

pose of winning Democratic votes. In its inception it was essentially a farmers' party, and was cornerstoned on the idea that the farmers of the country had grievances which could be redressed only through separate and independent political organization. There was the first blunder, which showed that the leaders of the movement were impracticable and shortsighted, if sincere. With the support of the Farmers Alliance, which had an organization in nearly all the States, but especially in the West and the South, it started out with a grand flourish, and with the vim of the firs dash did succeed in making a pretty big dent in the two

old parties. But it exhausted itself in this first dash and has never been as strong or as thoroughly organized or as well led since . Since then it has been drifting about without a directing hand or brain, under the composite leadership of men who have no well defined ideas of what they or the party they assume to speak for want.

With the wild and erratic views held by some of the so-called leaders it is hard to tell what the next national platform may be, whether it will be a reiteration in a modified form of previous platforms, or an Anarchistic declaration of principles. This will depend upon the men who have the shaping of the platform. If Senators Allen and Peffer be the inspiring spirits in that there will doubtless be a strong dash of Anarchism in it, for they have both been espousing the cause of the lawless elements of the country and in as tar as they could have been laboring to identify their party with these elements. As they have recruited the lawless elements they have driven the thoughtful, law abiding element out, which accounts for its waning strength in those States and sections of States where it was strongest two years ago.

There were two demands in the national platform which secured it the support of many farmers, who were impressed with the conviction that in the success of either one or both of these was the relief of the larmers from the heavy burdens that had been crushing them and the resurrection of the agricultural industry. One of these was the sub-treasury plan, the other the Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, &c. The last campaign was fought mainly upon the former, while they contended staunchly for the latter.

In this State both of them were demanded as essentials which could not and would not be waived. Now the Populist leaders (such as they are) have cut loose from the subtreasury plan and eliminated it, eliminated the one demand in' which the farmers were the most interested if they were simple-minded enough to be sufficiently interested to base any hopes on either. They still adhere to the Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, &c., but the probabilities are that it will not be long before they abandon this as impracticable also, and relegate it with the sub-treasury.

this can be assured on a ratio of 16 to 1 is a question in debate, on which there is a decided difference of opinion within the ranks of the Democratic party as well as outside. There was evidently no disposition on the part of the framers of the Democratic platform of 1892 to commit the party to the 16 to 1

ratio, as will be seen by the silver plank, which reads as follows: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall ensure the

maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. This is, if language means anything, a conditional declaration in

favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, the condition being that one shall be the equal of the other, but it is in no sense, even on the broadest construction, a decla-

ration in favor of the 16 to 1 ratio. The people of North Carolina, nowever, are much more interested in the repeal of the State bank tax than they are in the coinage of silver on any ratio, for with that we would secure the object aimed at in advocacy of the free coinage of silver, which is a more ample volume of currency.

MINOR MENTION.

Governor Flower, of New York, is quoted as saying that if he can have his way a plank will be inserted in the Democratic platform of that State next Fall giving a solemn pledge of the Democratic party that it will not pass another tariff bill in

twenty years. We suppose when Governor Flower said this, if he did say it, that he took it for granted that the present Congress would pass a tariff bill which would at least come somewhere near meeting the expectations of the Democratic party, which would practically settle the question of a tariff bill for some time, but would not put an end to tariff legislation. With some sort of a substi-

tute for and improvement on the Mc-Kinley monstrosity the way would such special features in the tarifi out tackling and undertaking to over-

ple understand this and will place the responsibility where it belongs.

A few days ago Congressman Blair, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution tor an investigation of the lynchings that have taken place in the country for some years past, the animus of which is pretty well understood. Friday, Senator Chan-

dler, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the recent election in Alabama, in which his friend Kolb was defeated, to ascertain whether the Legislature elected was so elected as to be qualified to choose a United States Senator. The object of this resolution is to create the impression that the election was carried by fraud. It would have

be n in order while he was about it to have included the State of Tennessee, where the Populist-Republican combine was whipped by the Democrats, and where a U.S. Senator is also to be elected, to succeed

Senator Harris. When Blair and Chandler were both in the Serate they were two nuisances. They got rid of Blair finally and tried to dump him on China but China wouldn't take him, and he drifted into the House where he occasionally bobs up. If New Hampshire wasn't fear-

of the most contemptible figures, when he attempts to cut a figure, in the Senate. A report comes from Alabama that

geon's knife.

a man who had taken refuge under a tree on the roadside during a thunder was apparently dead for five hours, when he suddenly revived and recovered entirely, with the exception of the burns on the body. That his body was burned shows that the

bolt came close enough to do more than merely shock. This recovery recalls the fact that a French electrician of reputation contends that electricity does not kill but simply suspends vitality, and that with proper efforts any person, however strong the charge of electricity may be, can be resuscitated. He contends

be open for a gradual treatment of the tariff question and for taking up scheme as might need attention withhaul the whole scheme. In this way gradual changes could be made where they were most .needed, and salutary reforms be secured without alarming agitation or very serious disturbance to the industries

in general, and there would be

Ex-Chairman Simmons. The News-Observer thus refers to ex-

Chairman Simmons:

Chairman Simmons yesterday retired from the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee. The Convention passed a very complimentary resolution, offering him the thanks of the party for his admirable work last campaign, and i Mr. Simmons could have properly retained the chairmanship he would with entire unanimity and with enthusiasm have been re-elected to that post of honor and hard'work. But his official sition precluded all expectation of his accepting it again, and rendered it impracticable for the party to have his further services in that capacity.

Clinton and Warsaw Telegraph

The Clinton and Warsaw Telegraph line was sold to the Western Union Au gust 1st. The Democrat says: The public rejoices to receive this in telligence. Heretofore a ten-word message would cost forty cents to points in the State when sent over the Clinton line, which was the property of a private company. Hereafter a ten-word message to or from Clinton will cost but twenty-five cents to points inside the

State. The Central Committee.

The following is a complete list of the Democratic Central Executive Commit

Paul B. Means, Cabarrus; E. C. Smith Wake; T. L. Emry, Halifax; J. P. Caldwell, Mecklenburg; H. C. Olive, R. H. Battle, Wake; C. B. Watson, Forsyth; W. E. Ashley, A. W. Haywood, Wake J. J. Young, Johnston; H. J. Herrick, fully short of material she would get Wilson; W. W. Fuller, Durham; J. R. rid of Chandler, who is perhaps one Young, Vance; E. J. Hale, Cumberland; F. M. Simmons, Craven; S. A. Ashe Wake; and C. E. Foy, Craven.

SCOTLAND NECK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

SCOTLAND'NECK, N. C., Aug. 7, 1894. The third biennial encampment of the S. N. M. R. will be held August 9th to storm was struck by lightning and 15th inclusive.

> Section 1. On account of the desirable ocation and the convenience and couresies of the W. & W. and Wilmington Seacoast Railroads, and through the generosity of the citizens of Wilmington, this encampment will be at Ocean View, near Wilmington.

Section 2. This camp will be known as Camp Daniel, in honor of Capt. John H. Daniel, for the interest he has shown in the State Guard, and especially the S. N. M. R. G. S. WHITE, Captain Commanding.

The Kitchen Market.

The city markets yesterday were supplied abundantly with vegetables from truck farms near town and with fish that persons electrocuted are not from the Sounds. Prices were reasonkilled by electricity but by the surable, and the householder found it no difficult task to supply his wants. Cab-Chief W. P. Hazen, of the United bage sold at 5 to 10c per head; onions, States Secret Service, got trail of a 25c per peck; beets, 10c per bunch; gang of counterfeiters and captured sweet potatoes, (new) two quarts for 5 the whole plant the other day on a cents; butter beans, 10c per quart; field farm in Connecticut. He confis- peas, 10c per quart; green corn, 10c per dozen; tomatoes, two quarts for 5 cents; watermelons, 5 to 20c apiece; canta-

cated the plates, which were well executed, about \$12,000 of bills ready loupes, 5 to 15c. to shove, and a stack of silk fibre In the fish market, shrimp sold at 5 to paper, which was a good imitation 10c per quart; mullets, 5 to 10c per string: blackfish 10c; flounders 15@20c pound.

Mr. Haas is reported to be any but satisfied with the position that he now has as assistant to President Spencer of the Southern, and he has been spoken of for several new positions re cently. In the past few days it has been reported that he would be made first vice president of the Southern, but this talk is without foundation. The South ern railway would no doubt like to hav Mr. Haas made commissioner.

VISITING MILITARY.

Arrival and Reception of the Scotland Neck Mounted Biflemen-Entertained by the W. L. I. at Their Armory. The Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen arrived in the city last evening about seven o'clock over the W. & W R. R. They were met at the depot by the Wilmington Light Infantry with forty men in ranks, under command of Capt. W. N. Harriss and Lieuts. C. H. Grainger and C. H. White.

The Scotland Neck boys were under command of Capt. J. S. White and Lieuts. B. C. Dunn and A. P. Kitchin. They were escorted from the depot down have any disaster occur which will re-Front street, thence up Market to the duce the crop to smaller limits than W. L. I. Armory, by the Light Infantry. All along the line of march the streets were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, eager to see the only mounted 'company in the State and the company which has such circumstances. On the whole, it is held the Walter's best-shot trophy for several years. At the Armory refreshments had been set on tables on the lawn, and a couple of hours were spent by the two commands mingling together and becoming acquainted with each other while partak-

ing of supper. Speeches of welcome were made by Mr. Geo. H. Howell and Capt. Harriss, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, and Lieut. W. M. Atkinson, of the Naval Reserves. They were replied to in a happy and appreciative way by Capt. J. S. White, Lieut. A. P. Kitchin and Sergeant C. H. Cocke, of the Riflemen, Everything passed off pleasantly, and after showing the visitors around the Armory, at 9.15 o'clock they were escorted to the Seacoast depot by the W. L. I. and took the cars for their ten days

camp in the Brown cottage at Ocean View. As the two companies parted cheers were exchanged. It was announced that a grand mili-

tary ball would be given in their honor to-night at Island Beach Hotel. A late train will run up to the city. The following is the roster of the

Riflemen as they go into camp: Captain-J. S. White. First Lieutenant-B. C. Dunn. Second Lieutenant-A. P. Kitchin, First Sergeant, C. H. Cocke; Second Sergeant, W. N. Steptoe; Fourth Ser-

geant, I. H. Smith; Fifth Sergeant, W. E. Smith. First Corporal, W. C. Allsbrook;

Second Corporal, C. A. Whitehead; Third Corporal, W. H. Allsbrook. Surgeon-Dr. F. W. Whitehead. Privates-C. Bass, W. K. Bell, B.

Bradley, J. L. Burgess, C. M. Cook, W.

Riddick, R. E. L. Pitt, W. L. Staton, A. will not be attracted to cotton unless

pparent that the change in the tone in Promptly at 6 o'clock a company of the militiamen were marched down the sentiment in commercial circles is rapsteep slope of the banks of the river idly altering the opinion of merchants where the Coxevites had made their imin the United States from one of exprovised homes. Gen. Anderson said Here is your show of force. Now you treme pessimism to one of optimism. must go." Not a mutter or grumble This change in sentiment will probably was heard. The men packed up their do much towards giving courage to the little belongings and marched from their disheartened people of the country, who hurridly-constructed tents up to the for nearly twelve months have seen banks and on to the Acqueduct bridge. A guard of some twenty men was placed their affairs go from bad to worse, and at the Virginia end of the bridge and no its effect upon the cotton trade will one who could not give a proper accountprobably be as marked as in any other, ing of himself was allowed to return. because of the small supplies of cotton So there they sat waiting for some one to suggest what should be done. goods in the hands of merchants The Commonwealers who were this throughout the country, On the other morning driven from their camp at the Virginia end of the Acqueduct bridge by the Virginia militia by order of Gov O'Ferrall have found a temporary resting place. They remained on the bridge until the middle of the afternoon, when they were marched to the grounds of the old Naval Observatory, at the foot of Twenty-second street, Washington. Per nlssion to nse the ground was granted

hand, it is asserted that the failure of the corn crop will have the effect of continuing the present prostration in business: but those who take a wide view of the situation consider that the failure is not altogether an unmixed evil, as it will enable the wheat farmers to obtain a higher price for that cereal than they otherwise would.

The recent heavy mains throughout by Asssistant Secretary of the Navy Texas are thought to have placed the McAdoo, at the solicitation of the Discotton crop of that State upon a basis trict authorities. The "Industrials" are that it will be exceedingly difficult to to remain on the Gbservatory grounds intil Tuesday. By that time the District authorities expect to those of the earlier estimates. It is true able to furnish transportation West for that it is not too late for damage by all those who choose to go in that direcworms, or continued rains and frosts in tion. Some wish to go East, and with the northern part of Texas, and the crop these more trouble is expected. They has in earlier days been cut short by will probably have a final choice of walkng away or going to the workhouse. believed that the cotton crop of that The Western men who remain here State is assured, and it has confirmed are chiefly from the Pacific coast. many in their views of an extremely Transportation has previously been largely crop for the entire country. offered them West, but they rejected Reports from the country East of the the offers unless guaranteed passage Mississippi are not so favorable as those across the Continent. Under present from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. conditions they are not so exacting, and The heavy rains during the past six will probably accept transportation as weeks in the Atlantic States, have caused ar as they can get it. the crop to run to weed and the plant is A guard of marines will be placed over the camp in the Observatory not heavily fruited. But on the whole,

those who make a specialty of forecastgrounds for the protection of Governing the crop, have reached the conclument property there. sion that the rains in the Atlantic States

have not injured the crop to the exten that the rains in Texas have benefitted it, and they, therefore, see no reason to change their yiews of an ultimate vield largely in excess of last year. These estimates, of course, are founded upon the continuance of present crop conditions

now until the end of the season. In other words, the crop is very early in the Southwest, where frosts would probably not occur, and late in the Attantic and Northern cotton belt, where it is more likely to be injured by frost than by any_other known contingency

which may occur. the Democratic side of the Senate, that The crop in the Atlantic States, we bethe House Democratic caucus, called for ieve, is fully two to three weeks later Monday, would result in the acceptance, than last year. No new bales have yet by the House, of the Senate bill entire appeared, even from Southwestern and without change of any kind. This Georgia, where we usually hear of cotton by the 15th of July. The market is belief was strengthened by a personal visit made to the Senate wing by Speaker entirely without speculation, and such Crisp just prior to making the motion for demand as exists comes from the necesan executive session. He was closeted in sities of the American mills to provide the room of the Senate Committee on for their consumption before the new Appropriations with a few Democratic crop is ready to come to market, eaders of the Senate, and it was imand this demand has been sufficient to check the selling movement and to mediately after this conference that cause a slight reaction from the extreme Senator Cockrell entered his executive session motion. When the Senate addepression. The long interest in this journed the Democratic Senators were, market consists of purchases by spinners and exporters, who have hedged against as a rule, in far better spirits than they have been for weeks, and the conserva their transactions on the other side, but tive Senators and the Democratic memthe large short interest for Southern exbers of the Finance Committee were port account has not been hedged and in an especially amiable frame of mind. estimates as to its extent range from The transformation was due to the 750,000 to 2,000,000 bales of cotton. This fact that they felt they had passed latter estimate is based upon the idea a serious crisis, and this feelthat the market having declined for the ing was evidently based past six months, it has offered every in-Bradley, J. L. Burgess, C. M. Cook, W. ducement to exporters to sell c. i. i. cot-Hopkins, G. H. Johnson, J. L. Joyner, D. ton at constantly declining prices, to the assurance received from the House that the Senate bill would be accepted A. Madry, R. J. Madry, Asa Pope, W. T. Europe. 1t is certain that speculation by that body without change. They did

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The Tariff Bill Situation-Assurances From the House That the Senate Bill Will be Accepted Without Change Early This

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Week. By Telegraph to the Moralag Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-The decision of the Senate to go into executive session to-day pending the consideration of the Hill resolution and the early adjournment was due to the general belief, on

WASHINGTON NEWS.

not consider that all the dangers were

