

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year \$6; six months \$3; three months \$2; one month \$1. Served in the city at FIFTEEN CENTS a week, payable to the carriers, or \$4 a year, paid in advance at the office.

The Charleston News

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

To Our Friends in the Country—In documents to New Subscribers. We desire, if possible, to make the NEWS, which is already without exception the cheapest newspaper in the South, a regular visitor in every well regulated household in this and the adjoining States.

THE DAILY NEWS and the RURAL CAROLINIAN, one year, for six dollars and fifty cents. THE RURAL CAROLINIAN, one year, for four dollars.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold closed in New York, on Saturday, at 29.219.

—Cotton closed quiet. Sales 2800 bales. Middling 26c.

—In Liverpool, on Saturday, cotton closed buoyant. Sales 20,000 bales. Middling uplands 12.12 1/2.

—The Chinese are to build a grand Gosh house in New York.

—Only seven police officers are left on the police force of Philadelphia.

—Another large party of female emigrants left Liverpool, Thursday, for Quebec.

—Louisville makes 15,000 barrels of flour a day and 2,400,000 gallons of whiskey a year.

—There will be six eclipses next year, but none of them will be visible in the United States.

—The election for the four vacant seats in the French legislative corps has been fixed for November 21st.

—Hon. Samuel J. Person, one of the leading lights of the bench and bar of North Carolina, died in Wilmington, on Saturday.

—Several vessels have arrived at New York within a few days from the West Indies with a number of yellow fever cases on board.

—The New Orleans Playmate says that all the hands that can possibly be procured in Louisiana are busily engaged in picking cotton.

—The short dress, elaborately but artistically trimmed, is fashionable for evening wear, and more worn at balls than the trained skirts, but for grand occasions and dinner parties the long train is the most stylish.

—The citizens of St. Louis are making liberal arrangements for the recovery and sepulture of the bodies of the passengers and crew lost by the disaster to the steamer Stonewall, and for the relief of families rendered destitute by it.

—The New York papers say that the Franklin D. Roosevelts demand an increase of 25 per cent. on their present salaries, which average about \$1000 per annum each.

—A prodigal returned to the home of his brother and sister in Pontiac, Michigan, the other day, and was received with open arms, and the fatted calf and all that sort of thing, and two days after built a nice fire with kerosene oil under the bed-chamber in order to burn them to death and secure the property.

—The Presbyterian Church bids fair to be reunited. According to returns received by the editors of the New York Observer, two-thirds of all the Presbyteries have voted to ratify the reunion of the church.

—Booster papers are having a delightful controversy over the bravery or cowardice of a reporter. He was to make a balloon ascension with Professor King, but just as the ship was to start he jumped out and refused to make the ascent, his sudden departure endangering the lives of those who remained by suddenly lightening its load.

—Father Hyacinthe, it appears, is about to enter the field of journalism. He proposes to publish, in Paris, a newspaper, to be entitled Le Chretien, which shall be both religious and political, or rather secular in its character.

—The ex-monk pertinaciously insists upon declaring himself a Catholic. He is fearful of the approach of every stranger, lest he should be seduced into an *ad captum* expression that would be twisted into an admission of a Protestant leaning.

—The Barnwell Journal has been enlarged and shows in its columns unmistakable evidences of growing prosperity.

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priests. There are many Catholics who believe that Pere Hyacinthe will eventually return to the Catholic Church, and be restored to his former status as a Carmelite monk; but they say he may have to undertake a "retreat" for one year before he can be fully restored to his former position.

The Finances of the City.

The annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City of Charleston for the year ending August 31st, is now made public, and deserves at our hands a keen scrutiny and impartial consideration.

The total receipts for the year ending August 31st, were, in amount and kind, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Licenses, Harbor-master's Office, Orphanhouse, etc.

And the total payments for the same period were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Artesian Well, Almshouse, Alken Foundling Hospital, etc.

According to these statements, the total receipts were \$943,128.29, and the total expenditures \$943,228.29, showing a deficit of \$28,524.90.

This is not a serious deficiency by any means, and at the first glance it will doubtless seem that our city finances are in a reasonably flourishing condition.

But figures are double-faced, and to the skilled accountant tell a widely different tale from that which they unfold to the unprofessional observer.

We desire, then, as well as we know how, to strip the financial statement of the City Treasurer of all its apparent mystery, and to put the same figures in a shape which shall be wholly intelligible to the general public.

We may remark at the outset that in the statement already given of the receipts of the city, many amounts are included which should not enter into a plain exhibit of current income and expenditure.

They were actually received by the Treasurer, and are properly accounted for by him; but we wish the year to stand on its own bottom, and have the benefit only of its own legitimate receipts, as well as of its legitimate outlay.

We say, for instance, that the State donation for the poor, \$6000, and the receipts from Fire Loan, \$10,500, from bonds receivable, and from six per cent. stock, do not enter into the plain calculation that we desire to make; nor do we take into account, on either side, the floating debt account, or borrowed money of the city.

On the other hand, we do not consider the amounts paid by certificates of indebtedness, city stock, coupon bonds, miscellaneous bonds, and the like, true payments. Lolling Peter to pay Paul is more convenient than safe.

Striking out such items as those mentioned, we have the following as the true receipts of the city for the year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Receipts from Taxes, Licenses, Harbor-master's Office, etc.

And we have the following as the actual payments:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Paid for Almshouse, Artesian Well, Alken Hospital, etc.

According to this statement, and we believe it to be a just one, the city spent in the year ending August 31st, last, \$168,501.41 more than it actually earned.

If our view of the matter be correct, the city has in addition to its usual duties, and he says in account that the rule is not imperative on priests when they are travelling.

It should be added that dispensations, relieving the recipients of the indulgence, are often given to the sick and weak by the Catholic bishops and

the city is even more suggestive. In January last the Clark Council made up their budget, or estimate of receipts and payments for the year the statistics of which we are considering.

Upon their estimates the Tax bill was passed, and we believe that ample provision was made for all proper and necessary expenses.

Comparing, then, the estimated income with the actual income, and the estimated outlay with the actual outlay, we have the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Taxes, Orphanhouse, Almshouse, etc.

By this it will be seen that the receipts were \$21,729 less than was estimated.

There was a gain in the receipts from the Orphanhouse fund and from interest, but a loss in every other department.

The tax receipts alone were \$27,000 less than the estimates. After all, the falling off is not unnatural; nor will it account for the alarming deficit already mentioned.

Another Turn of the Screw.

The Longshoremen's Protective Union Association held an extra meeting on Friday night and adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That no member of this Union shall be allowed to work at storing, or store any cotton, for any stevedore who is not a member of this Union, under pain of being fined in the sum of ten dollars.

The adoption of this resolution is another stride forward. At first the longshoremen struck for higher wages.

This movement was a failure, because non-Union workmen in abundance could be had to do the work required.

The Union then determined not to work on any foreign ship until a stevedore who had been discharged was restored to his place.

And now they solemnly resolve that they will not work at all under any stevedore who is not a member of the Union.

This, to all intents and purposes, a deliberate attempt to force the employers to engage the services of a particular class of men.

Whether there is, or is not, a respectable and trustworthy stevedore in the Union, is to be of no consequence.

The Union men declare that they will only work for Union stevedores, and they hope to be able to force the employers to agree to their conditions.

It must not be understood that we question the right of the Union longshoremen to control their own body.

They may fine their members and rule their members as they please. But this does not content them.

They ask now that the control of all the storage business be given to them, and to them alone.

We do not know that they have done anything to merit this trust.

Violence, threat, and unreasonable claims have characterized their action from the very beginning.

And while we are anxious that the longshoremen and all other workmen should have every proper privilege, we consider it no less important that the employer should have full protection in the enjoyment of the right to engage whom he pleases, and upon the best terms he can make.

The experience of the past few days shows clearly that the Union longshoremen are going from bad to worse.

Nor have they reached their halting point. It is, then, high time that the shippers and shipping agents should take steps to protect themselves and those whom they represent.

Fire must be fought with fire; prescription with prescription. What the longshoremen have done they are responsible for.

The employers must now offer an effective resistance or give up, for good and all, all control over their own actions and their own property.

The most simple plan is for the shippers and shipping agents to determine not to employ a "Union" longshoreman in any capacity.

This will work a cure, in the interest of the hundreds of steady men who are now seeking work. It can be done if the shippers stand together as the longshoremen stand together.

And if any employers, high or low, are so weak as to act against their own interests, and the interests of the working classes, by agreeing to the Union demands, let them understand that they, in the face of the community, must bear the brunt of whatever comes in the future, of their greed and want of pluck.

The Unionist Times says that the "energy, tact and ability" exhibited by Governor Scott in "raising the means and credit" of the State finances in order to complete the Blue Ridge Railroad, will be to him an "everlasting monument."

The election in Georgetown passed off quietly. The Times says that "no interest" whatever was manifested by the whites, "who kept away from the polls, the negroes, generally voting." The result has not yet reached us.

The Blue Ridge Concern.

The Occanee Courier, published at the present terminus of the Blue Ridge Road, says: "To get any tangible information as to the present condition and future prospects of this great enterprise, appears difficult."

The contractors, Crisville & Co., arrived in Wallaha on last Friday night. They "are now gone in the direction of Knoxville, with a view of examining the route."

"No work of any consequence has yet been done; a mere handful of dirt moved to save the contract. We hear there is a detour on account of machinery, and the real labor will not be undertaken for some days. We rather think the securing the other five millions, which is to come, has something to do in delaying the machinery."

"We do not doubt, however, but the road will be built, and a beginning in earnest "be made before Christmas."

A meeting of the friends of a railroad extension from Spartanburg, S. C., to Asheville, N. C., will be held in the courthouse at Spartanburg, on the evening of Tuesday, November 16, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of devising a scheme for the construction of this important railroad.

All friends of the enterprise are invited to attend. Persons attending the meeting will be passed over the Spartanburg and Union Railroad free of charge. This Asheville road is, to our mind, of more importance than the Blue Ridge scheme. It should cost less and do the State more service. We hope that the meeting will give the project a tangible shape.

The Unionist Times speaks very highly of the management of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. The road has been rebuilt without assistance from the State or the stockholders, and is now, with its machinery, in good running order.

The guarantees of the State is secured by a first mortgage, and arrangements will probably be made soon to pay the interest on the bonded debt. The Times says—and we believe with perfect truth—that the prosperous condition of the road is due entirely to the efforts of President Jeter.

The famous Syllabus of errors published by Pope Pius IX., in 1864, will probably occupy a good deal of the attention of the approaching Council, and we accordingly print it this morning. It is denied, however, that there has been any intention, as many had supposed, of erecting the eighty damnations of Syllabus into articles of faith.

The census of Anderson County is completed. The population is: Whites 14,072, colored 9653; total 23,125.

In 1880 the population was: Whites 14,286, colored 8587; total 22,773. There is, therefore, a falling off in the white population, and an increase in the colored population of the county.

The Radicals, thanks to the State constabulary, elected their candidates in Abbeville, on Wednesday by 286 majority. The disturbance at Calhoun's Mills was caused by an attempt of the negro guard to drive the whites from the polls. This is Radical policy with a vengeance.

The Barnwell Journal has been enlarged and shows in its columns unmistakable evidences of growing prosperity.

The Journal is a good newspaper, carefully edited and well made up, and in typographical accuracy has no superior among the county press.

It was owing to a blunder in our composing room that an article on the Longshoremen's strike, published in Friday's News, found its way, a second time, into our columns on Saturday last.

The population of Deonee County by the census just completed is: Whites 8304, colored 2414; total 10,718.

Another Turn of the Screw.

The Longshoremen's Protective Union Association held an extra meeting on Friday night and adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That no member of this Union shall be allowed to work at storing, or store any cotton, for any stevedore who is not a member of this Union, under pain of being fined in the sum of ten dollars.

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