

Table with 2 columns: Duration (1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months, 1 Month, 3 Weeks, 2 Weeks, 1 Week) and Price.

Post Office Money Orders may be obtained in all the cities, and in many of the large towns. We consider them perfectly safe, and the best means of remitting a few dollars or less.

Registered Letters, under the new system, which went into effect June 1st, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money to friends in distant parts of the country.

Our Western Connections. The proposition to issue \$5,000,000 additional Cincinnati bonds to secure the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to Chattanooga, seems to have been endorsed at the city election.

Fire at Leesville. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the mill of W. D. Parker & Co., of this town, and in a short time the whole mill was in a flame.

Robbery, Murder and Assault. We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday that the store of a gentleman by the name of Murphy, at Lynchburg, S. C., on the line of the W. C. & A. R. R., was discovered to be on fire.

County Commissioners. The Board met yesterday, at 12 o'clock, in called session, presided by J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners VanAntwerp and Nixon.

Counterfeiting Case From Goldsboro. The case of Patrick Edwards, charged with passing counterfeit money, came up for a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Cassidy yesterday morning.

FINANCIALLY AGREED.

The Democratic caucus on the finances have agreed on a basis of compromise, having by a vote of 69 to 46, resolved to report to Congress the Payne bill. This bill provides for the gradual resumption of specie payments by making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually to retain in coin an amount equal to three per centum of legal-tender notes outstanding, to constitute a resumption fund, and also requiring the National Banks to set aside an amount of coin equal to three per cent. of their circulating notes.

This news is received with joy by all thoughtful Democrats. The financial question threatened for a long while to impair the harmony and good feeling of the party. That it is now likely to be settled in a manner satisfactory to the greater number and for the best interests of all we have every reason to anticipate.

THE ROBESON COUNTY CASE.

Proceedings Before Commissioner Cassidy Yesterday—Case Continued Until This Morning.

The examination in the case of the United States vs. Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the Democratic-Conservative State Executive Committee; and D. S. Morrison, J. T. Pope, H. F. Pitman, and Alexander Humphrey, County Commissioners of Robeson; charged on the affidavits of Dr. R. M. Norment with conspiring to defeat the will of the people as expressed in the election for delegates to the late Constitutional Convention, was appointed to take place at noon, yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner Cassidy. At the appointed hour, however, District Attorney Badger being absent from the city, the Commissioner determined, with the consent of counsel, to postpone the hearing until 3 o'clock, P. M., and not to go into the examination of witnesses until Mr. Badger's return.

The Court came to order in the U. S. District Court room at 3 o'clock. Ex-Judge Cantwell appeared for the prosecution, Col. W. Foster French for the commissioners, and ex-Judge Meares for Gen. Cox.

Dr. R. M. Norment, Stephen E. Ward, W. Foster French, E. W. Stark and J. J. Young were called and sworn as witnesses. F. M. Sorrell was called and failed to respond, and Jas. H. Barnes was called and excused, having been subpoenaed under a misapprehension.

Col. French, counsel for defense, moved that the case be removed to some other jurisdiction, on the ground that the sitting Commissioner was personally interested in the decision of this case, and hence incapable of giving an unprejudiced judgment upon the law and the evidence.

The new Secretary of War. The new Secretary, Mr. Taft, goes into bad company, but we must "give the old man a chance." The Baltimore Gazette says it does not condemn him for accepting a place in the Cabinet. "He may have noble aims in going there, and we go for giving him a fair chance. But it will not be a long trial. It will take only a little while to show whether the new Secretary intends to range himself with the thief-takers or the thief-savers. If with the former, he must go to work promptly to cleanse his department of villainy. He must court-martial Babcock. As long as that name stands on the roll of "officers and gentlemen" of the army, the army is disgraced, and its Secretary also. Three weeks of silence and inaction will be enough to classify Secretary Taft with the thief-savers."

ONLY FORTY-THREE. When an Indiana Republican member introduced in the House of Representatives the other day a set of unbecome resolutions declaring this country to be a nation, etc., etc., in the 'Ereles vein of true loyalty, little Mr. Sammy Cox popped up with a squelcher in such popular shape that only Blaine and forty-two others could be found to vote against it. This puny minority drew out a running fire of puns at the expense of the Presidential candidate. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, when the vote was announced, made the remark: "I am sorry there are only forty-three Union men in the House."

That the Democratic is an economical party is shown by this: "The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill out of 1,034 clerks from the departments in Washington, and saves on salaries \$1,458,455."

Improper Influence.

Improper influence fixed upon it. Besides, it must be remembered that it was something of an injustice to bring men here and force them to give heavy bonds if they were able to do up an improper commitment.

Commissioner Cassidy announced that he considered himself unprejudiced and competent to hear the case, and setled that the examination proceed.

Judge Meares, on behalf of Gen. Cox, then demanded a full, fair and just examination. He believed this was a case of "Lyon, Macduff and a-d-be," etc. He demanded from the prosecutor and his counsel a statement of the law and the facts filled in to support this prosecution.

After a brief "passage of arms" between Judge Meares and Cantwell, the latter proceeded to read the affidavit of Dr. Norment, on which the case is based—charging a conspiracy to defeat the will of the people, etc. He then proceeded to state the law relied on, but was interrupted by Judge Meares with a demand for the reading of the warrant under which the prisoners were held.

Judge Cantwell offered to first state the law and was strenuous in his objection to taking the other course.

Judge Meares protested against such an unheard of proceeding as trying the prisoners for an offence without first producing a warrant for their arrest. It was against all law and precedent and repugnant to common sense.

On appeal, the Commissioner held that the warrant must be first introduced and read.

Judge Cantwell then read the warrant, which specified that the defendants had violated Sec. 5,613 of the Revised Statutes. It was read, however, in such a way as to include a charge of violating Sec. 5,519, admitted that Sec. 5,519 was not mentioned in the warrant.

Judge Meares thought his client had cause for complaint. He had been brought here to be tried upon one charge and now that it was found the law mentioned did not apply to the case, it was proposed to try him on another charge.

Dr. R. M. Norment.

Dr. R. M. Norment, Stephen E. Ward, W. Foster French, E. W. Stark and J. J. Young were called and sworn as witnesses.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment.

Dr. R. M. Norment, Stephen E. Ward, W. Foster French, E. W. Stark and J. J. Young were called and sworn as witnesses.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment.

Dr. R. M. Norment, Stephen E. Ward, W. Foster French, E. W. Stark and J. J. Young were called and sworn as witnesses.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment.

Dr. R. M. Norment, Stephen E. Ward, W. Foster French, E. W. Stark and J. J. Young were called and sworn as witnesses.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the prosecuting witness, was called and sworn to give evidence.