a quotation of $6,000,000 additional preferred capital stock.

At Roanoke, Tuesday, C. E. Herbert and J. W. Camper, of the Herald, and James A. Pugh, of the Times, engaged in a fist fight, without serious injury to either. The difficulty arose over some newspaper publications and a business settlement that had been carried to the courts.

Friday's Richmond Times, says: It was a great day for the colored race in Richmond yesterday, and they felt proud of their achievements. The first annual exhibition of the Virginia Industrial, Mercantile and Building Association took place at the Exposition, and in many respects, the descendant of Ham has a right to feel proud. There are many productions made each day by the colored man which were not to be seen in the exhibition, but those displayed were in many respects creditable, and told better than words than words that there is a time yet coming when the negro will make sharp competition with the white man in the manufacturing markets of the South

NORTH CAROLINA.

Winston's free mail delivery system was put into active operation Friday.

The Forsyth county Farmers' Alliance met at Winton last week.

The contract has been given for the erection of a tannery in South Morganton.

Two sharp shop-lifters were captured in Winston Thursday. They were brothers named Burgess and were strangers.

The Gastonia Cotton manufacturing Co. has completed its new mill, and started operations this week.

Sam Jones began a meeting in Wilmington Friday. He goes to Charlotte Nov. 1st.

The trial of the Motz brothers at Lincolnton was remanded to Cleveland county, and they will be tried for their lives at Shelby on Tuesday of the term.

By vote of 20 to 22 the Presbytery of Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in session at Statesville decided to recommend the introduction of instrumental music in their church service.

Elmore Cloninger, charged with wrecking the train at Bostian's bridge, was tried at Statesville Thursday and was committed to jail without bail.

The coroner's jury at Roxboro in the case of the murder and burning of William Dixon and wife, implicates Badger Lawson, a young negro with a hard character. Dixon's son swore out a warrant for his arrest and he was placed in jail at Roxboro.

The Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing Co. contemplates the establishment of a cottonseed-oil mill at Tarboro.

W. B. Glenn, of Winston, once of the brainiest lawyers and finest orators in the State, is reported dying at the Morganton Asylum.

Hon. Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, ex-member of Congress accepted an invitation to deliver an address on public roads of North Carolina some time during the Raleigh Exposition.

Alfred Downs, a negro burglar, was bound over to the criminal court without bail for breaking into the house of Jno. W. Wadsworth at Charlotte early Thursday morning. Robberies had been going on in the city for a week past and it is believed the culprit is now behind the bars.

Work has been begun on the Odd-Fellows' Orphan Home at Goldsboro. Grand Master John F. Bruton threw the first spade of dirt. The contractors agree to have the building ready by February 15, 1892, and it is expected to have the institution in operation early next spring.

The trial of McDougald for the murder of Simeon Conoly has been removed from Lumberton to Cumberland county, where at Fayetteville Superior Court will convene Monday, Nov. 16th. Wednesday the 18th was set apart as the day of trial.

Friday a great Alliance rally was held at Raleigh; addresses were made at Brookside park. Among the prominent Alliance men who spoke were Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas; Hon. Thomas Norwood, of Georgia; President Marion Butler, of the North Carolina Alliance, and others. Col. L. L. Polk, who was announced to speak, was not present, having left for California.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A canning factory is to be built at Honea Path.

A stock company to manufacture furniture is organizing at Florence.

Marion has voted $10,000 bonds for sinking an artesian well.

The Charleston Daily World has suspended.

The Spartanburg Savings Bank will soon be ready for operations.

The Atlantic Cotton Compress Co. has purchased and will operate the cotton compress of the Columbia compress.

The Coosaw Phosphate Co. has appealed from the U. S. Circuit court to the Supreme Court of the U. S. The State will therefore have to fight awhile longer.

D. D. Gaston is trying to organize a $100,000 stock company to develop the water power of the Small river, near Blacksburg, and to erect the cotton mill previously mentioned. Machinery for spinning hosiery yarn will be put in if mill is built; mill to be operated by water power.

A meeting of the executive committee (and delegates from several counties) of the Colored State Fair Association was held last week and encouraging reports were received. Agents were sent out Monday.

The Laurens Canning Co. will probably declare the handsomest dividend of any canning factory of the State. They hope to declare a dividend of 25 per cent. The News & Courier says: "there ought to be a canning factory in every county of the State."

[illegible] will be in shed in advance. This will perhaps be the most costly place of worship owned by the colored people in the U. S.

The formal opening of the St. Charles hotel, Charleston, was held Thursday night. The building has been almost rebuilt, and is now one of the handsomest in the South.

The legislature at its last session two years ago appointed ex-Judge J. J. Maher to recodify the laws of the State. He is about ready to make his report his report, and the advisability of having an extra session of the legislature is being considered.

The work which Miss Carrie Mayrant and sister, Mrs. N. K. Perry, of Columbia, have done upon the cultivation of ramie and in the study of its use as a food for silk worms, has attracted attention, bringing inquiries from California.

Gov. Tillman, Sec'y of State Tindal and J. E. Wannamaker have issued a circular in behalf of Clemson College, calling upon the farmers to lend their assistance toward getting up a creditable exhibit for the Augusta Exposition which opens in November.

The Teachers' Association of York county met in Rock Hill last week and the members were well entertained by the citizens. Address of welcome was delivered Friday night by Hon. W. H. Stuart. Supt of Education Mayfield was present and delivered an address illustrating the educational standing throughout the State.

The old Southern black gum is coming into favor as a substitute for black walnut, says the News & Courier. It can be so stained that only an expert can detect it from the real walnut. Our Carolina swamps are full of black gum trees that have hitherto been regarded as mere encumbrances of the ground. Farmers should remember that they will soon have a well defined market value and be slow in selling them at cord wood prices.

There is a little sensation at Columbia in political circles caused by the resignation of clerk of the court Assman, of Lexington. It is reported that the Attorney General paid a visit to Lexington and examined into Mr Assman's accounts and that the resignation is a result of this examination. The Lexington legislative delegation are already discussing the question of who is to be his successor. There will be a number of candidates

OTHER STATES.

That spectacular performance, "King Soloman and the destruction of Jerusalem" will be given at the Atlanta Exposition. Over 700 persons are in the cast.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, has commuted the sentence of life imprisonment of Nathan and Woodville Tarner, who were to have been hanged at Tiptonville.

University Inauguration Day.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 14, [Special.]—The inauguration of George T. Winston as president of the state university was a pleasant event participated in by many [illegible] The programme was rendered as follows: Opened with prayer at 10 o'clock. Song by university choir; address in behalf of the trustees, by Thomas S. Kenan; addressed by President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Curry and Editor W. H. Page, of The Forum; song by choir; addressed by Kemp P. Battle, retiring president, and George T. Winston, president-elect.

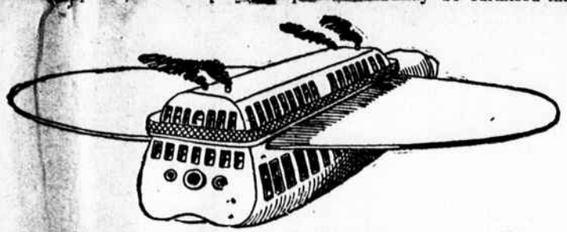
ANOTHER FLYER.

A New York Man Invents an Air-Ship That Will Go.

Three Hundred Miles an Hour Through Space, Even in the Teeth of a Furious Cyclone.

NEW YORK CITY, [Special.]—Chas. G. Loeber, a German has invented an air-ship that will go.

Unlike most other experimenters, Mr. Loeber has discarded the idea that in order to float in the air a vessel must be lighter than the air it displaces. He claims to be able to float a body of any [illegible] and also be able to [illegible] said he to a reporter, "a new [illegible] be surprised that we



in the air which has hitherto been unobserved by all scientists. Anthexis I call it. Anthexis is really the energy of existence. It cannot be used as a motive power, but merely as a power of support. By means of anthexsis I can raise my own body into the air and by using the ordinary means of locomotion move around in it at will."

"What is anthexis?" asked the reporter.

"It is a hard thing to explain," replied Mr. Loeber. "You might as well ask what gravity is. We know that it exists and we have learned how to apply it, but we do not know just what it is. The birds know how to use anthexis. Have you never seen a swallow or a seagull floating in the air without moving its wings? It is supported by that energy of resistance in the air that I call anthexis.

In form the ship is an elongated oval. The prow is a cigar-shaped and the stern almost flat. The base is formed of two hollow cylinders, which it may rest evenly on the earth.

The principal feature of the ship is the wings. These wings are to be made of thin steel plates and extend out on either side just like the wings of a beetle. They are not to be used as a motive power, but merely to give support to the ship in its flight. Their use is precisely similar to that of the wings of a seagull when floating through the air, its wings extended motionless on each side Just how [illegible] into the air, and how [illegible] inventor will answer [illegible] These wings are movable [illegible] the ship is rising they are lowered a few degrees, and when they ship is decending they are raised, so as to afford the least possible resistence to the air, while still serving to maintain the ship's equilibrium.

The motive power is another secret of Mr. Loeber.

"When you disturb the equilibrium of the air," said he, "you cause motion. Now, I have found out how to apply that motion by leverage, and so obtain motive power for my ship. Steam engines are necessary for that purpose. I place them in the middle of my air-ship, and by working them properly I disturb the equilibrium of a sufficient amount of air to run the ship at a rate of 300 miles an hour. Leverage is all I need, and I have discovered how to obtain it from the disturbed equilibrium of the air. My motive power is entirely pneumatic, but steam engines are needed to produce it."

In the perspective drawing of the air-ship three holes will be noticed at the rear or stern. These holes are the location of the turtle back roofs of the cabins, in the pilot house. The captain and pilot will take their stands there and will direct the movements of the ship by pressing electric buttons communicating with the engine room. They will steer with a wheel such as is used on ordinary sea-going ships.

COLD WEATHER

In the Southwest---Frost in Half a Dozen States.

The Weather Bureau furnishes the following special bulletin to the Press:

The weather reports from the Southwest including the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Southern Missouri and Southern Kansas, show an occurrence there Wednesday and Thursday of the coldest weather of the season of which the Weather Bureau has recorded.

The following are the minimum temperatures with their relation to the lowest previously observed during the first decade of October, viz: On the 7th, Oklahoma 33 deg., 4 degrees below. Springfield, Mo., 30 deg below. Fort Smith, 34 deg., 6 deg. below.

On the 8th: New Orleans, 50 deg., 2 deg. below. Corpus Christi, 52 deg., 6 deg. below. Shreveport, 38 deg., 4 below. Galveston 56 deg., 1 deg. below.

Killing frosts occurred Wednesday morning in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas and light frosts Thursday morning in Northern Louisiana and Central Mississippi.

Proposed Monument to Gen. Stuart.

RICHMOND, VA., [Special.]—The veteran cavalrymen of the army of Northern Virginia will meet in this city October 28 for the purpose of inaugurating the movement to erect a monument to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. The committee having the matter in charge have issued an address from which the following is an extract: "It seems most fitting that the soldier who in his twenties blazed the way for Jackson around the armies of McClellan and Hooker should be made the subject of an enduring monument in this the capital city of the Confederacy, in whose successful defense he fell at its very gates."

August Belmont's House Burned.

NEW YORK CITY.—Fire Wednesday morning broke out and destroyed the five-story brownstone mansion at 101 Fifth avenue owned by Mrs. Haywood Cutting and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. Mr. Belmont was not at home, but his wife, two children and a number of servants had narrow escapes from death. The house was filled with costly furniture and tapestries. The building was completely gutted and the loss is estimated at $200,000.

Human Skeletons.

WHEELING, W. VA., [Special.]—Mystery surrounds a recent discovery at Sutton, Braxton county. While working within the corporate limits, removing rock and earth for a foundation for a new dwelling house, laborers were astounded to find buried in one pile the bones of four human skeletons. The only practicable hypothesis ventured is the commission of a foul murder years ago, perhaps antedating the war.

A Healthy Industrial Growth Based on Natural Advantages.

The Manufacturers' Record of October 10th, says:

"The steady improvement previously reported in the South becomes more pronounced every week, and, while there are some complaints of inactivity at special points, due to local causes, the general advancement of the whole South shows that this section is fast recovering from the troubles brought on by the late financial stringency. New enterprises of great magnitude and of far-reaching importance as well as many smaller ones, are reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record. Of vital interest to iron and steelmakers everywhere in the signing of a contract by Mr. C. P. Huntington to build a railroad to the great Bessemer ore district of Llano, Texas, which will open up a district that is pronounced by experts to be far ahead of the Lake Superior region in abundance of ore and in cheapness of mining. At Jefferson, in the same State, the owners of a furnace now in operation will build steel works; at Ashland, Ky., large Bessemer steel works have just been completed; at Principio Furnace, Md., an old furnace property, including 8,000 acres of mineral land, has been purchased by a $1,000,000 company, which will build a rolling mill, pipe works, &c.; bricks are being made for the steel and tinplate works to be built at Savernake, Va., and which are to cover about 15 acres of ground; an offer has been received to move an entire plant from Wales to Savernake, and is now under consideration; a $1,000,000 ore and coal mining company has been organized to operate in East Tennessee. Among other enterprises reported for the week are a $100,000 lumber company in West Virginia; fertilizer factory, Alexandria, Va.; $30,000 granite company, Virginia; $100,000 clothing factory, Texas; $50,000 lumbering company, Kentucky; the improvement of water power property at Embreeville, Tenn., to furnish 5,000 horse power for factories; the building of a dam across the Gunpowder river, in Maryland, at a cost of $150,000, to develop 15,000 horse power; a $200,000 lumber company and a $20,000 paint company in Virginia; a $25,000 company for distilling rum from molasses in Louisiana; a manganese grinding company at Savernake, Va.; $50,000 improvement company, Camden, Ark.; a tannery at Morganton, N. C.; a $50,000 flour mill company, Weatherford, Texas; $100,000 glass works company, Alabama; three phosphate companies, Florida, etc.

"This summary covers some of the more important enterprises, showing how general is the improvement extending from Maryland to Texas, and how widely diversified is the development that is now going on, including almost every line of manufacturing from the making of rum out of molasses to the utilization of Southern timbers for woodworking enterprises of all kinds, and of Southern iron ores for iron and steel-making and of Southern tin ores for tinplate manufacture. There is no speculation in any of this growth, but simply a steady substantial development based on natural resources."

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Ex-Senator Norwood Offers a Substitute for the Sub-Treasury Bill.

He Proposes the Creation of a Billion and a Half of Paper Money to be Distributed to the States and Loaned to the Citizens.

Thomas M. Norwood, Ex-United States Senator of Georgia, by invitation of the Legislature of that State to address them on the Alliance sub-treasury plan, spoke at Atlanta a few days ago on the general question of the finances and currency of the United States. He advocated a plan of banking that is new. He contends that the accelerated accumulation in the hands of a few persons is destructive to the West and South, and will finally destroy the Eastern States. It produces congestion in one part of our political body and paralysis in the other parts. His plan is in brief, for Congress to direct its Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a sufficient number of legal tender notes of convenient denominations, which, added to the existing currency, will give thirty, forty, or fifty dollars per capita. These notes are to be receivable for all debts and dues except duties on imports. They are to be redeemed by the United States Government on presentation at the treasury or at sub-treasuries established at convenient cities. The treasurer shall hold at least 25 per cent. of the issue in coin, gold and silver, to redeem the notes, that being enough and as much as banks now hold for redemption purposes. The percentage of coin, however, can be regulated by experience. He proposes to re-adjust and measurably equalize the circulation of the currency in this way: Each State on amount which added to its existing circulation will make the amount per capita decided on by Congress. The banking capital in each State is to be the standard for ascertaining its circulation, unless a better can be devised. To illustrate: Georgia's population in round numbers is 2,000,000. The amount per capita fixed by Congress for the whole population being $40, Georgia would be entitled to eighty million dollars, but her present banking capital being thirty millions, that sum must be deducted and her quota of legal tenders would be fifty millions. The ratable amount of circulation he proposes shall be used by each State according as the people of the State shall determine. That is, it may be used in banking or be let by the State acting through a bureau of finance to individuals on such securities as a prudent bank now takes for loans. His plan is for each State to hold a percentage of this currency to meet squeezes and scoops by part and lend the remainder to individuals and corporations; that each State shall fix by law a reasonable rate of interest, not above 5 per cent, and by law name the securities on which the bureau of finance shall lend, the percentage of value to be lent and time; that land shall be one of the securities, and that each State shall lend on its own products. For instance, Georgia's great product being cotton, it should be security or collateral under proper and safe conditions; wheat and corn being the chief products of Kansas, Iowa, etc., they should lend on these products. Norwood contends that when money can draw to itself ½ per cent. by going into manufacturers, mining, etc., it will go there, and thus all the natural resources of the State will be developed and its wealth increased to the benefit of every citizen, whereas banking produces no wealth and benefits only the few who receive the dividends. Norwood took Georgia and Kansas to illustrate what can be done under his financial system. He proposes that each State should set aside not less than 10 per cent. of the legal tenders to protect its own citizens against financial crises and squeezes. Georgia could increase her banking capital $10,000,000 and lend $30,000,000 on long time, interest payable semi-annually, to individuals and corporations who have valuable mines to be developed and who desire to build cotton factories, to manufacturers of wooden wares and iron; in short, to bring into activity and use her natural resources, which are incalculable and which have lain untouched for twenty-five years only because her people have had no money to work with. With $30,000,000 thus lent by the State at 5 per cent she would receive annually one million, five hundred thousand dollars in interest. With that she could establish a sinking fund of $500,000 per annum, and in twenty years pay off her funded debt. With this in hand she could begin to reduce State taxation at once; could largely increase her school funds, and establish a bureau of immigration, and in a very few years discontinue taxation except for county and municipal purposes. Borrowers from the State, would get value received in the loan as low interest, would thus take the place of taxpayers. Kansas could lend to her citizens at 5, 4 or three per cent, and then they could lift the present mortgage debt of $235,000,000, due mainly to the East, and at the same time put interest money enough in the State treasury to relieve them from State taxation. He contends that as all the money that can be borrowed is in the Eastern States, it is practically useless to the South and West. Under the system he advocates the money and security are in the same State—are neighbors and will exchange—and interest will go to the benefit of both lender and borrower and all the people in the State; whereas, now the interest paid, as a rule goes East. The interest now paid per annum by the whole people goes to enrich those who are already too rich for the safety of the Republic, and that interest would be distributed among the whole people taken by States.

He contends that the present banking system is a monopoly, because it is based on but one class of securities—Government bonds; second, that it is monarchical, being fashioned on the plan of the Bank of England during the first century of its existence; and, third, that our banking system is not based on money or coin, but on paper credit. The whole system rests on the Government's credit, whereas his proposed system would rest on coin in the treasury sufficient to meet all demands of foreign commerce and domestic trade.

Norwood's substitute for the Alliance sub-treasury plan avoids Federal action. Each State lends to farmers on land and on its own especial products at low interest. Thus he says he establishes equality for all and shows favoritism to none. He contends that his plan obviates every objection hitherto made to the Alliance sub-treasury plan, and gives farmers sure relief, as the allotment of currency he proposes not only equalizes it if lent by States as the States' volume of currency, but thus distributed will remain permanent in each State, because the State being the lender and the principal being lent to its citizens it must return to the State with interest as the principal falls due.

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A WALK WITH JERRY.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Oct. 8, 1891.—Editor Weekly Union Times: I have just taken a walk with Jerry Simpson through his district and I find that Alliance vote among the farmers in Kansas is increasing but slowly since last year. The principal gains have been in the cities and towns where the Citizens' Alliance has been hard at work this year. He estimates the increase at 20 per cent. over last year.

Speaking of the negroes in the South he said:

"They are flocking to us in the South. I believe that this movement is the solution of the race problem. It divides the colored as well as the white vote of the South. If it does nothing else it will do that much good at least. The old fight between the blacks and the whites will be broken; the blacks will take issue with each other in politics the same as the whites. That's what they ought to do. The lines are closer drawn in the South than here. Everything divides on the sub-treasury scheme. It is either endorsed or opposed by every man in the South.

"How many members has the Alliance?

"In thirty-eight states and territories we have 4,000,000 members."

"And you expect to have a National ticket in '92? Who will lead it?"

"O, Lord, I don't know. Some farmer now unheard of may spring up and prove himself the right man for the place. Just at present the only men in sight are Weaver and Polk."

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The Alliance in Michigan has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations during the past year. It has increased in numbers and effectiveness, until now it may well be considered as one of the reliable and staunch State organizations of the Order. Under the intelligent and conservative guidance of its officers, no factions have arisen, no dissentions have occurred in the ranks, but to the contrary, a unity of action and continuity of purpose has directed all its efforts. It has taken care of itself and its growth [illegible] shows it is the result of a home, and the aid which comes from large meetings, addressed by national officers or men of National reputation in the order, hence it may be considered as self-made in all respects. *The good work done in Michigan has had its effect in other States.*

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The Alliance Vindicator, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, was on the 18th ult. dressed in full mourning, on account of of the death of its able and true editor, Brother Moore, who was killed in a personal difficulty, which was reported to be the culmination of a bitter controversy over the demands of the Order. The Vindicator promises an account of the affair next week. Brother Moore was an able and true Alliance man, respected and beloved by all who knew him. His untiring zeal, devotion and ability has built up the Vindicator, and his labors contributed largely to the success of the movement.

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The Alliance Signal (Gonzales, Tex.) says: We would like to remind those who bleat so much about "capitalistic influence" that if every dollar of capital was swept from the earth, labor and labor alone, would reproduce it again. Therefore, capital is but the creation of labor, and should be the hand-maid of industry.

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It is said that the Farmers' Alliance have 35,000 lecturers in the field, beside a number of volunteers, who are giving the people light on all economic questions.

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The Headquarters of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is in the National Economist building, 239 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

MAD FOXES IN COLLETON COUNTY.

They are Devastating the Flocks and Herds.

WALTERBORO, S. C., [Special.]—The mad foxes, which created such a scare among the people of this section last summer, have again appeared. Early this week Stephen Hudson, a colored man living near the swamp in Colleton, hearing the distressing cries of his seven-year-old boy in the woods, some two hundred yards off, hastened to the spot and discovered the child being attacked by a large mad fox, which bit and lacerated his flesh in several places. The day following the foxes made an onslaught on the dogs of Mr. Bunch, near Knightsville. He, it is reported, shot two of them and found it necessary to kill one of his hounds, which had been bitten by them. On Friday evening last this army of mad invaders paid the farm and poultry yard of Knight a visit, and while in the act of destroying his geese his son, Capers Knight, dispatched one of them. He says if they were not ranting mad they were the wildest set of foxes ever seen in Colleton.

Convicted of Intimidating Voters.

LYNCHBURG, VA., [Special.]—In the U. S. District Court, of Abingdon, Judge Paul presiding, Jack Mullins, of Buchanan county, was convicted of intimidating voters at the precinct in Buchanan at the last presidential election, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the jail and to pay a fine of $500. This is the first conviction in Virginia under the Federal laws for protection of the elective franchise.