

THE more the Atlanta Constitution advertises its boycottish proclivities, the keener do the people feel the recent loss of a great editor.—Memphis Appeal.

WHAT we want in this country is not so much reform in the method of executing criminals as more severity in the punishment of murderers.—Louisville Post.

"To hell with the surplus!" cried Corp. Tanner. "To hell with the inland seas!" yelled Speaker Reed. It seems to be a favorite Republican practice to order things sent on ahead.—Columbia Democrat.

MR. QUAY has come to the definite conclusion that the Republican party can gain more votes by fraud in the whole country than it can by force in the South, and that there is no use in passing the election bill.—Memphis Avalanche.

"This conscience that makes cowards of us all." We repeat that the Republicans in Congress would not dread debate if this were an honest tariff bill. It is a jumble of impositions, a plan of organized robbery, and its creators are afraid of the light.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

ACCORDING to a local organ "the Republican party has no higher duty than to reform elections." Reform, like charity, should begin at home. You should stop buying "floaters in blocks of five" in Indiana and "purchasing voters en bloc" in this city and Brooklyn before you take charge of reforming other people.—New York World.

THERE are but two colored men in the Mississippi constitutional convention. This is cited by Republican papers as evidence that the negro citizens are denied their civil and personal rights in the South. Yet there are two more colored men in the Mississippi convention than were ever in any official body in all the New England States together.—Memphis Avalanche.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press (Republican) says of Speaker Reed: "That man has abused his trust and carried his dictatorial policy a step too far. The Republican party has had enough of Mr. Reed, unless he changes front, and that quickly. If he has left any of the shrewdness, which brought him to his present exalted position, he will heed the murmuring of discontent that must soon become the roar of mutiny."

GEORGE O. JONES, the faithful priest who is keeping the Greenback coal alive upon the altar of his fathers, has called his feeble followers to meet him in Indianapolis on the 27th instant to resolve about something. The Greenback party has been a shadowy, shabby organization for some years, and now that the silver inflationists are at the front what hope can they have of a successful flooding of the country with fiat money?—New York World.

THE force bill is probably dead for the session. It is doubtful, indeed, if it was ever the intention to pass it at this session. If the approaching elections should be favorable to the Republicans they will probably take it up and pass it for the election of 1892, which has always been the real objective point. If the country goes Democratic this fall, however, there will be less radicalism, Republican conservatism, which is now pretty thoroughly bulldozed, will have a chance to assert itself.—St. Louis Republic.

AND now to have him (Quay) declare the abandonment of the force bill "for the present session" is a little too bad. The extreme party organs have again and again insisted that the adoption of this measure, or one of similar effect, is vitally necessary; that the party is pledged to it, and that those who are responsible for failure to carry out this pledge will be remembered to their disadvantage. But all of Belden's prods and the appeals of the press have not been enough to carry the iniquitous measure through, and it is dead in the house of its friends.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Text of the Measure that is Urged by the Farmers' and Laborers' Union.

The bill introduced in the House February 18, 1890, by Mr. Pickler, prepared by the committee of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, in accordance with the action of the St. Louis convention, and known as "the sub-treasury bill," is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there may be established in each of the counties of each of the States and Territories of the United States a branch of the Treasury Department of the United States, to be designated and known as a sub-treasury, as hereinafter provided.

When one hundred, or more, citizens of any county in any State shall petition the Secretary of the Treasury requesting the location of a sub-treasury in such county, and shall: First, produce written evidence, duly authenticated by oath or affirmation of the county clerk and sheriff, showing that the average gross amount per annum of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco produced and sold in the county for the last preceding two years exceeds the sum of \$500,000 at current prices in said county at that time; second, present a good and sufficient bond for title to a suitable and adequate amount of land to be donated to the Government of the United States for the location of the sub-treasury buildings, and, third, a certificate of election showing that the site for the location of such a sub-treasury has been chosen by a popular vote of the citizens of that county, and also naming the manager of the sub-treasury elected at said election for the purpose of taking charge of said sub-treasury, under such regulations as may be prescribed, it shall then and in that case be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed without delay to establish a sub-treasury department in such county as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. That any owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco may deposit the same in the sub-treasury nearest the point of its production, and receive therefor treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to 80 per centum of the net value of such products at the market price, said price to be determined by the manager of the sub-treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon the price current in the leading cotton, tobacco, or grain markets of the United States; but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of cotton, tobacco, or grain, imported into this country shall be received under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared Treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denomination as he may prescribe; provided that no note shall be of a denomination less than \$1 or more than \$1,000.

SEC. 4. That the treasury notes under this act shall be receivable for customs and shall be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and such notes, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of a manager of a sub-treasury, when cotton, grain, or tobacco is received by him on deposit, as above provided, to give a warehouse receipt showing the amount and grade or quality of such cotton, tobacco, or grain and its value at date of deposit; the amount of treasury notes the sub-treasury has advanced on the product; that the interest on the money so advanced is at the rate of 1 per centum per annum; expressly stating the amount of insurance, weighing, classing, warehousing and other charges that will run against such deposits of cotton, grain, or tobacco. All such warehouse receipts

shall be negotiable by indorsement.

SEC. 6. That the cotton, grain, or tobacco deposited in the sub-treasury under the provisions of this act may be redeemed by the holder of the warehouse receipt herein provided for, either at the sub-treasury in which the product is deposited or at any other sub-treasury, by the surrender of such warehouse receipt and the payment in lawful money of the United States of the same amount originally advanced by the sub-treasury against the product, and such further amount as may be necessary to discharge all interest that may have accrued against the advance of money made on the deposit of produce, and all insurance, warehouse and other charges that attach to the product for warehousing and handling. All lawful money received at the sub-treasury as a return of the actual amount of money advanced by the Government against farm products as above specified shall be returned with a full report of the transaction to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make record of the transaction and cancel and destroy the money so returned. A sub-treasury that receives a warehouse receipt as above provided, together with the return of the proper amount of lawful money and all changes as herein provided, when the product for which it is given is stored in some other sub-treasury, shall give an order on such other sub-treasury for the delivery of the cotton, grain, or tobacco, as the case may be, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the adjustment between sub-treasuries of all charges.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary for governing the detail of the management of the sub-treasuries, fixing the salary, bond, and responsibility of each of the managers of sub-treasuries: Provided, that the salary of the managers of the sub-treasuries shall not exceed the sum of \$1,500 per annum; holding the managers of sub-treasuries personally responsible, on their bonds, for weight and classification of all produce; providing for the rejection of unmerchantable grades of cotton, grain, or tobacco, or for such as may be in bad condition; shall provide rules for the sale, at public auction, of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, or tobacco that has been placed on deposit for a longer period than twelve months after due notice published. The proceeds of the sale of such product shall be applied: First, to the reimbursement of the sub-treasury of the amount originally advanced, together with all charges; and, second, the balance shall be held on deposit for the benefit of the holder of the warehouse receipt, who shall be entitled to receive same on the surrender of his warehouse receipt. The Secretary of the Treasury shall also provide rules for the duplication of any papers in case of loss or destruction.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, when section one of this act shall have been complied with, to cause to be erected, according to the laws and customs governing the construction of Government buildings, a suitable sub-treasury building with such warehouse and elevator facilities as the character and amount of products of that section may indicate as necessary; such building shall be supplied with all modern conveniences for handling and safely storing and preserving the products likely to be deposited.

SEC. 9. That any gain arising from the charges for insurance, weighing, storing, classing, handling, shipping, interest or other charges, after paying all the expenses of conducting the sub-treasury, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the term of office for a manager of a sub-treasury shall be two years, and the regular election to fill such office shall be at the same time as the election for members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. In case a vacancy in the office of manager of the sub-

treasury by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint a manager for the unexpired term.

SEC. 11. That the sum of \$50,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 12. That so much of any and all other acts that are in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A Great Change.

The sudden change of front on the part of the Atchison (Kan.) Champion on the tariff question has naturally hurt the cause of the protectionists, for the reason that the Champion was one of the most powerful adherents they had in the West. The Champion has had the remarkable nerve to come out with a bold and fearless stand against the protective tariff policy of the Republican party, and in a red-hot editorial says:

"When such recognized Republican leaders as James G. Blaine and Preston B. Plumb essay to depart very widely from their life-long convictions on the tariff question, it certainly will not be seriously contended that other Republicans who have never faltered in their adherence to the protective tariff idea forfeit their party standing or furnish grounds for impeaching their Republicanism if they, too, upon mature deliberation, make bold to express views on that subject at variance with the accepted party dogmas.

"For over thirty years the Champion has advocated and defended the protective tariff theory. It has argued this question with all the logic at its command. It has furnished columns of facts and figures in support of protection versus free trade. Sincere in its belief that the only true economic policy for this country was 'protection to American industries,' it has neglected no opportunity to set forth its advantages, and to combat what it has invariably designated the free trade heresy. Being a Republican journal, it has specially emphasized this Republican doctrine.

"Recently, however, the Champion has discovered certain reasons for very materially changing its mind on this subject, and at this writing, it has no hesitancy in declaring that, all sentiment and partisan bias aside, while a protective tariff is a decided and almost indispensable benefit to the East, the great manufacturing and financial stronghold of our country, for the West, the great agricultural area of our land, it is a positive injury, a barrier to its progress, an insurmountable hindrance to its development, and an effectual estoppel to its true material prosperity.

"What has led the Champion to this conclusion, this radical change in its economic opinion? Briefly, this: It has found that under the dominance of the protective idea the East has steadily grown to wealth at the expense and to the detriment of the West. In other words, the eastern manufacturers and capitalists have increased their accumulations enormously, while the farmers of the West have, during the same period, made no proportionate gain, but on the contrary, have been reduced to a condition of vassalage of tribute-paying serfs.

"To put it still in another form: The capitalists and manufacturers of the East, aided and abetted by a protective tariff, have made money in fabulous sums, while the farmers of the West have been hardly able to maintain themselves respectably. Not only so, but eastern manufacturers and capitalists have, by reason of this protective tariff, been placed in a position where their financial power gives them practical control of our Government in all its departments, despite the votes and wishes of the people of the Western States, who, by reason of being large creditors, of necessity borrowers and dependents upon the East, are virtually politically

disfranchised. These facts have induced the Champion at this time to make public its conviction that a protective tariff is one of the many things the West does not want and can not afford to sustain."

The Farmers' and Laborers' Union.

The annual session of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Tennessee, which has been in session at Nashville, adjourned last Friday.

The principal business before the union was the re-adjustment of the constitution, which has been extensively broadened in many respects, it is understood, although the details have not been given to the press further than the fact that city mechanics will hereafter be admitted to the union.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

President, J. H. McDowell; first vice-president, E. L. Griffin, of East Tennessee; second vice-president, Matthew Rhea, of West Tennessee; secretary and treasurer, Eth B. Wade, of Rutherford County; lecturer, R. W. Tucker, of Wayne County; state of crops statistician, N. O. Walker, of Williamson County.

The State executive board is as follows: Hugh L. Taylor for East Tennessee, T. B. Reese for Middle Tennessee, A. L. Mimms and J. L. Baxter for the State at large.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the supreme council of the order, or the national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which meets in December next, in Florida: Hon. John P. Buchanan, W. C. Lightfoot, A. L. Mimms, J. H. McDowell, and Eth B. Wade. Alternates: Dorsey O. Thomas, John Jellicouse, T. J. Ogilvie, and J. H. McLister.

Col. L. L. Polk, national president of the union, stated that he would this week organize the twenty-ninth State union in Pennsylvania. The order extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He has just gone through a number of the Western and Southern States organizing and making addresses, and has found a greater degree of system everywhere, higher aims, a more conservative tone, and a greater degree of unanimity, than has existed in the union at any time heretofore. Colonel Polk says the order is in no mind to project any political measures into the camp of either the Democratic or Republican parties unless it becomes necessary in the furtherance of plans for the relief of the agricultural element. When asked what particular relief the union was seeking, Colonel Polk replied that it was not the tariff so much as it was the financial policy of Congress. He stated that while the union contained a preponderance of Democrats, it embraced Republicans in large numbers in the Northwest.

Internal Revenue.

The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended, is \$142,594,696.57, which sum has been duly accounted for and covered into the Treasury of the United States. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the total collections were \$130,884,434.20, and a comparison shows an increase of \$11,700,562.37 in favor of the fiscal year just ended.

The cost of the collection for the fiscal year just ended will aggregate about \$4,000,000, exclusive of the cost of printing the internal revenue stamps, which is paid out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The expenses for the previous year were \$4,185,728.68, making a decrease this year of about \$85,000.

HENDERSON FOX, a negro fiend who ravished a twelve-year-old white girl in Gibson County last May, and was recently captured in the Indian Nation and brought back to this State, was taken from the Trenton jail by a mob Saturday night and hanged.

THE State Agricultural Society of Alabama, demands that the commissioner of agriculture shall be elected by the people.