

The Inka Reporter.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

UKA, MISSISSIPPI.

A curious instance of the perversion of popular pronunciation is found in the word Rickreel, the name of a little river in Oregon. Its original name, given it by the French, was La Creole.

The military training of the Chicago police force will in the future be in accordance with the new "Army Drill Regulation for Infantry," adopted by the War Department on September 28.

No more than one house in ten is finished at the time mentioned in the contract, asserts the New York Commercial Advertiser, and half of them are completed from two months to a year behind time.

Peter Henderson of New York has a standing premium of \$10,000 for a blue chrysanthemum, says the Brooklyn Citizen, and all the hybridizers are persistently at work trying to develop or originate that novelty.

The exorbitant freight tariffs on the various railroads has caused California fruit growers to reduce the quantity of fruit shipped to Eastern markets, and large factories for drying and canning the fruit are being made.

The German army has a swimming school for troops where every one must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards' width, even when carrying their clothing, rifle and ammunition.

The morbid spirit of bravado which culminated in Bridgeport, Conn., in the formation of a Suicide Club with twenty members has so exercised its sway over the weak minds of these men that seventeen have already killed themselves.

In no part of the United States was there more interest felt in the outcome of the Chilean episode, maintains the New York Commercial Advertiser, than in the lumber producing regions of the Northwest, where the market has been seriously affected.

Ben Butler says he acquired his great fondness for Revolutionary history in the long winter evenings when the family gathered round the blazing fire on the hearth in his boyhood home, and to the accompaniment of hot cider and roasted apples told stories of the battles with the redcoats.

The receipt stir in the freight lines of steamers caused by the trip of the whale back steamer Wetmore to Europe has been extended to passenger boats for ocean service; and recent designs for a vessel carrying 800 passengers have been made, which is expected to cross the ocean in five days.

In 1888 there were employed in the fisheries of the Pacific States 1879 vessel fishermen, 8804 shore fishermen and 3167 shoremen and factory hands, making a total of 13,850 persons. The capital invested amounted to \$6,498,239, of which \$1,682,545 represented vessels and their outfit, \$591,985 boats, \$1,194,795 apparatus of capture and \$3,022,914 shore property and circulating capital. And now let us see, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, what was the result of California fisheries alone for the year 1888. Of miscellaneous fish there were taken 17,850,632 pounds, valued at \$942,306; of miscellaneous fish salted the product was 5,442,692 pounds, valued at \$149,002; of oysters there were taken 910,000 pounds, valued at \$509,175, and of the humble shrimps and prawns there were caught 4,902,380 pounds, valued at \$141,688. The clam, too, is not to be despised when it is known that 2,396,415 pounds of him were captured, worth \$78,284, nor is the terrapin and frog branch of the business to be overlooked, with its 60,000 pounds of delicacy, valued at \$15,060. The aggregate of the fisheries products of California for 1888 was \$8,261,706 pounds valued at \$4,488,869, but in this is included over \$1,000,000 worth of fur seal pelts and about \$600,000 worth of whalebone and ivory. Oregon's product was 25,891,851 pounds, valued at \$1,083,574, and Washington's 23,561,411 pounds, valued at \$890,860. The fisheries' products, then, of these three Pacific Coast States aggregated for the year 1888 \$5,515,948 pounds, valued at \$6,387,803, which must dispose of the erroneous idea that the industry is of little value or importance. It really ranks third among the five great coast sections, and is making a strong bid for second place.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

A \$75,000 fire occurred at Hardin, Mo.

A \$200,000 fire occurred at Mount Airy, N. C., Saturday.

A fire in Clarksville, Tenn., destroyed several large buildings.

S. H. Bell was hanged for wife murder at Windsor, Vermont, Saturday.

Roswell P. Flower was inaugurated Governor of New York, Monday.

The usual New Year's reception was held at the White House Friday.

At Norcross, Mrs. Kitty Bagwell, aged 85, who lived alone, was found burned to death.

At Pine Bluff, Ark., while men were raising a large safe to a second story window, the ropes broke and the safe fell, killing William Price and wounding two others.

Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, has appointed ex-Representative Perkins, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Preston B. Plumb.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

Greater in Number Than in Any Previous Year.

Mercantile failures for the year 1891, as reported by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dunn & Co., are 12,738 in the United States, against 10,966 in 1890. Failures in 1891 are greater in number than in any previous year since the record has been kept by this agency, running back to 1857. The amount of liabilities, however, is almost precisely the same as the previous year, amounting to \$189,000,000. The amount lost, therefore, does not exceed that of the previous year, while the average of liabilities of failure is \$15,471 in 1891 against \$17,406 in 1890. The distribution of loss in geographical sections shows that the liabilities of failures in the eastern states in the year just closed were \$10,000,000 against \$27,000,000 last year.

In the Middle States the liabilities were \$67,000,000 against \$75,000,000 in 1890. In the Southern States a marked increase in liabilities is noted, as they amounted last year to \$44,000,000 against \$27,090,000 in 1890. In the Western States there is a decline of \$2,900,000 in liabilities, which amounted in the year just closed to \$48,000,000 against \$50,000,000 in the year previous, while on the Pacific coast, in 1891, the liabilities amounted to \$9,000,000 as against \$7,000,000 in 1890.

THE TIE-UP

On the Texas Line Yet Unbroken—Wagons Called In.

The situation at Yoakum, Texas, is yet unchanged. Not a wheel is turning. A call was made for trainmen and engines to take out a Waco train, but was not responded to. The strikers are willing to take out the mail, but no passenger coaches. The strikers are confident of winning the strike. Much inconvenience to the traveling public has been experienced. Private conveyances to Southern Pacific points are in demand. The grievance committee of federation employees issued an answer to Receiver Yoakum's statement of the 27th inst., in which they say there is cause for the strike, inasmuch as the average pay of the operators is insufficient, and they had positive information that a reduction of salaries is contemplated.

THEY WILL NOT SUBMIT

To the Granting of a Pension to Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Commenting upon the fact that a committee has been appointed in Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of urging the various southern legislatures to vote pensions to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, The Evening Ledger says: Should such a resolution be offered in the Mississippi legislature it will be knocked skyhigh. Mrs. Davis is no pauper. Indeed it is understood that she is well fixed in life. She owns two fine plantations, a valuable and delightful home on the coast, and the titles to her work and that of Mr. Davis, from which source she receives enough money to comfortably support herself. Mississippi has done enough for the Davis family, and it is time to call a halt.

PACIFIC SHED STORMS.

Snow Twelve Feet Deep on the Level. Heavy Gales.

The rain and snow storm which has raged for over twenty-four hours on the Pacific Coast, is the worst in years. Reports received by the Southern Pacific officials show snow in Shasta and Siskiyou counties, the deepest ever known since the building of the road. Actual measurement gives it at twelve feet deep on a level from Siskiyou mountains, near the Oregon line, down to Mount Shasta. The wind is now blowing a gale.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Passengers by Rail are Held Faraway. Homes Barricaded.

The Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific railroad are seriously blocked by snow drifts. No eastern mails have arrived over the Santa Fe for four days. A number of engines are off the track in the blockade, and passengers are blocked in the Raton mountains. Villagers in the mountain country are suffering.

ALL ABOUT BUSINESS.

Dun & Co. Tell of Trade for the Holidays—The Outlook.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the past week, as reported to R. G. Dunn & Co., number for the United States 307 and Canada 22, or a total of 329, compared with 392 last week and 335 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 348.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS.

The old year has closed with a little more than the usual holiday dullness in general trade, but reports as to the volume of the holiday trade are mainly satisfactory. At Chicago it was the heaviest ever known; at St. Louis it was unusually large and in jewelry the biggest known, but at Philadelphia and at New Orleans it was not quite up to expectations, and at Little Rock unsatisfactory. Quiet in other trades at this season is not a bad sign, and nearly all reports add that the prospects for the coming year are considered unusually bright.

EFFECT OF LOW-PRICED COTTON.

Exceptions are to be found at the south, where the unusually low price of cotton and the accumulation of extraordinary stocks cause depression in trade and stringency in the money markets, but at New Orleans the money market is easier, though still there is a strong demand there, and at Richmond and Savannah. It is plain that the South is one obstacle to general progress at present, the overproduction of cotton being the cause.

Receipts at ports are no longer equal to last year's, and yet do not fall off as much as expected, while the accumulation of stocks has become a heavy financial burden, and the price has dropped three-sixteenths during the past week to 7 3/4c for middling uplands at New York.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

The sugar movement is large at New Orleans, with prices improving, and the movement of rice steady, and tobacco is fairly sustained in the northern market, but the southern trade depends so largely upon cotton that a serious depression necessarily follows the lowest price for many years.

It must be added that the greatly increased production of iron has made it very low, and thus strained the resources of many new and costly works at the south, while the bottom has gone out of many speculations in real estate. On the other hand, the west is peculiarly favored by an enormous foreign demand for crops, which would otherwise be depressed because the largest ever known.

Wheat comes forward as rapidly as the crowded conditions of the railroads will permit, and exports, though reduced last year, are very large again this week, and for six months have exceeded 120,000,000 bushels, flour included, whereas the greatest movement ever known in the last half of any previous year was 115,000,000, in 1879. The price has declined nearly 1 per cent during the last week; corn 2 1/2 and oats 1-2, but prices are highly satisfactory to western farmers.

Pork products are a shade lower; coffee nearly a cent lower; oil five-eighths lower and the prices of all commodities average more than one-half of 1 per cent lower for the week.

The money markets continue well supplied and undisturbed and the treasury has again paid out more than \$1,000,000 in excess of its receipts for the week.

Foreign exchange tends lower, indicating larger imports of gold at no distant day. Foreign trade continued exceedingly favorable, for while the increase of imports at New York during the past month has been about 1 1/2 per cent increase in exports there have been over \$10,178,000, or about 87 per cent, which would indicate an excess of exports over imports exceeding \$46,000,000 for the month.

The stock market has been strong toward the close of the year, and dividends declared have been encouraging but the records of receiverships during the year include twenty-six railroads with 2,159 miles in operation and \$84,479,000 in stock and bonds.

MRS. DAVIS' SUIT.

The Demurrer of the Publishers Sustained by the Courts.

The Superior Court of New York City has sustained the demurrer to the complaint of Mrs. Varina Davis, widow of Jefferson Davis, in the action against Robert Belford and Edward Lange. The demurrer was on the ground that she had improperly joined causes of action in her complaint. Mrs. Davis made a contract on March 4, 1890, in which she agreed to write two volumes of memories of her husband, which Belford was to publish for six years, she receiving 12 1/2 per cent on the retail price of the books sold.

Mrs. Davis says that Lange agreed to give a bond of \$10,000 that Belford would keep the agreement.

The book was published last March, and three months after Belford made a statement showing that \$4,001 was credited to her. She alleged that Belford is now insolvent, and he and Lange have tried to constrain her to assign the contract. She asked for \$4,001 as against Belford and \$10,000 from Lange as liquidated damages, the decree declaring the contract broken and an injunction to prevent Belford from assigning the contract to others.

There is a big boom in the lobster fisheries of Nova Scotia, the crustaceans being more plentiful than ever before.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS.

What is Being Done in the Various Sections For the Advancement of the Great Organization.

There are now about 800 labor and reform papers in the United States and they publish truths and facts that the monopoly press dare not imitate.

A large Citizens' Alliance club has been organized in Indianapolis, Ind., and a people's Congress was also formed to discuss the economic questions of the day.

Why call the Sub-Treasury plan class legislation when it will benefit at least 95 per cent. of our population? Is there any other law on our statutes that will benefit as many?—Faulkner County Wheel.

The People's Journal (Anderson, Ind.) says: It was shown in the national meeting of the Alliance that the Alliance now has a larger and more active membership than at any time since it was organized.

The Alliance representatives in Congress stood nobly to their colors, not voting for either Crisp or Reed, but for one of their own number. May they prove true to the trust imposed in them is the one wish of their supporters.—Standard Farmer.

The Toiler (Nashville, Tenn.) says: The want of capital (money) is the great barrier to our material progress. English capital is flowing in abundance at 10 per cent, yet our vast resources are undeveloped and thousands of millions of our wealth is being lost to the world for the want of money to work with.

It is a contest between invested capital and the vast army of wealth producers and the lines are drawn in every city and hamlet in the land. The mechanics and laborers and smaller merchants of the cities should speedily join the great army of organized farmers in their effort to emancipate the people from the money power.—Weekly Republic.

This from the Alabama (Selma) Minor: "The sub-treasury idea is in no sense sectional, nor is it tainted with favor to any class. It is as broad as the industries of the people. The principle is that industry shall furnish its products as security for the amount of money necessary to carry on the business of the country, the money to be issued, directly by the government to the people."

The Western Advocate (Mankato, Kansas) says: Men who recognize the great havoc that contraction has made with the price of land and farm products, should not reject without due investigation and consideration, all methods proposed to remedy the evil. The comments and misrepresentations of the party press on the sub-treasury plan, should have no influence on those who are seeking for the truth. Let everyone give the plan honest consideration.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus: If every farmer in the country could draw interest on what he has as well as what he owes, and a good deal that his neighbor owes they would be the most prosperous class of all citizens. This is just exactly what the national bank does. The scheme is accurately and skillfully fixed up by the national government, and to make the swindle still better the whole capital in the deal is practically exempt from any taxation whatever.

The Charlotte Chronicle intimates that the North Carolina Congressmen will do pretty much as they please in Washington, regardless of what the Alliance asks them to do. In answer to the Chronicle's intimation the Progressive Farmer adds: That is all right. They may do that way. Several members of the legislature of 1889 did that way, too, but when the roll was called they didn't answer the next time an election was held. Our Congressmen are free men. The voters can vote for whom they please next year.

Clarksburg Current (Clarksburg, Mo.) truthfully says: "That which any laborer creates is of right his, and any process that deprives him of the enjoyment of and the possession and use of it is unjust. The wealth of the earth, and of the United States in particular, was created by the joint labor of the whole people; then of right the whole people ought to own it and enjoy it, but do they? No. Then there is a wrong somewhere in the governmental machinery that causes a wrong distribution. The Alliance is an effort to find the wrong and correct it. Then why fight it?"

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) says: The anti-sub-treasury committee turned up at Indianapolis as expected. A committee was appointed by President Polk from the National Council to meet them. Livingston, of Georgia, was the chairman, and respectful attention was given to Dr. Yeaman's presentation of objections to the Ocala demands. When he was through Livingston informed him that the "committee was ready to listen to a better proposition, if they had one to offer." This seemed to puncture the anti-sub-treasury bubble, and the doctor said "he had none to offer." This is about the result of all such controversies. They can object and condemn, but do not suggest or propose something better.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE DAY.

The Supreme Council wisely set apart the day on which our alliance all over the country will hold their first meeting in January as "National Alliance Day," and requested that the meeting should be devoted to the discussion of our demands, and that a collection should be taken up to aid in the distribution of alliance literature. A most important, noble and worthy object is thus presented for the consideration and action of our alliances, and we trust we may hear that a general and universal interest has been taken in the matter throughout the whole country. Let us start into the great work of 1892 with an enthusiastic earnestness that will tell on the good of the Order and the advancement of our cause.

HAS COME TO STAY.

The Sub-Treasury plan has arrived at that stage of existence where it is perfectly able to care for itself, says the National Economist.

It is no longer wearing infant's clothing, but stalks forth in garb of manhood, ready and anxious to meet all comers. It will be a sad and wiser individual who seeks to bar its onward march by an attempt to supplant it with something more palatable for the two old parties. The great common people and the Sub-Treasury plan are in perfect accord and will submit to no interference. Let no one be alarmed about the Sub-Treasury plan being preserved intact. It is the bulwark of the Order and is so recognized by every candid member of the Alliance. This fact has become so firmly rooted and grounded that no innovation ever so trifling will be permitted.—Progressive Farmer.

STRANGE.

We fail to see how it is that certain people are continually crying-out that "the Alliance must not go into a third party," and in the same breath yell lustily that it should go into the Democratic party. Keep cool, gentlemen. The Alliance is not going into any party. It will not be made the tail to any political party's kite. It will remain, as it has been—a great educational force and maintain its integrity and organization, as such. Its members can go where they please. If they want to stay in the old parties, it is their unquestioned right to do so. If they have lost faith in both the old parties and feel it their duty to go into a new party, they have just as much right to do so, and no one nor no party can prevent it. So be quiet, gentlemen. This is yet a free country, and the members of the Alliance will not forget it. They are free to act with any party they choose.—Progressive Farmer.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

After two days' consideration by the committee appointed for that purpose at Indianapolis, they reported unanimously in favor of the Ocala demands, changing only two words to make the meaning of the Sub-Treasury plank plainer. This report was unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council. Thus we are sure to have a union of sentiment throughout the entire nation in the ranks of the Alliance, North, South, East and West. For the present, therefore, we may settle down to the conclusion that the battle is to be fought on the line of the Ocala platform. The objectors have totally failed to present at any time "the something better," that we have hitherto said that we would accept instead of our own plan, if it was offered to us. But as those objectors were those, who for one reason or another, are satisfied with the present state of things, it is hardly to be supposed that they would furnish a more efficient remedy for the ills of the farmer than the plan organized by the Farmers' Alliance.—Penninsula Farmer.

TOILING ON.

Under the above suggestive caption the Alliance Advocate, Louisville, Tenn., says: The masses of humanity to-day are toiling, and pinching, and saving, from one year's end to the other, and they receive only a miserable pittance upon which to subsist, and nothing is laid aside for a rainy day. We see this in our own immediate neighborhoods—men with families to support, who barely earn the food they eat, and are unable to procure sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable. The outlook is dark to them, and that their children must inherit only hardship and toil growing more severe with each succeeding year. Where shall relief be found? Will the plutocrat release his grip on the throat of the toiler, or the bondsman grow weary of turning into his coffers the earnings of his slaves? Shall we look to the men who have brought degradation and poverty to the toilers to remove the burdens they themselves have imposed upon them? History lifts its warning voice, crying from the shores of Ireland an alarm made more terrible by contrast with the happy past. Pauper labor prevails throughout the old countries, and the tendencies in this country are in the same direction. Aliens are constantly securing immense tracts of land in this country, and every effort is being made to control legislation in the interest of the plutocrat, and against the farmer and laborer. Toiling on, day after day, the laborers have allowed these wrongs to pass unnoticed, until now their removal will require heroic efforts. The wisest counsels must prevail, and organization must be perfected, and educated up to the needs of the hour. There is no call for anarchy. The American people have weapons all powerful in the ballots they are as yet permitted to cast. It is no longer a question of whether this or that party wins, but human liberty is at stake, and a revolution must take place in order that labor may receive the hire of which it is deserving. Laboring men—before you are a struggle as sure to come as the revolutions of the earth. Bare ye your arm for the work now; to delay means the awful arbitrament of force. Wait.

At present the situation is as follows: The Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific railroad are seriously blocked by snow drifts. No eastern mails have arrived over the Santa Fe for four days. A number of engines are off the track in the blockade, and passengers are blocked in the Raton mountains. Villagers in the mountain country are suffering.

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A good formula for layer cake is as follows: One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sweet milk, the beaten whites of four eggs, two cupfuls of flour and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder.

It is proposed to build up a diamond cutting industry in the Kimberly district, South Africa, by placing an export duty on the rough stones and paying bounties on the cut goods.

THEY VALUE THEIR LIVES

And Americans in China in Great Trouble.

Edward Bedloe, United States consul at Amoy, in the province of Fo Kien, the region of recent disturbances, has arrived in San Francisco by the steamer Oceanic, on the way to Washington, on a leave of absence. Consul Bedloe is a Pennsylvanian, has been United States consul at Vienna and an attaché of the American legation in Egypt. He went to China in February, 1890. He says the last news he got was from Admiral Bolknap, of the Asiatic squadron, at Yokohama, on the way here, and that it was to the effect that there were disturbances in North China, and that it looked warlike. The real political disturbances, said Consul Bedloe, are in the mountains back of the city of Chao Chin, sixty miles northwest of Amoy, and at Sioke, forty-eight miles northeast of Amoy. I have received reports from missionaries who expected trouble at any moment.

Trouble is also expected at Foo Chow, where there is a large arsenal and several forts. If the rebels get possession of these forts we have no war vessels in the Asiatic squadron that could approach Foo Chow. They would be no better than pasteboard boats against the formidable Chinese vessels. Now, seriously—and you can put this in any form you choose, but I wish you would bring out the gravity of the situation—Americans are all alarmed because of the defenseless condition of their wives and children. So much are they alarmed that they think of expatriating themselves.

THE STRIKE IN TEXAS.

All the Particulars in a Nut Shell—Trouble in a Railroad.

The entire San Antonio and Arkansas Pass railroad system is tied up, as the result of a strike. Operators claim they have been poorly paid and that the system of removals and reductions have been inaugurated by the new superintendent, George Sands, late of the Texas Pacific. Several station telegraphers' salaries having been reduced and fearing other reductions the Order of Telegraphers appointed a grievance committee to secure the signing of a contract by the management of the road maintaining the present operators, during good behavior, at existing scale of wages. The management refused to meet this demand, but claimed that no general reduction of wages was contemplated. The demand of the railway telegraphers was backed by all other operatives, who on this particular road are federated for concentrated action. The paralysis extended over 665 miles of the system. One operator went to work at Bearene, but quit after receiving a curt message. The conductor and engineer offered to take the mail car out, but Superintendent Sands refused to let them do so, unless the entire train was taken. District Superintendent Evans threatened to prosecute the officials of the road if the mail is not carried. Nothing approaching a settlement has been reached. Receiver Yokum is in Galveston and Receiver McNamara is in Mexico. Business is blocked on the entire road and 850 men are out.

The Mileage Record.

The Engineering News, in its annual summary of track laid in the United States, says there has been 4,000 miles laid of new railway during the current year, bringing the total mileage in the United States to 171,000 miles, a falling off of 1,500 from the increase of the previous year. Georgia constructed 250 miles, and is second on the list, followed by Washington and South Carolina with 220 and 219 miles respectively.

Rev. W. H. Morris Pardoned.

Rev. W. H. Morris, of Greenville, Butler county, was convicted last week of embezzlement of school funds as county superintendent of Butler county. Upon recommendation of the Alabama Methodist Conference of preachers and many other citizens from various localities, he was pardoned Wednesday by the governor; a criminal intent not having satisfactorily been shown.

Converse College Burned.

A Spartanburg, S. C., special says: At midnight Sunday Converse College was discovered on fire and the main building destroyed. An alarm saved the lives of about seventy-five inmates, fifty of whom were pupils. The college was a mile from the town, with no adequate water supply. The loss is \$80,000; insurance, \$40,000. The college is in its first year.

Spontaneous Combustion.

A fire accredited to spontaneous combustion occurred in Brooklyn Sunday evening, destroyed the four story grain elevator of Francis G. Pinto & Sons and causing a loss of \$100,000. The flames spread to the grain storage warehouse and its contents were damaged by water.

A Probable Strike.

Three thousand operators of the Elgin National Watch company stand ready to strike and only wait the signal to do so. Several hundred workmen in the department walked out Saturday.

It is a very common thing for a young man to make a sudden resolve that he will be a great man, and then to spend all his life waiting for greatness to come to him. In order to erect a magnificent palace, it is expedient to begin by unrolling the dirt for a foundation.