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FEDERAL ELECTION

A LONG AND SPICY DEBATE PROGRESSING.

Senator Vance on the Sub-Treasury Bill.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Senator Vance has written a letter to Elias Carr, president of the Farmers Alliance of North Carolina, in opposition to the sub-treasury warehouse bill. He states that he procured a hearing by Messrs Polk and Macauley for the bill before the Senate committee, but he says: "My own position remains the same. I can not support the bill in its present shape, but I am not opposed to the principle and purposes of the measure." He points out that the way to benefit the agricultural classes is by reforming the tariff. He is opposed to the feature of the bill which provides for the loaning of money to people by the government on the deposit of grain, but thinks that government warehouses at ports might be utilized for the reception of domestic articles and certificates issued for the same upon which money could be borrowed. He says that the farmers monument at this time amounts to little short of a resolution, and that oppressed free men become impatient and that impatient men are often unwise. The Democratic party are, he says, in favor of the legislation which the alliance is fighting for. He calls attention to the contest in South Carolina which "can only have the result of putting that State back under African rule." This too "the excitement, among men who profess to agree upon matters of principle," reduction of taxation on the necessities of life—for a reduction of the expenditures of the government—for an increase of the currency and the price of farm products by the coinage of silver and the restoration of its full legal tender character; for a repeal of the tax upon State banks; for the regulation of the transportation rates by railroad commissions; and last, but not least, let us earnestly contend against that spirit of centralization, which is constantly threatening to absorb the local self government of the people of the States."

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the House the credentials of W. W. B. Dickerson as representative from the Sixth Kentucky district to succeed Mr. Carlisle, were presented, and Mr. Dickerson was sworn in.

The debate on the Federal election bill was resumed, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, addressing the House.

Mr. Herbert referred to the reconstruction period and said that the negro had been taught to distrust the Southern white man and during the period the Southern States had been represented in Congress by Republicans.

Now they were represented by Democrats and hence the necessity for a National election law. If the South were allowed to work out the problem for itself, the time would come when the negro being educated as the man was would be able to take care of himself as tax payer and as citizen.

This bill would have the effect of arraying race against race again in the South. Mr. Hoak, of Tennessee, said that it had been his conviction since his earliest reading of the constitution that it was paradoxical to leave to the States the control of the election or National officers. Mr. Hoak quoted from report made by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in a contested election case, in which he claimed that Mr. Springer laid down the exact principle involved in the pending bill that the laws of every State of the Union should conform to the law of the land.

The objection to the bill was not because the colored man was black but that he voted a Republican ticket. Mr. Coleman of Ia., said that he was a Republican, both from conviction and from principle, a southern man by birth, education and association.

He was opposed to the enactment of the federal election law at this time, and notwithstanding that the promoters of measure aimed to secure the great desideratum of a free ballot and a fair count, he did not think that this was a proper time to make this experiment. He was as certain that trouble and bloodshed would follow the enactment of the legislation and that the law would fail in its purpose.

A Federal election law would be an expensive political blunder the public money could be used to greater advantage in paying the honest claims of the people of the South, in reimbursing the depositors of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company in constructing levees on the Mississippi river, and in educating the children of the South, black as well as white, pass a Federal election law, and the men now ready to separate from the Democratic party would get back into what they were told was the white man's party, rather than risk negro supremacy.

Mr. Finley, of Kentucky, spoke in support of the measure. He asked if the Southern Republicans intended at this day to bully anybody, to scare anybody, to intimidate anybody. The time for that time had passed.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, inquired that situation was which invited this new crusade against his section. In the time of profound peace, what excuse was there for kindling again the fires of political persecution. He asserted that when the next Congress met the country would be under a strain not paralleled since the days of the disputed Presidential count.

Mr. Waddell, of Virginia, favored the bill and said that Virginia was safely Republican with a fair count.

Mr. Tracy, of New York, earnestly opposed the bill which he asserted was an attempt to continue the Republican party in power in the 32nd Congress in case the people in the election decided otherwise.

Mr. Outwarte, of Ohio, said that one of the features of the bill was to construct a political machine to control the representatives of the entire South in the next Republican national Presidential convention. The bill was intended

to promote the industry of making contested election cases; it was intended to prevent elections in many of the districts of the country.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, favored the bill, and asked if the gentlemen from the South were in favor of honest elections, what danger did they see in this measure? Was it a crime to insist upon a fair election in Georgia, or any other State?

Mr. Chapman, of Michigan, made a constitutional argument against the bill. Mr. Barron, of Michigan, closed the general debate. He said that when the popular vote was tampered with, representative government existed only in name. If there was anything in the bill that over stepped the bounds of the constitution let it be stricken out, but let all stand together in maintaining a free ballot and a fair count as the only safety of the republic. He could forgive a man who, in the hour of passion, or the hour of revolution fired on the flag, but that man who crawled to the ballot box where reposed the latest born offspring of the sovereign will and took its life was an assassin.

The House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

FEARFUL CONSEQUENCES.

Of a Drunken Row Near Pilot Mountain--The Son Hauled Home Drunk by the Side of His Dead Father.

[Special to the STATE CHRONICLE.]

WINSTON, N. C., June 30.—News reached here to-day of a drunken row near Pilot Mountain, Surry county, Saturday. A drunken crowd congregated at a whiskey shop and began quarrelling. A young man named Hyotte cut another man named Edmundson all to pieces and while doing so Hyotte's father arrived. Another man named Bruner, who was taking up for Edmundson, shot the father down killing him instantly. Hyotte was hauled home drunk by the side of his dead father. Several other parties were hurt.

NATIONAL ELECTION BILL.

Republicans Will Oppose It.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is certain that three Republicans will oppose the National Election Bill, and the gossips have it that several other members of the majority party will also oppose it either by direct vote or by absenting themselves when the vote is taken. The members who will surely vote against the bill are Messrs. Ewart, of North Carolina; Coleman, of Louisiana; and Lehlbach, of New Jersey.

It is said that seven other Republicans three from the South, one from New England, and three from the West will vote "No." It is known that some of these are opposed to the bill but whether or not they will sacrifice party interests and vote against the measure is doubtful. Less than ten breaks among the Republicans in the House would defeat the bill.

A Sad Accident--In Need of Help.

The following communication was received yesterday:

EARLSBORO, N. C., June 25, 1890.

TO THE STATE CHRONICLE:—My residence in Johnston county took fire on Saturday, June 21st, and burned down. Everything in the house was lost; all the out-houses were burned down and everything in them. We did not save a thing except what we had on. The loss is estimated at about \$3,000. Now gentlemen we are in need of help and would be pleased to receive much or little help. We will be thankful for anything from anybody.

Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. GLOVER.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Leather Belts Arriving.

Ladies leather belts in black and tan, in the newest designs. The prettiest lot we have yet shown.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Post Master Appointed.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 31.—The following named fourth class postmasters, among others were appointed to-day. J. H. Seren at Hardwar, Va. North Carolina, W. Sloan, at Garland; M. Seagle, at Seagle.

Pensions Never Cease--They Want \$930,000 More.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions requesting the appropriation of \$930,000 which, he says, will be necessary for the prompt action of the dependent pension bill.

Southern Educational Association.

[By United Press.]

MOREHEAD CITY, June 30.—Representatives of the Southern Educational Association are already at Morehead from seven Southern States, and it is certain that every Southern State will be represented in the organization. Governor Fowle, of North Carolina, will deliver the opening address.

Died.

At the residence of her husband, on South Blount street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Cora L. Childress, wife of Mr. F. W. Childress, aged 21 years. The funeral will be held from the Third Baptist church this morning at 10 o'clock.

We regret to chronicle the death of Col. John N. Whitford, of Jones county. He had served the State with fidelity and capacity in the State Senate, and was a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Methodist church.

DEATH OF REV. T. M. JONES, D. D.

The CHRONICLE sincerely grieves to record the death of REV. TURNER MYRICK JONES, A. M., D. D., at his residence in Greensboro yesterday. He had been for nearly forty years a prominent figure in the educational life of the State. He was born in Franklin county, June 4th, 1819. He graduated at Randolph Macon College, and afterward taught in both Warren and Franklin counties. In 1852 he was licensed as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1853 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages in Greensboro Female College. In 1854 he was elected President of that far-famed institution, and remained in his responsible position until the day of his death. He had served his church in many ways—as Trustee of Trinity College, and as delegate to the General Conference in every session save one since 1866. He was faithful in every trust.

Dr. JONES was an ideal President of a Female College. He was pure in life, sweet in temper, and gentle in conduct. He was quiet, grave, and sincere. Of no man could it be more truly said: "His life was gentle." He had a tender heart, and a warm attachment to the thousands of noble young women he had educated. They all loved him with a fatherly affection, and their love increased as they grew to be wives and mothers. His work cannot be estimated. It is not ended. It will live in the pure and sweet lives of the women and their daughters for generations yet to come. He has lived long and lived well. He had no fear of death, but with implicit trust and unflinching faith laid aside his mantle of toil for his crown of glory.

WILLIAM MARCUS SHIPP.

[Charlotte Chronicle.]

In Ireland, when there is no criminal case before the court at the opening of the term, the government prosecutor presents the Judge with a pair of spotless white gloves.

Think you not, then, that when WILLIAM MARCUS SHIPP, who wore the ermine and kept it spotless on earth, as a Judge between his fellow-men, reached your higher court on yester-even, as the sinking sun shot its glorious rays heavenward, throwing a halo around the noble Judge as he passed the portals of Time, the attendant at that Eternal Court presented this worthy man, this just Judge, a spotless ermine, to be worn forever in the Court of Heaven, where justice reigns eternal, with Mercy and Charity as perpetual attendants.

INTENSE HEAT.

Torrid Weather Continues--Fifteen Deaths by Sun-stroke--Twenty-six Prostrations.

[By United Press.]

CHICAGO, June 30.—There were fifteen deaths and twenty six prostrations from the heat in the city yesterday.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The torrid weather continues, with the mercury at 99. Five cases of sun-stroke are reported, two of which were fatal. George Wirth expired at the corner of Gest and Perlis streets at half-past eight o'clock, and Clinton Seymour was found dead in his room at 37 Elm street. Seymour had apparently been dead several hours when discovered, as his skin was beginning to peel off.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 30.—W. H. Collins, stage manager of Rice's Evangelical Company, who was overcome by the heat yesterday, expired during the night. The remains will be buried here to-day.

THE CHOLERA.

Eight Deaths in Madrid, Spain--Several Cases and One Death in France.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "There was a total of eight deaths from cholera in the province of Valencia on Saturday. The epidemic has disappeared from the villages first attacked. Elsewhere in Spain the public health is good."

PARIS, June 30.—Le Petit Journal reports that in the city of Marbonne, department of Aude, several cases of cholera have appeared and that one of the victims has already died.

WE HOPE NOT.

The Pennsylvania Democrats Ought to Nominate Ex-Gov. Pattison.

[By United Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Friends of Ex-Senator Wallace gave it out this afternoon that the Democratic State Convention at Scranton will nominate him for Governor and Ex-Speaker John E. Fannuc, Lieutenant Governor.

Death of Dr. T. M. Jones.

[Special to the STATE CHRONICLE.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 30.—Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., President of Greensboro Female College, died at 1 p. m., to-day, aged 71. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 5 p. m.

J. L. MCHAUX.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

French China.

We are now showing in this Artistic, as well as Useful Ware, Dinner, and Tea Sets, also odd pieces. These are very handsome goods and it is a pleasure for us to show them.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

EWART'S BRAVE ACT.

HE MAKES A MANLY SPEECH AGAINST THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

He Declares That the Elections of the South are Fair, and That the Laws Would do Harm.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The more the election bill is discussed, the more does the cloven foot appear. Though Mr. ROWELL, who prepared the bill, in conjunction with that model New York Republican "heeler," JNO. I. DAVENPORT, and that scholar-politician, HENRY CABOT LODGE, of Massachusetts, and other men who have only partizan advantage in view, has admitted on the floor of the House that it was merely a sectional measure, there are Republicans who falsely pretend that it is a measure intended for every section alike. Of course such pretensions deceive no one and in private conversation they are not insisted upon. Man to man, the Republicans admit that the measure has been introduced merely as another attempt to coerce the South. It is a new Force bill with all the wickedness and injustice of that other Force bill which the late SAMUEL J. RANDALL defeated. It aims to secure a return of the horrible days of Reconstruction. Its purpose is to wipe out the peace, happiness and prosperity which has smiled upon the South since EX-PRESIDENT HAYES withdrew the troops from the South in 1877. While I never believed he was elected, I have never found it in my heart to abuse Mr. HAYES. His withdrawal of the troops was, to most people, a virtual admission that he had not been elected to the Presidency. He understood how it would appear well before as after the withdrawal of the troops. He told SENATOR GORDON, who called to see him to urge him to take the action he afterwards took, that if he withdrew the troops from the South he would be denounced by his own party, and also by the Democrats. "I know the consequences," he added, after outlining all that has happened since, "but it is right, and I shall give the order for their removal." From that day to this the peace and prosperity of the South has been as secure as any other section of the Union. Northern capital has come in to help develop its resources.

But now all that is to be changed if the Republican programme is carried out. The CHRONICLE has already published the outlines of the Federal Election bill. It is the most unnecessary, most vicious and most wicked of all the unconstitutional legislation the Republican party has sought to inflict upon the South. HON. JOHN S. HENDERSON, who has carefully studied the bill, tells me that it is a great deal worse than it appears on its face, and is the meanest piece of legislation ever introduced into this Congress, which is the worst he has seen. HON. B. H. BUNN, who will speak against it to-day or to-morrow, is profoundly impressed with its unconstitutionality and injustice. I am sure that the earnest plea he will make to the Northern Republicans to forego this blow to the material and growing South will be strong and deserving of their consideration. All our Congressmen are deeply interested and are doing all they can to prevent the passage of the bill in the House. Thus far four Republicans have declared that they will vote against it. It will need eleven to prevent its passage. Some Democrats hope it will be defeated in the House, but from all I can learn they are hoping without having good ground. The Republicans have made it a caucus measure, and it requires manhood, nerve and independence upon the part of Republicans to go against the mandate of CAZAR REED and KING CAUCUS. The seven needed votes may be obtained to defeat the bill, (I devoutly trust so) but the present outlook is that REED will rush it through the House and send it over to the Senate. "What will the Senate do with it?" I asked SENATOR RANSOM. He stated that no man could accurately predict the result, and that it was not possible now to tell. From other sources I hear that if the House passes the bill, the Democratic Senators will exercise the usual privilege and debate it until October. The Senate has no rules such as the House has under CAZAR REED and the minority has more rights. Many people seem to think that the Republicans in the Senate will not favor it and that they will be willing to see it die. I hope so, but I see no evidence that points that way. The indications are, if I am anything of a prophet, that the bill will become a law and that the South will be called to go through a second ordeal of Reconstruction and all that it involves.

In a recent speech SENATOR EDMUNDS declared that under no circumstances would he consent to change the rules of the Senate. He believed that was one legislative body in the country in which there should be no limit to debate. If the members desired to kill any measure by talking it to-death, it must be

simply a question of physical endurance between the two sides. SENATOR INGALLS is also quoted as opposing any change of the rules. MR. BLAINE is said to be strongly against this bill as he was said to oppose the Force Bill. It is believed that SENATOR HALE shares his views and will fight the bill in the Senate. SENATOR TELLER is also expected to vigorously oppose the bill. He is very mad with REED for the mean way in which he defeated silver coinage and is anxious to give him and his methods a lick. If the silver coinage Republicans should follow his lead, the Senate will defeat the bill on a vote. But the little fellow, who can't fill his grandfather's hat if he does sit in the Presidential chair, is exerting himself for the passage of the bill. Small and narrow as he is, MR. HARRISON controls the patronage, and a Republican Senator without patronage is short of his great power. The President will use his lash for all it is worth, and the unprincipled adventurers, who have succeeded to the leadership of the party which once had great moral ideas as a basis, will crack the party whip and seek to prevent any bolting. The cry twenty-five years ago was: "Whip the South." Peace has come and the South is again beginning to prosper and become a rival with the North in manufacturing and the sectionalists appeal to the old cry once again "Whip the South!" If Sectionalism still dominates in the Senate as in the House, the bill will pass. I hope they will follow the lead of MR. EWART.

MR. EWART'S BRAVE ACT.

On Saturday HON. H. G. EWART, member of the House from the Ninth District of North Carolina, rose above party and made a speech that is creditable to his wisdom and his patriotism. To withstand CAZAR REED and go in the face of the Republican caucus required independence and courage of a very high order—MR. EWART showed that he had it and made a speech that deserves to live. It is the most striking and independent utterance heard in the present Congress, and has already gained for MR. EWART national applause and national fame. But it has also brought down upon his head the curses and maledictions of REED, QUAY, DUDLEY and Co. The "Co." includes HARRISON and the horde of other little echoes who followed R. Q. D. MR. EWART was heard throughout with deep interest and was frequently applauded. He knows the people of North Carolina are honest, and he said so notwithstanding he knew the feeling among the leaders of his party. He was unwilling to see his people traduced. Expecting to be condemned, he threw away restraint and gave "fits" to the the caucus as an engine for the destruction of individual opinion and action. The New York Times says:

"Its effectiveness in that direction was illustrated even while MR. EWART was speaking. Under his very arm, and within reach of his hand, there were Republicans who were applauding his most impassioned appeals to the Republicans not to pass this vicious act, men of the kindest impulses and the least possible hostility to the South for which he was pleading, yet he knew, and they knew who applauded, that if the vote was to follow Ewart's speech they would not dare to be recorded against it."

This Southern man, whose utterances were suggested by facts and observation and not by a party determination to gain an advantage in numbers by the suppression of liberty, was heard by Republicans too, who were convinced before he spoke, and yet the power of the caucus to throttle the best impulses may be understood when it is stated that the most liberal estimate of the number of Republicans who will vote against the "Force" bill is ten, and that the more confident partisans of the Speaker put the number at three. To even the most selfish partisans the prediction of Mr. Ewart that in the event of its passage the Republicans would not get the votes of three-tenths of the negroes of his State, many of whom were now voting the Democratic ticket, ought to have had weight if any argument can weigh against the caucus.

There was prodigious applause when he said by way of illustrating the effect of putting black supervisors over white electors, that the appointment of black supervisors and Marshals in Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana would sweep every Republican candidate out of existence, and the applause came about equally from the Republican and Democratic sides of the House."

MR. EWART'S SPEECH.

I give the readers of the CHRONICLE the full text of MR. EWART'S speech. It ought to be read by every voter in the United States. MR. EWART said:

MR. SPEAKER:—It is a matter of deep regret that a stern sense of duty compels me to antagonize a proposition which a large majority of the political party to which I belong are committed and have formally endorsed as a party measure. I am well aware of the penalty I shall have to pay in opposing this measure. Unfortunately, it has reached that point in American politics where, under the iron and despotic ruling of King Caucus, a Representative of the people is often forced to forget that he has a conscience, and blindly ignoring all sense of self-respect and manly pride commit himself to the support of measures which, deep down in his heart, he knows to be utterly wrong.

We often hear of the nerve and boldness of politicians. That is a mere figure of speech; a flight of the imagination. As a rule, the politician is an ardent coward, and rarely ever possesses the courage of his convictions. His good sense, his cool judgment, his conscience, if he has any, may all condemn the measure under consideration, but

the crack of the party lash generally brings him cowering and whimpering to the feet of his master to do his bidding. We need not go far to illustrate what I mean. To-day, to our shame and discredit be it said, there are Representatives from sovereign States upon this floor who, deep down in their hearts, know that this election bill is as damnable, illogical, inequitable, and vicious a piece of legislation as was ever attempted to be placed upon the statute-books of this Republic. [Applause.] And yet at a sacrifice of their manhood, sober judgment, their sense of fairness and justice, feeling the keen sting of the caucus lash, they will support a measure which will add untold miseries to the woes of the unfortunate people it is designed to help, stir up race troubles and factional strife in our fair South land, and breed political confusion worse confounded.

I do not know the distinguished authors of this bill. Perhaps the most distinguished, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge], I know has achieved great reputation as a civil-service reformer. In that respect I concede that he is a grand and glittering success. He can indulge in more lofty declamation on the beauties of civil-service reform and at the same time secure more patronage for his political benemoen and retainers than any member of the Massachusetts delegation, and that is saying a great deal. [Laughter and applause.] But however great a success he may be in the line of civil-service reform, as a statesman, if this piece of legislation is a fair criterion of his work, he is a most profound failure.

The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has been, I am told, an extensive traveler. He has viewed the splendors of sunrise as it fell on mountain and cliff and glacier from the summit of Mount Blanc, he has placed his footsteps in those of Hannibal and Napoleon along the historic St. Bernard Pass, he has seen the gondolier life at Venice, the peasant life of modern Greece, the life of the lazzaretto and the nobility in Florence and Rome; in a word, there is little of scenic splendor, of historic, social, or political interest in the Old World which he has not compelled to yield tribute to enrich his store of knowledge, of men, and of things. But, like many Americans, he has failed to see the loveliest part of his own country, the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. Had the distinguished gentleman ever been South, had he ever had an opportunity to see our people, to study the political situation there, to realize the immensity of the social and political questions that confront them, he would not to-day be advocating the passage of a law which will postpone the settlement of those grave questions for long years to come and alienate the people of the two great sections of our common country.

"But as the distinguished gentleman has never embraced the opportunity to visit the coming 'El Dorado of American adventure,' let him at least come with me in his imagination and look at the South as it was in 1865 and as it is to-day. The close of the most disastrous war in the history of the world found the South in a condition that words are powerless to describe. Blackened chimneys, with women and children crying for bread in the ruins of their homes, marked the path of the victorious Union army. Cities and towns were desolated, fields devastated and destroyed, and hundreds of millions of dollars invested in slaves wiped out of existence. Bankruptcy and ruin stared the people in the face. As the victorious legions of the Union army, amidst the thunder of artillery and the plaudits of the patriotic multitude, marched through the streets of the national capital the ragged and foot-sore Confederate was wondering where to get bread for his wife and little ones as he looked on his ruined and devastated home.

But, nothing daunted, the Southerner went to work, and by indomitable pluck and energy was soon on his feet again. The losses incurred by the South in the late war are almost incalculable. It is stated that the actual loss from the war aggregated \$5,000,000,000. In 1880 the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in the United States was \$2,700,000,000. If every manufacturing enterprise in the United States had been wiped out of existence by some great calamity the loss would only have been half as great as the losses entailed upon the South by the late war. On the heels of this fearful loss by war and destruction of values came political misrule and degradation, against which it seemed almost hopeless to strive.

The State governments fell into the hands of the most disreputable gang of thieves and plunderers that ever disgraced a nation, and the very name of Republicanism became a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. By bloodshed, violence, and intimidation these governments were wrested from the thieves and plunderers and to-day without exception are held by the Democratic party. In spite of this long era of misrule and all the evils of reconstruction the South has prospered as never a section prospered before. Go South now, and your journey will be through a continuous and unbroken strain of the music of progress, and whirr of the spindle, the buzz of the saw, the roar of the furnace, and the throb of the locomotive. The next census will show it to be the richest section of our country.

Let me briefly submit a few statements as to the wonderful increase of wealth in the South in the past nine years. In 1880 the total wealth of the South was \$2,113,436,900. In 1889 it is estimated at \$4,220,156,000, an increase of \$1,306,000,000. The assessed value of property in the South is about 51 per cent. of its true value. On this basis the increase has in reality been \$3,900,000,000 in nine years. In ten years the South had increased its iron output from 397,301 tons to 1,566,702 tons. The percentage of increase has been 294 in the South and 78 in the rest of the country. In 1882 the South produced 6,693,316 tons of coal; in 1889, 19,497,418 tons. The year 1890 will show an increase of over 22,000,000 tons.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)