

GREENVILLE TIMES
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1891.
4th District, 1891.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.
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GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.
NO. 45.

ANTICIPATING THE SUB-TREASURY.
In an interview recently Mr. McGrath, the President of the Kansas Alliance, stated that the plans for reorganization agreed upon at the meeting of the Alliance Presidents in Washington, one month ago, made it an easy matter for the Alliance to control the grain output. The reorganization provided for placing the State organization in control of a State committee, to which committees have been charged of the Congressional Districts and report. The Congressional committees have charge of the county committees, to whom the Sub-Alliances are accountable.

SET POSSESSION BEFORE ADJUSTING.
[Natchez Democrat.]
Mr. Henry Watterson, who is now lecturing in Texas, in a recent interview is reported to have said among other things:
"For God's sake, let us let it alone, and try and elect our ticket in 1892. If we do not carry the country then, you may look for the Force Bill and everything else that bodes evil. Elect a Democratic President and Congress, and sectionalism is forever in this country, and that is what we want, to kill out sectionalism. Once in possession of this Government and we will deal with silver and all other questions so honestly, so broadly, so patriotically, that we shall challenge the judgment of the masses, and, in the providence of God, we shall rule this country wisely and well."
There is profound wisdom in the above utterance that should commend itself to every Democrat in the land, a warning that cannot safely be neglected, one that should alarm the wanderers into the delirious paths of the Sub-Treasury in Mississippi; an appeal which should arouse the old Democratic spirit in every quarter; a promise of success and a pointing to the way for success which should be encouraging.

THE CIVIL CONFLICT IN CHILL.
Daily recurring events are lending increased interest and giving increased importance to the revolutionary movement which now, and for some months past, has been in progress in Chili. It ought to be added that we are just beginning to have intelligible views as to the cause which led to this civil struggle, and as to the reasons on account of which it has been prolonged. Probably no similar movement of equal dimensions in modern times has been so much written about in ignorance. We know that there was some radical difference between President Balmaceda and the Chilean Parliament, and that the contending parties represented the Executive on the one hand and the Parliament on the other, somewhat after the fashion of what happened in England in the time of Charles the First. But what were the differences, and what was the cause, it was not so easy to ascertain.

SHABBY TREATMENT OF WALES.
London, May 17.—Many statements have appeared in regard to the debts of the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Edmund Yates hinted at half the truth one week and denied it the next. The facts, however, are very simple, and are all explained in the fact that the prince lives far beyond his income. The prince had borrowed £160,000, from that late Anglo-India nabob, MacKenzie, and in order to discharge the debt he put a mortgage of £250,000 on the Sandringham estate, made out to Messrs. Murietta. Then followed the Argentine collapse and the Murrietas were hit very hard and suffered great losses. There was nothing for them to do but realize on their available assets. Baron Hirsch, who may be regarded as the prince's latest friend, might and would probably very gladly have come to the rescue, but the prince hesitated about allowing him to do so, because he realizes how exceedingly unpopular the idea is in English society and at both the English and German courts that he should be on such close terms with the Hebrew financier.

THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.
In Mississippi Hon. H. M. Street is regarded somewhat as authority upon legislative revenue and financial questions. As whatever he says upon these questions is worthy of reading and will excite thought, the following is published:
To the Editor of the News:
One of the chief causes of depression, under the present financial system, is the constant drain of money from the country at large which goes to the money centres in payment of interest on public and private indebtedness. A change that would stop this drain and keep the money in circulation throughout the country would be a great relief. In the ways of State banks, organizations of individuals were authorized to issue paper based on specie at the rate of three in paper for one of specie. In creating the present national bank law, Congress imposed a prohibitory tax on all other bank notes. It matters not how secure these notes may be made, none can circulate free of this prohibitory tax, except such as are based on a deposit of United States bonds. This policy enhances the value of these bonds at the expense of every other interest in the country. They have grown to be an immense source of profit to a high premium and to-day require an investment of about \$100,000 in money to secure a national bank circulation of \$75,000. This makes paper as expensive and as difficult to secure as gold and silver. Congress should repeal this tax on State banks and the States enact laws to protect the people against irresponsible institutions that would otherwise follow such repeal. State banks should not be permitted to issue three for one of specie without some positive guarantee for its redemption. This can be secured by a deposit of one-third specie and the other two-thirds in mortgages on real estate worth double the amount of the loans. The State should have supervision over these banks and guarantee the circulation. To protect the State against loss, all banks should be required to deposit 2 per cent of their circulation as a general safety fund. An association of State banks should be authorized and empowered to co-operate with the State authorities in bank examinations, and as this association would be liable for the failure of any part of the securities of any one or more banks, the public at large would be fully protected. This would be no hardship on the banks, as the failure of any piece of mortgaged property to bring the amount secured by it, it would be made good by the particular bank holding it, while the association, backed by the State, standing behind all the banks and the people, would only be necessary to strengthen confidence and prevent panics.

AN INTELLECTUAL NEGRO.
New York, May 15.—There is a new aviator named George Lewis in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kas., who but for one little slip in a cleverly contrived plot of his would be at liberty now and the possessor of \$20,000 belonging to the Mercantile National Bank of this city. His brightness and shrewdness made him a marked man and he was transferred to the War Department.
Early in 1889 he forged papers in that office and was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the State Penitentiary at Lansing. He is a fine penman and at last he was assigned to write the letters for convicts. The convicts occasionally send money to relatives and friends outside, and the custom was to buy at the First National Bank of Leavenworth drafts on the Mercantile Bank of New York. On February 10 last one of the convicts got a draft for \$1 and gave it to Lewis to be forwarded in a letter. He raised the draft from \$1 to \$20,000 and sent it to the Fountain Savings Bank of Richmond, Va. He sent the draft for deposit to his own order. He also sent Mr. Hill, the cashier, a letter dated Harkness, Kas. This letter stated that the draft which had been forwarded represented the price received by Lewis for a ranch in Kansas. He said that he had sold the ranch to an English nobleman, Lord Rendlet, through John H. Scott. Lewis enclosed a letter from Scott dated London, January 20, 1891. Lewis sent to the Richmond bank another letter signed by Scott, in which it was said that Lord Rendlet would soon leave England in his yacht and join Lewis in San Francisco. This letter of Lewis requested Cashier Hill to let the draft for \$20,000 on the Mercantile Bank certified. Cashier Schneck of the Mercantile Bank looked over the First National account and saw the Leavenworth Bank had a balance of \$30,000 and he notified Hill that the Leavenworth Bank's draft \$20,000 was all right and would be honored. It was forwarded and paid. By this time it was approaching March 1. Right here steps in an accomplice of Lewis, a negro, who is known in the Lansing Penitentiary as Sam Bryant. He was sentenced from Shawnee County, Kansas, for robbery, and his term of five years expired on March 4. After his release Bryant went to Dodge and Co., printers, at Leavenworth, presented an order purporting to come from Capt. Hill, U. S. A., and a letter from the Kansas Advocate General's office. The letter ordered twenty-five copies of the engraved letter to be printed as nearly in fac-simile as possible. Bryant reached Richmond and on a check of Lewis secured \$250 of the \$30,000, and went on to Washington to put through the last chapter of the Lewis swindle. Warden Chase received one of the letter heads of the Adjutant-General's office an order on him signed William Reeves. Warden Chase took Reeves to be a clerk in the War Department. The order appeared to be certified by the Adjutant-General and Lewis had notified Chase that Lewis had been pardoned and directed his release. It is needless to say that the order had been forged on one of the spurious letter heads delivered to him in jail by the second accomplice and by Lewis sent to Bryant in Washington. All that Bryant had to do was to send it back to Chase in a War Department envelope.

Another War Mystery Revealed.
Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—Frank G. McNary of New Athens, Harrison county, O., was a member of Capt. McCready's company of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio volunteers, who served in the Wilderness in Virginia on May 6, 1864. He was missing and was never afterward seen by his comrades or friends. It was thought that he had been killed and buried among the unknown dead. P. T. Kyle, McNary's cousin, who now lives in the town of Huntington, O., wrote a letter to Gen. Gordon G. George, who was in the battle of the Wilderness on the rebel side, describing Frank McNary, giving a description of his army life and asking whether he had ever happened to know or hear anything about him. Gen. Gordon sent the letter to the Atlanta Constitution.

THE COLOR LINE PLANTED IN A FAR COUNTRY.
Seattle, Wash., May 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning 400 negro miners with their families arrived at Stonewall, a small station on the Northern Pacific, fifty miles from here. The negroes will be marched immediately to the coal mines of the Oregon Improvement company at Franklin.
They were recruited in Haanibal, it is said, by Superintendent T. B. Carey of the Oregon Improvement company's mines, and brought here to take the places of white miners with whom the company has been having trouble.
About six weeks ago Superintendent Carey attempted to force the miners to sign a contract displacing them and the strike was the result. The company then withdrew the contract and Carey resigned ostensibly to take a position with the railway. Another superintendent was appointed and the men returned to work at the old terms.
When it became known among the miners that negroes were on the way to the mines, every camp was notified and all the miners went out on a strike at Franklin. There was intense excitement and it is thought trouble may result.
Manager C. J. Smith of the Oregon Improvement company said: "The company has determined to get rid of the necessity of having to employ every variety of labor unions. Negroes will be put in the mines and be protected if it takes more guards than miners. A force of Pinkerton's will accompany the negroes from the railroad to the mines."

THE VENGEANCE OF THE LOCUSTS.
Algiers, May 18.—The French savant, M. Kuehel Horcaulas, the president of the Ethnological Society, who was employed on the government mission of investigating the locust plague in this province, has met a horrible death.
While examining a deposit of locusts eggs at the village of Sidiel, he was overcome with fatigue and the heat and fell asleep on the ground. While sleeping he was attacked by a swarm of locusts. On awakening he struggled desperately to escape from his living fire, but all his efforts proved ineffectual, and when finally the locusts left the spot his corpse was found.

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OFFICE RULES.
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
One year, in advance, \$1.00
Any subscriber desiring his paper discontinued will please notify us promptly.

ADVERTISING RATES.
The following will give you some idea of the value of advertising in this paper.
For advertising in this paper, the following rates will be charged:
First position, per line, per week, \$1.00
Second position, per line, per week, .75
Third position, per line, per week, .50
Fourth position, per line, per week, .25
Fifth position, per line, per week, .15
Sixth position, per line, per week, .10
Seventh position, per line, per week, .05
Eighth position, per line, per week, .03
Ninth position, per line, per week, .02
Tenth position, per line, per week, .01
Principles of advertising regular advertising, one month without charge.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Best Offices, \$5.00
Best Office and District, \$10.00
"Calls" charged as Announcements.
"Locals," space of five lines or more, this type, 10 cents per line for first, 5 cents each subsequent insertion. Less than five lines, 10 cents per line for first and 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Other reading notices same rate.
Personal articles or notices charged for or declined according to their nature. Communications on matters of local interest solicited. While correspondents may affix any signature or communication, real names will please give explicit directions of length of time for publication of advertisements.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
Georgia Pacific Railway.
Passenger trains arrive at Greenville, S. C., from:
Deer Creek, (narrow G.) 11:15 a.m.
From Winona, 11:30 a.m.
From Atlanta, 11:45 a.m.
Passenger trains leave Greenville, S. C., for:
Atlanta, 7:45 a.m.
Arrive at Winona, 11:45 a.m.
For Winona, 12:30 p.m.
Deer Creek, (narrow gauge) 6:00 p.m.
Close connection made at Winona between G. P. morning east bound and I. C. south bound, and evening west bound G. P. and I. C. north bound trains.

TALLAHASSEE BRANCH.
Leave Webb's, 5:30 a.m.
Arrive Ista Bens (junction), 6:30 a.m.
Leave " " 7:30 a.m.
Arrive Webb's, 10:30 p.m.
Trains run daily except Sunday, connection with Winona trains east and west.

Louisville, New Orleans and Texas R'y.—Mississippi Valley Route.
SOUTH BOUND.
Leave Memphis, 4:40 p.m. 10:00 a.m.
Arrive Little Rock (junction), 6:30 p.m.
Arrive Memphis, 10:30 p.m. 11:30 a.m.
Arrive Rolling Fork, 10:32 p.m. 6:35 p.m.
Arrive Vicksburg, 12:16 a.m. 8:10 p.m.
Arrive New Orleans, 7:45 a.m.

NORTH BOUND.
Leave New Orleans, 5:15 a.m.
Leave Vicksburg, 12:54 a.m. 7:00 a.m.
Leave Rolling Fork, 2:10 a.m. 8:45 p.m.
Leave Greenville, 9:20 a.m. 3:35 p.m.
Leave Leland, 3:30 a.m. 10:31 a.m.
Arrive Memphis, 8:15 a.m. 6:10 p.m.

REVERSE DIVISION.
North, pass Greenville, 10:28 a.m.
South, 4:48 p.m.
Through sleeping car connection made at Memphis for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, leaving Greenville at 8:30 p.m.
Connections made at Memphis with all lines for the North and East and West; at New Orleans for the Gulf coast resorts and Southern Texas and California.

Travel tickets to all summer resorts now on sale at the L. N. O. & T. depot office; baggage checked through. For information regarding rates, etc., apply to G. C. CAMPBELL, Agent.

WALLACE ARNOLD,
WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER,
DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY.
With Finest Crystal Lenses. Will not carol or discolor. Examine the Spectacles.
Washington Ave., GREENVILLE, MISS.
JAS. E. NEGUS, THOMAS MOUNT, Cashier.
3769.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.
Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$30,000.
DIRECTORS:
H. E. WETHERS, R. W. MILES, J. H. WILKINS, T. B. COWAN, THOMAS MOUNT, J. M. JAYNE, JOHN C. HEAD, JAMES E. NEGUS.

We solicit the accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Business Firms. The double liability of shareholders of National Banks furnishes almost absolute security to depositors.
We give most careful attention to the interests of our customers in all matters entrusted to us.
We are prepared to give liberal accommodation in the way of loans to customers whose average balances justify it.
We issue Time Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
M. YAGER,
The old and Reliable Bakery
Dealer in
Family and Fancy
GROCERIES,
Confectionaries, etc.
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, etc.
Constantly on hand.
Goods delivered at all hours of the day
Fresh Bread delivered at residences every evening.
Thanking my patrons and the public generally for past patronage, I respectfully request a continuance of the same.

WONDER WORKER.
Mr. Frank Hoffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They tried his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half a dollar bottle, that he was cured; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Put bottles free at Moore & Clark's Druggists.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BARKSDALE OF MISSISSIPPI accepts the candidacy for the United States Senate in the Sub-Treasury plan platform of the Farmers' Alliance and in the words of another he exclaims to his cohorts: "If I fall, avenge me; if I retreat, it is me; if I advance, follow me." It is quite evident from this trititarian personal platform that Maj. Barksdale does not propose to permit the farmer to escape if he can prevent it.—Washington City Star.

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