

Cotton, which is now \$5-16, has been slowly advancing for a week. The recent rains helped it along.

Mr. Theodore McKnight, one of the best known members of the Summit, Miss., bar, has opened an office in this city and will make his home here in future.—Vicksburg Herald.

We have seen it stated in several papers that during one day of last week cotton was shipped from New Orleans and sold in Oryza, Mr. D. Young being the purchaser. We know not the whys nor the wherefores.

That is a curious intermingling of names which the Republican control of the Maryland legislature has produced. The two leading candidates for the U. S. senatorial succession are named Bonaparte and Wellington.—Ez.

The Chicago Times-Herald says the bankers of that city are overwhelmingly in favor of the Cleveland-Carlisle policy of retiring the greenbacks through the sale of low rate bonds. Senator Sherman opposes this proposition, naturally, urging instead that the retirement be effected with short time bonds. This would be the same kind of financiering displayed by Mississippi in the issuance of the famous revenue warrants in 1894. It also would necessitate higher tax rates, which is the attraction to the protectionists.

Congressional aspirants are cropping out. Hon. Clarke Lewis has announced in Col. Money's district. The other present incumbents are candidates. The Valley Record has announced in favor of the return of Col. Stockdale from this district. We may look for some lively times down here next time. The following gentlemen have been mentioned for the place and there is strong likelihood that a majority of them will be in the race. Hons. Lyman G. Aldrich, of Adams; W. F. Love and F. A. McLain, of Amite; E. J. Bowers, M. M. Evans and Congressman Denny, of the Sea Coast; N. C. Hill, of Jones; T. R. Stockdale, of Pike; T. S. Ford, of Marion, and Lieutenant-Governor J. H. Jones, of Wilkinson. Not a bad man in this list; so the 6th District is safe.—Centerville Jeffersonian.

Mr. Theo. McKnight, that able and eloquent lawyer, has moved from Summit to Vicksburg, where he will locate for the practice of his profession. He does not leave Summit from any cause of dissatisfaction with his practice or the people, but for the simple fact that Vicksburg, being a city, will afford him larger scope and facilities for the practice of his chosen profession. He loves the people here, and goes away with the warmest feelings of gratitude to all for the kind treatment he has received while a citizen of the town. Theo. is a big-hearted, noble gentleman, an experienced and highly gifted lawyer, and while we regret to have him leave the town commend him most highly to the people of Vicksburg, and wish him unbounded happiness and prosperity in his new home. Luck go with you wherever you may be, kind friend.—Summit Sentinel.

A contemporary says that 'newspapers are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—says he has paid what he has not—declares that he has a receipt somewhere—or sent money and it was lost in the mail, or will take the paper and not pay for it on the claim that he did not subscribe for it—or move away and leave it to come to the office he left. The printer's books will tell fearful tales in the day of final judgement.'

All the above things have some of our subscribers done from our youth up, and the only show they have of reaching the heavenly land is to bring a tithe of what they have and give unto the printer. Without jostling, ever and anon some man is marked by the printer as dishonest, though the world may judge him a good citizen, for verily I say unto you, he who oweth a printer, and payeth him not, the same shall enter the kingdom of Satan.

WANTED—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Mississippi for established, reliable house. Salary \$750 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose references and self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, South Side, Chicago, Ill. (Nov. 29, '95)

A Trip to the Exposition with the Mississippi Press.

We, in company with Mr. W. D. Coulfield and wife, left Gloster for Atlanta on Monday night, November 17th. After a stop-over at Vicksburg, of six hours, we arrived at Greenville about 11 o'clock the next morning. At every station, between Vicksburg and Greenville, great crowds of people got aboard, and by the time the train pulled into Greenville it was pretty well crowded. A party of small boys, seated just ahead of us, were not slow to announce the fact that they were "Bound for the Show" (Ringling Bros. Show).—We—the ten of the Press Party who were together—stood on the street. "Along with 'Old Black Joe' and the rest of 'em, and watched the procession pass by. It was a long one, and was a very pretty sight. The crowd remained comparatively quiet until the last line came in view, with the clowns bringing up the rear, when the darkies began to yell, and all "took after" the clown. We then threaded our way through the surging multitude and finally reached the hotel. That afternoon, at four o'clock, we left for Atlanta, expecting to arrive there the next day at noon—alas for human expectations! A special car and a Pullman were tendered us. Our number was reinforced all along the road, and when the Pullman was attached at Winona we numbered one hundred and twenty. At West Point about two hundred school girls and boys, with their ten teachers, got aboard. They also had a special car, which was very prettily decorated with their society colors. The girls and boys wore the school-uniform and the gay ribbon-badges of their society. They were a merry party and it did one good to watch their bright faces—to say nothing of listening to their "College Yell," whenever a town was reached or a train passed, as they announced the fact that they were "Southern Girls." A small boy on a passing car paid them a pretty tribute by gracefully throwing them a kiss. Ask those girls if they caught it!—Some of our readers will be glad to hear that Clara McDonald and Annie Whittington, of Gloster, of our College, were among these girls. They were both glad and surprised to see us, and asked many questions about Liberty and Gloster people. The country all through Alabama is broken and barren, yet without very picturesque. We passed around and through small mountains, and over high trestles and bridges, often finding ourselves three hundred feet up in the air. The little mountain streams are beautiful—as they wind in and out along the railroad—and the mining villages built high on the hillside, make one think that these people must be of kin to the Cliff-Dwellers—their homes are almost as inaccessible. We passed through two tunnels—one a quarter of a mile, the other one-half of a mile long—and when we again emerged into daylight the banks on either side of the road rose so high as to cut off almost all the sun-light. Birmingham, as seen from the depot, is the smokiest, dirtiest, busiest looking city we have ever seen, and we were not sorry to leave it behind us.

The other side of Birmingham we overtook a freight-train that was real badly wrecked a few minutes ahead of our time—the engine and several cars were piled in a heap, and several persons were slightly injured. We shuddered to think of the dangers through which we were passing!

About five o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, our train—said to be the longest one that ever went over that line—pulled into Atlanta. We were a dusty and thoroughly wearied crowd, but after a good night's rest we were ready for the Exposition.

Not having attended the Fair at Chicago, we were hardly prepared for the magnificent beauty of the scene which spread out before us. They say that in size and grandeur it is nothing to compare with the Fair, but—it is big enough for us (and for a ten days' trip must be vastly more satisfying). An attempt to describe the Atlanta Exposition were a vain thing, and yet we wish that we could bring it all before you just as we saw it.—The beautiful half-moon-shaped lake "Clara Meer"; the handsome buildings; the noble gardens, terrace above terrace, and rich in fountains, statues, cypresses; the Midway Heights, the numerous restaurants, the thronging multitudes,

comprising people of all ages and nations, the radiance of the electric lights, "will long detain you," and "the whistles of the trains, the passing of the cars, and the sound of the wheels, that in may call it up when far away."

The noise and din follow one, and for days and days you can hear the pop corn peddler, as he grinds out the flaky corn by the bushel, "Here's the place to get your popcorn! Red hot or cold, anyway you like it! Five cents a bag!" And the cry of the pea-nut man comes to you o'er and o'er: "Here's your roasted pea-nuts, five cents a bag (bag thrown in)!" We can get pea-nuts at home, but when we realized the fact that for the insignificant sum of "five cents" we could get not only pea-nuts, but a pretty little striped bag as well, we were indeed sorry that Mr. C— could not find "a nice nickel" about his pockets" to loan us (for you must know that it is an impossibility to keep "change" at the Exposition). And again you are haunted by the cry of the small boy on every corner: "Better buy your chewing-gum right here! Five cents a package!" The fellow with the two little Japs, who appeared along the lake every half hour, to announce "a free exhibition, just in front of the Jap-a-nese Village!" was a never ending source of amusement to us. In an other letter we will try to tell you of some of the wonders which we saw, so until then "au revoir!"

M. F. W. AND S. Q. S. From Magnolia Gazette.

Rev. J. H. Lane, wife and children, of Eastfork, were in town Tuesday.

The brick for the walks in front of the court house has been put on the ground, and the work of laying them will shortly begin.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. A. Gill's health is rapidly improving under the treatment received at the National Surgical Institute, of Atlanta, Ga., and he and his wife are expected to return home in a few days.

Wes Dickerson, warehouseman of the Illinois Central at Magnolia, is the champion cotton loader on the line, having broken the record by loading one hundred bales of cotton on the cars in one hour without help. [Issue 23d inst.]

Mr. W. H. Bates, of Amite county, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Price has returned from a pleasant visit to the Atlanta fair.

Prof. Charles Hooper, principal of Gillsburg Collegiate Institute, was the guest of Prof. Nettles, Saturday.

Miss Julia Battles went out to Gillsburg Saturday, to resume her duties in the school room, having regained her lost health.

Mrs. Mattie M. Tate, daughter of J. M. and M. J. Covington, was born in Liberty, Amite county, Miss., April 1, 1857, married James M. Tate, April 15, 1875, and died at their home near Walkers Bridge, Pike county, Miss., November 7, 1895. [Issue 27th inst.]

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1895.

Not another bond will be issued by the administration, until the republican Congress has had an opportunity to extricate the Treasury from the embarrassment into which it was forced by republican legislation. This can be accepted as absolutely authentic, even should the demand for gold become much greater than it has been for the last few days. It may not be true that republicans are trying to force another bond issue before Congress meets, but it is true that they would be glad to see one—a big one—as it would at the same time relieve them of the responsibility of providing for the needs of the Treasury and furnish them with a new peg upon which to hang fresh abuse of the administration. It is not a subject for smiles, but it would not be strange if President Cleveland indulges in a few grim smiles as he pens that portion of his message to Congress calling attention to the needs of the Treasury. If such language were permissible in a dignified document as a President's message he might be imagining as writing: "Your party put the Treasury in a hole; now the country expects you to at least lend a helping hand towards pulling it out."

It is not a pleasant thing for a democrat to write nor for a democrat to read, but as nothing is ever gained by dodging the truth it must be said that the spirit of concession which it was expected would exist among prominent members of the party at the beginning of Congress is as yet conspicuous by its absence. "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," and unless the rank and file of the party shall take the bit between their teeth and get together regardless of leaders, there is little prospect of a united democracy in the next Presidential campaign, and nothing but a united democracy can have even a fighting chance to win. Perhaps some of those who are trying to make harmony impossible will on sober second thought change their tactics.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, said in the course of a lecture on "The industrial development of the New South," at Columbian University: "We will have to content to keep the negro with us, and we should try to have the best negro possible. This can only be accomplished by education. The whole negro question must be considered in the industrial line. When educated the negroes will be inclined to enter into industries."

Secretary Morton has written the following letter which explains itself: "I hasten to respond to your letter of inquiry inclosing newspaper clipping relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. No one who knows the Hon. Tom L. Johnson will for a moment believe him capable of premeditated misuse of the franking privilege. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and his public career precludes the possibility of his knowingly doing a wrong thing with public documents or franks. How the bookseller secured the frank of Mr. Johnson I am unable to state, but I am confident that Mr. Johnson himself never authorized anyone except his private secretary or clerk to use the frank. It is true that he book with the frank was bought by an employe of this department at a second-hand bookstore in this city, but the purchase was made for the particular purpose of showing that the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of books at the public expense is a fraud upon the Treasury, upon the department which prints the documents and upon the Postoffice Department which carries them. The particular person whose frank was placed upon the paid-for public document was a matter of no consequence or significance, except as an illustration of how the franking privilege may be abused if those who have them are permitted to grant powers of attorney for their use."

Mr. Frederick C. Waite, of the Agricultural department, read a paper before a meeting of the National Statistical Association, held in Washington this week, which contained some startling figures, on the rapid growth of the stay-at-home vote in this country. According to these figures, the stay-at-home vote in the State of Pennsylvania, at the Presidential election of 1888 was only 70,000, while this year it was 810,000; in New York it was 75,000 in '88, 185,000 in '92, 425,000 in '94, and 510,000 this year; in Kentucky it was 55,000 in '88,

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1895.

and 100,000 this year; in Massachusetts it was 80,000 in '88, 100,000 in '92, and 180,000 this year, and in Ohio it was 40,000 in '88, 115,000 in '92 and 180,000 this year.

It seems as though every republican member of the House who arrives brings a different opinion as to what the republicans ought to do at the session of Congress about to open. All of which shows that the term "wild horses," which Mr. Harrison used to describe the democratic House of the last Congress, is entirely too mild for the menagerie which Mr. Reed is expected to control with one hand, while he uses the other to push his Presidential boom.

The usual Cotton Status Reversed. The Hazelhurst Courier speaks of an unusual phase of the cotton trade, as follows:

"In recent years the very low price of cotton seriously affected the agriculturist. He it was who bore the brunt of the battle—the profits, when any were made, accruing to the merchant and commission man. But this year the order was reversed. The farmer got the advantage of the extraordinary high price that ruled for several weeks immediately after the crop began to come in, while the local merchant, who on a rising market had in many cases paid more than the quotations warranted, and who held his spots for a still higher price until the decline began, and then sold at from a half to a cent and a half under what he paid for it, is the one who is damaged."

"Nearly every community in the great cotton region is similarly affected, and while the farmer is to be congratulated upon having come out at the big end of the horn, at the same time it is a source of regret that mercantile interests should have suffered to the extent that they are represented to have."

"That agriculture is the backbone of all the trades, occupations and professions will not be denied. But it is equally true that no business community or commercial point without strong, bold and liberal merchants in sufficient numbers to supply contiguous territory can hope to prosper and expand in independence. The credit system is the root of much evil, but it is a necessity with everybody to a limited extent. Consequently the merchants of a town must be fairly prosperous and able to favor such as are forced to ask indulgence. If crippled, as many have recently been, then it not only hurt the merchant, who is the direct loser, but indirectly the farmer and men of other callings who depend upon the storekeeper for reasonable credit."

Birthday Celebration and Other Notes.

Editor Herald—At ten o'clock today, Friday, 22nd of November, the people began to gather at Mrs. Cintha Toler's, to celebrate the 80th birthday of Mrs. Toler, and by 12 o'clock the grounds around the home of this good old lady were covered with horses and buggies. There being over two hundred people present. At half after 12 o'clock dinner was announced and soon the crowd was standing around the table, whose very weight groaned with eatables, such as fresh pork, pickles, jellies, pies. After singing several charming pieces from "Harvest Bell," the following named gentlemen addressed the people: Our worthy Ed., W. D. Coulfield, Hon. Billy Griffin, and Prof. Julius Naul, of Berwick, Miss.

I am glad to say that our neighborhood (Merwin) is on a boom, though we do not all agree politically, nor religiously, yet we all agree that we must educate. Our school opened first Monday in November with Mr. J. J. Springfield as principal teacher, and we hope in the near future to be able to employ an assistant. We hope to grade the school this winter. Our pupils are required to stand an examination at the end of every month and we give them a printed report, showing just how they stand in their studies.

Messrs. Toler, Mayhall and Thompson have been quite busy giving this fall, but they will soon finish.

Messrs. Davis Causey and Emmett Berrybill, two of our most successful farmers, have just returned from the "Crescent City," well pleased with the trip.

Mr. Editor, I notice a good many fine shots in our neighborhood. I think if you will come out this way this winter we can give you plenty of pork and bones to gnaw.

HERBERT.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1895.

Not another bond will be issued by the administration, until the republican Congress has had an opportunity to extricate the Treasury from the embarrassment into which it was forced by republican legislation. This can be accepted as absolutely authentic, even should the demand for gold become much greater than it has been for the last few days. It may not be true that republicans are trying to force another bond issue before Congress meets, but it is true that they would be glad to see one—a big one—as it would at the same time relieve them of the responsibility of providing for the needs of the Treasury and furnish them with a new peg upon which to hang fresh abuse of the administration. It is not a subject for smiles, but it would not be strange if President Cleveland indulges in a few grim smiles as he pens that portion of his message to Congress calling attention to the needs of the Treasury. If such language were permissible in a dignified document as a President's message he might be imagining as writing: "Your party put the Treasury in a hole; now the country expects you to at least lend a helping hand towards pulling it out."

It is not a pleasant thing for a democrat to write nor for a democrat to read, but as nothing is ever gained by dodging the truth it must be said that the spirit of concession which it was expected would exist among prominent members of the party at the beginning of Congress is as yet conspicuous by its absence. "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," and unless the rank and file of the party shall take the bit between their teeth and get together regardless of leaders, there is little prospect of a united democracy in the next Presidential campaign, and nothing but a united democracy can have even a fighting chance to win. Perhaps some of those who are trying to make harmony impossible will on sober second thought change their tactics.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, said in the course of a lecture on "The industrial development of the New South," at Columbian University: "We will have to content to keep the negro with us, and we should try to have the best negro possible. This can only be accomplished by education. The whole negro question must be considered in the industrial line. When educated the negroes will be inclined to enter into industries."

Secretary Morton has written the following letter which explains itself: "I hasten to respond to your letter of inquiry inclosing newspaper clipping relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. No one who knows the Hon. Tom L. Johnson will for a moment believe him capable of premeditated misuse of the franking privilege. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and his public career precludes the possibility of his knowingly doing a wrong thing with public documents or franks. How the bookseller secured the frank of Mr. Johnson I am unable to state, but I am confident that Mr. Johnson himself never authorized anyone except his private secretary or clerk to use the frank. It is true that he book with the frank was bought by an employe of this department at a second-hand bookstore in this city, but the purchase was made for the particular purpose of showing that the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of books at the public expense is a fraud upon the Treasury, upon the department which prints the documents and upon the Postoffice Department which carries them. The particular person whose frank was placed upon the paid-for public document was a matter of no consequence or significance, except as an illustration of how the franking privilege may be abused if those who have them are permitted to grant powers of attorney for their use."

Mr. Frederick C. Waite, of the Agricultural department, read a paper before a meeting of the National Statistical Association, held in Washington this week, which contained some startling figures, on the rapid growth of the stay-at-home vote in this country. According to these figures, the stay-at-home vote in the State of Pennsylvania, at the Presidential election of 1888 was only 70,000, while this year it was 810,000; in New York it was 75,000 in '88, 185,000 in '92, 425,000 in '94, and 510,000 this year; in Kentucky it was 55,000 in '88,

and 100,000 this year; in Massachusetts it was 80,000 in '88, 100,000 in '92, and 180,000 this year, and in Ohio it was 40,000 in '88, 115,000 in '92 and 180,000 this year.

It seems as though every republican member of the House who arrives brings a different opinion as to what the republicans ought to do at the session of Congress about to open. All of which shows that the term "wild horses," which Mr. Harrison used to describe the democratic House of the last Congress, is entirely too mild for the menagerie which Mr. Reed is expected to control with one hand, while he uses the other to push his Presidential boom.

The usual Cotton Status Reversed. The Hazelhurst Courier speaks of an unusual phase of the cotton trade, as follows:

"In recent years the very low price of cotton seriously affected the agriculturist. He it was who bore the brunt of the battle—the profits, when any were made, accruing to the merchant and commission man. But this year the order was reversed. The farmer got the advantage of the extraordinary high price that ruled for several weeks immediately after the crop began to come in, while the local merchant, who on a rising market had in many cases paid more than the quotations warranted, and who held his spots for a still higher price until the decline began, and then sold at from a half to a cent and a half under what he paid for it, is the one who is damaged."

"Nearly every community in the great cotton region is similarly affected, and while the farmer is to be congratulated upon having come out at the big end of the horn, at the same time it is a source of regret that mercantile interests should have suffered to the extent that they are represented to have."

"That agriculture is the backbone of all the trades, occupations and professions will not be denied. But it is equally true that no business community or commercial point without strong, bold and liberal merchants in sufficient numbers to supply contiguous territory can hope to prosper and expand in independence. The credit system is the root of much evil, but it is a necessity with everybody to a limited extent. Consequently the merchants of a town must be fairly prosperous and able to favor such as are forced to ask indulgence. If crippled, as many have recently been, then it not only hurt the merchant, who is the direct loser, but indirectly the farmer and men of other callings who depend upon the storekeeper for reasonable credit."

Secretary Morton has written the following letter which explains itself: "I hasten to respond to your letter of inquiry inclosing newspaper clipping relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. No one who knows the Hon. Tom L. Johnson will for a moment believe him capable of premeditated misuse of the franking privilege. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and his public career precludes the possibility of his knowingly doing a wrong thing with public documents or franks. How the bookseller secured the frank of Mr. Johnson I am unable to state, but I am confident that Mr. Johnson himself never authorized anyone except his private secretary or clerk to use the frank. It is true that he book with the frank was bought by an employe of this department at a second-hand bookstore in this city, but the purchase was made for the particular purpose of showing that the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of books at the public expense is a fraud upon the Treasury, upon the department which prints the documents and upon the Postoffice Department which carries them. The particular person whose frank was placed upon the paid-for public document was a matter of no consequence or significance, except as an illustration of how the franking privilege may be abused if those who have them are permitted to grant powers of attorney for their use."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1895.

Not another bond will be issued by the administration, until the republican Congress has had an opportunity to extricate the Treasury from the embarrassment into which it was forced by republican legislation. This can be accepted as absolutely authentic, even should the demand for gold become much greater than it has been for the last few days. It may not be true that republicans are trying to force another bond issue before Congress meets, but it is true that they would be glad to see one—a big one—as it would at the same time relieve them of the responsibility of providing for the needs of the Treasury and furnish them with a new peg upon which to hang fresh abuse of the administration. It is not a subject for smiles, but it would not be strange if President Cleveland indulges in a few grim smiles as he pens that portion of his message to Congress calling attention to the needs of the Treasury. If such language were permissible in a dignified document as a President's message he might be imagining as writing: "Your party put the Treasury in a hole; now the country expects you to at least lend a helping hand towards pulling it out."

It is not a pleasant thing for a democrat to write nor for a democrat to read, but as nothing is ever gained by dodging the truth it must be said that the spirit of concession which it was expected would exist among prominent members of the party at the beginning of Congress is as yet conspicuous by its absence. "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," and unless the rank and file of the party shall take the bit between their teeth and get together regardless of leaders, there is little prospect of a united democracy in the next Presidential campaign, and nothing but a united democracy can have even a fighting chance to win. Perhaps some of those who are trying to make harmony impossible will on sober second thought change their tactics.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, said in the course of a lecture on "The industrial development of the New South," at Columbian University: "We will have to content to keep the negro with us, and we should try to have the best negro possible. This can only be accomplished by education. The whole negro question must be considered in the industrial line. When educated the negroes will be inclined to enter into industries."

Secretary Morton has written the following letter which explains itself: "I hasten to respond to your letter of inquiry inclosing newspaper clipping relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. No one who knows the Hon. Tom L. Johnson will for a moment believe him capable of premeditated misuse of the franking privilege. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and his public career precludes the possibility of his knowingly doing a wrong thing with public documents or franks. How the bookseller secured the frank of Mr. Johnson I am unable to state, but I am confident that Mr. Johnson himself never authorized anyone except his private secretary or clerk to use the frank. It is true that he book with the frank was bought by an employe of this department at a second-hand bookstore in this city, but the purchase was made for the particular purpose of showing that the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of books at the public expense is a fraud upon the Treasury, upon the department which prints the documents and upon the Postoffice Department which carries them. The particular person whose frank was placed upon the paid-for public document was a matter of no consequence or significance, except as an illustration of how the franking privilege may be abused if those who have them are permitted to grant powers of attorney for their use."

Mr. Frederick C. Waite, of the Agricultural department, read a paper before a meeting of the National Statistical Association, held in Washington this week, which contained some startling figures, on the rapid growth of the stay-at-home vote in this country. According to these figures, the stay-at-home vote in the State of Pennsylvania, at the Presidential election of 1888 was only 70,000, while this year it was 810,000; in New York it was 75,000 in '88, 185,000 in '92, 425,000 in '94, and 510,000 this year; in Kentucky it was 55,000 in '88,

and 100,000 this year; in Massachusetts it was 80,000 in '88, 100,000 in '92, and 180,000 this year, and in Ohio it was 40,000 in '88, 115,000 in '92 and 180,000 this year.

It seems as though every republican member of the House who arrives brings a different opinion as to what the republicans ought to do at the session of Congress about to open. All of which shows that the term "wild horses," which Mr. Harrison used to describe the democratic House of the last Congress, is entirely too mild for the menagerie which Mr. Reed is expected to control with one hand, while he uses the other to push his Presidential boom.

The usual Cotton Status Reversed. The Hazelhurst Courier speaks of an unusual phase of the cotton trade, as follows:

"In recent years the very low price of cotton seriously affected the agriculturist. He it was who bore the brunt of the battle—the profits, when any were made, accruing to the merchant and commission man. But this year the order was reversed. The farmer got the advantage of the extraordinary high price that ruled for several weeks immediately after the crop began to come in, while the local merchant, who on a rising market had in many cases paid more than the quotations warranted, and who held his spots for a still higher price until the decline began, and then sold at from a half to a cent and a half under what he paid for it, is the one who is damaged."

"Nearly every community in the great cotton region is similarly affected, and while the farmer is to be congratulated upon having come out at the big end of the horn, at the same time it is a source of regret that mercantile interests should have suffered to the extent that they are represented to have."

"That agriculture is the backbone of all the trades, occupations and professions will not be denied. But it is equally true that no business community or commercial point without strong, bold and liberal merchants in sufficient numbers to supply contiguous territory can hope to prosper and expand in independence. The credit system is the root of much evil, but it is a necessity with everybody to a limited extent. Consequently the merchants of a town must be fairly prosperous and able to favor such as are forced to ask indulgence. If crippled, as many have recently been, then it not only hurt the merchant, who is the direct loser, but indirectly the farmer and men of other callings who depend upon the storekeeper for reasonable credit."

Secretary Morton has written the following letter which explains itself: "I hasten to respond to your letter of inquiry inclosing newspaper clipping relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. No one who knows the Hon. Tom L. Johnson will for a moment believe him capable of premeditated misuse of the franking privilege. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and his public career precludes the possibility of his knowingly doing a wrong thing with public documents or franks. How the bookseller secured the frank of Mr. Johnson I am unable to state, but I am confident that Mr. Johnson himself never authorized anyone except his private secretary or clerk to use the frank. It is true that he book with the frank was bought by an employe of this department at a second-hand bookstore in this city, but the purchase was made for the particular purpose of showing that the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of books at the public expense is a fraud upon the Treasury, upon the department which prints the documents and upon the Postoffice Department which carries them. The particular person whose frank was placed upon the paid-for public document was a matter of no consequence or significance, except as an illustration of how the franking privilege may be abused if those who have them are permitted to grant powers of attorney for their use."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1895.

Not another bond will be issued by the administration, until the republican Congress has had an opportunity to extricate the Treasury from the embarrassment into which it was forced by republican legislation. This can be accepted as absolutely authentic, even should the demand for gold become much greater than it has been for the last few days. It may not be true that republicans are trying to force another bond issue before Congress meets, but it is true that they would be glad to see one—a big one—as it would at the same time relieve them of the responsibility of providing for the needs of the Treasury and furnish them with a new peg upon which to hang fresh abuse of the administration. It is not a subject for smiles, but it would not be strange if President Cleveland indulges in a few grim smiles as he pens that portion of his message to Congress calling attention to the needs of the Treasury. If such language were permissible in a dignified document as a President's message he might be imagining as writing: "Your party put the Treasury in a hole; now the country expects you to at least lend a helping hand towards pulling it out."

It is not a pleasant thing for a democrat to write nor for a democrat to read, but as nothing is ever gained by dodging the truth it must be said that the spirit of concession which it was expected would exist among prominent members of the party at the beginning of Congress is as yet conspicuous by its absence. "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," and unless the rank and file of the party shall take the bit between their teeth and get together regardless of leaders, there is little prospect of a united democracy in the next Presidential campaign, and nothing but a united democracy can have even a fighting chance to win. Perhaps some of those who are trying to make harmony impossible will on sober second thought change their tactics.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, said in the course of a lecture on "The industrial development of the New South," at Columbian University: "We will have to content to keep the negro with us, and we should try to have the best negro possible. This can only be accomplished by education. The whole negro question must be considered in the industrial line. When educated the negroes will be inclined to enter into industries."

Secretary Morton has written the following letter which explains itself: "I hasten to respond to your letter of inquiry inclosing newspaper clipping relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. No one who knows the Hon. Tom L. Johnson will for a moment believe him capable of premeditated misuse of the franking privilege. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and his public career precludes the possibility of his knowingly doing a wrong thing with public documents or franks. How the bookseller secured the frank of Mr. Johnson I am unable to state, but I am confident that Mr. Johnson himself never authorized anyone except his private secretary or clerk to use the frank. It is true that he book with the frank was bought by an employe of this department at a second-hand bookstore in this city, but the purchase was made for the particular purpose of showing that the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of books at the public expense is a fraud upon the Treasury, upon the department which prints the documents and upon the Postoffice Department which carries them. The particular person whose frank was placed upon the paid-for public document was a matter of no consequence or significance, except as an illustration of how the franking privilege may be abused if those who have them are permitted to grant powers of attorney for their use."

Mr. Frederick C. Waite, of the Agricultural department, read a paper before a meeting of the National Statistical Association, held in Washington this week, which contained some startling figures, on the rapid growth of the stay-at-home vote in this country. According to these figures, the stay-at-home vote in the State of Pennsylvania, at the Presidential election of 1888 was only 70,000, while this year it was 810,000; in New York it was 75,000 in '88, 185,000 in '92, 425,000 in '94, and 510,000 this year; in Kentucky it was 55,000 in '88,

and 100,000 this year; in Massachusetts it was 80,000 in '88, 100,000 in '92, and 180,000 this year, and in Ohio it was 40,000 in '88, 115,000 in '92 and 180,000 this year.

It seems as though every republican member of the House who arrives brings a different opinion as to what the republicans ought to do at the session of Congress about to open. All of which shows that the term "wild horses," which Mr. Harrison used to describe the democratic House of the last Congress, is entirely too mild for the menagerie which Mr. Reed is expected to control with one hand, while he uses the other to push his Presidential boom.

The usual Cotton Status Reversed. The Hazelhurst Courier speaks of an unusual phase of the cotton trade, as follows:

"In recent years the very low price of cotton seriously affected the agriculturist. He it was who bore the brunt of the battle—the profits, when any were made, accruing to the merchant and commission man. But this year the order was reversed. The farmer got the advantage of the extraordinary high price that ruled for several weeks immediately after the crop began to come in, while the local merchant, who on a rising market had in many cases paid more than the quotations warranted, and who held his spots for a still higher price until the decline began, and then sold at from a half to a cent and a half under what he paid for it, is the one who is damaged."

"Nearly every community in the great cotton region is similarly affected, and while the farmer is to be congratulated upon having come out at the big end of the horn, at the same time it is a source of regret that mercantile interests should have suffered to the extent that they are represented to have."

"That agriculture is the backbone of all the trades, occupations and professions will not be denied. But it is equally true that no business community or commercial point without strong, bold and liberal merchants in sufficient numbers to supply