

Table with subscription rates and advertising information.

When the remonetization of silver and free coinage at 16 to 1 was an exciting issue before the people and a subject of debate in Congress...

Where, then, is the sense or the reason for giving the strengthening of the public credit as one of the reasons for springing and thrusting upon the people this unnecessary, unexpected and unasked for gold standard measure?

They say this country has for years been practically on the gold standard. Whether it was or not, the country has made phenomenal progress and increased in wealth more rapidly than any other country in the world.

The general purpose of the bill is to declare anew that gold is the monetary standard of the United States; to establish confidence in the intention and ability of our government to give the greatest possible measure of stability in value to its currency, and to provide the means for securing for it at all times an equal purchasing power with gold.

Is this an honest statement of the purposes of that bill, or of the motives of the men who conceived and framed it?

Is it consistent with the declarations made time and again that the purpose of its promoters was to so fasten the gold standard upon the country that silver could not again be treated as legal standard money of the country until the friends of silver succeeded in politically revolutionizing the country and securing control of both Houses of Congress and the Presidency?

Hasn't this been urged by the gold standard men as the reason why such legislation should be enacted now, while the Republicans have control of the law-making power?

Hasn't it been asserted repeatedly that if the gold standard be absolutely and unequivocally established now it will be beyond the power of a Democratic President, if one friendly to silver should be elected, to recognize silver as debt-paying money, and thus find himself compelled to recognize the gold standard whatever the condition of the treasury might be?

The purpose of this enactment at this time is simply to make it as difficult as possible for the people to rehabilitate silver, even if a large majority of them wished to do it and should so declare at the ballot box.

GENERAL WHEELER HAS A GRIEVANCE.

Gen. Wheeler insisted upon being sent to the Philippines, and he was sent, subject to the orders of Gen. Otis. Since he has been there very little has been heard from him save through the letters he has written to friends which have found their way into print.

It is now said that Gen. Wheeler has become tired of this snubbing and that he has written the President intimating that he can be of more use to him in Congress than he can be in rusting and frittering his time away in Manila, doing garrison duty.

There is, without doubt, a distinct injustice against General Wheeler in the regular army. He is regarded as a political general. He insists upon retaining his seat in Congress and his commission in the army at the same time, which is not considered proper in a regular soldier.

It is said that General Wheeler's latest messages to the President, which are sent through a colleague in Congress, were severely critical in the comments upon the management of the campaign in the Philippines, and reflecting directly upon his superior officer—General Otis.

When Gen. Methuen had his brush with the Boers and was driven back by them, with a loss of about one-third of his men killed, wounded and captured, he telegraphed that it was "the bloodiest battle of the century," but there was very little blood in it after all.

It was predicted when General Wheeler was sent to Manila, ordered to report to General Otis, that he would be snowed under and not given an opportunity to distinguish himself. All this must be very amazing to a man who is so eager for active service, but there are a good many friends of General Wheeler who think he should have been content with the fine record he made in Cuba, and steered clear of the Philippines, where he went to fight against the very thing he fought for in Cuba.

The British have seized another German ship, making the second, alleged to be loaded with stuff for the Boers. The Germans got pretty mad at the first seizure and if this thing keeps on it may lead to some animated jawing if nothing more.

Paul Deroulede has been found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the French Republic, but the court finds "extenuating circumstances." The extenuating circumstances probably are that it isn't much of a Republic.

The Sampson-Sohley war is still on and probably will be until four or five historic works have been written to settle the question as to who is entitled to the distinction of smashing that Spanish fleet.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Strong Testimony for Defence in the Case Against A. J. Marshall.

CONFIDENT OF AN ACQUITTAL. Evidence of Superintendent of the Penitentiary—Pressure Brought to Bear Upon Politz to Testify Against the Defendant.

RALEIGH, January 5.—The defence had a strong day, and grew even more confident of acquittal. Darkeley, the first witness, was recalled to the stand, and on re-direct examination admitted that he told Perry that Marshall was not implicated in the counterfeiting.

The Government here rested. George Thomas, who was employed as porter by Politz, testified that Politz had a certain counterfeit outfit; tried to pass money on Sidney and others, which was refused, and that he had never seen Marshall in Politz's store.

Messrs. Rountree, Meares, Argo and Busbee conducted the case most of today for the defence. Capt. W. H. Day was placed on the stand, and surprised the Government by testifying that Politz had told him, voluntarily, of Marshall's innocence.

Capt. Day's evidence did much to destroy all that was said by Politz yesterday, and to-day Politz was again put on the stand and contradicted Day's evidence in toto, but without apparent effect on the jury.

Capt. Day, again on the stand, testified that Politz told him Marshall knew nothing of the counterfeiting scheme and wrote the letters for him because as he was a Greek he could not write English. Marshall was Politz's attorney.

Hawkins, of Tennessee, formerly a Federal prisoner here, testified that Politz told him Marshall was not connected with the counterfeiting. Charles Schabben, chief of the Fire Department, testified to a talk he had with Politz in the jail, when Politz told him a detective had said the case would be easy on Politz if he would implicate Marshall.

Siegler testified that Politz told him he could get out of trouble by implicating Marshall, but that the latter didn't know a "damn thing" about the counterfeiting. Politz said he was innocent, and a stranger did the counterfeiting on his place.

Seigler's son testified that he was present, and corroborated his father's testimony. George Rogers, who was in jail with Politz, told the same story, as did Claude Leslie, a saloon keeper.

Gowan a few moments before the court was called to order. After the opening of court Judge Purnell required order to be established and addressing the jury and counsel present, said: "Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to call the court's attention to an attempt that is now being made on the streets of this city to manufacture public opinion in the case now pending and also that very uncomplimentary remarks are being made about the judge and the court. Walking on the streets last night I heard several uncomplimentary remarks which were directed at the court and evidently intended to influence the judge in the defendant's behalf. Again this morning, as I was coming from my residence to the court, I heard remarks made by a gentleman who knew me well, which remarks were no doubt made to influence or as a threat to the judge, and I have issued a bench warrant for this man, and ask that it now be returned. I wish to take the matter up at once, and officers of the court will now return the man. I wish to state that I do not believe that attorneys for the defence are in any way responsible for these remarks. I regret that such an attempt should have been made. It is believed by some that such remarks are made at times to influence the court; and a man, no matter how strong he may be, is liable to be influenced in one direction or another. In my case, if I am to be influenced at all by such remarks they would, I believe, turn against instead of for the defendant."

The warrant was returned. It was for Capt. McGowan, and an answer was prepared by Mr. C. M. Busbee. Before the answer was read, Judge Purnell said: "Neither the district attorney nor his assistants have spoken to me on the subject since the case has been on trial."

Mr. C. M. Busbee then read the following: "James M. McGowan being first duly sworn, in answer to the warrant charging him with contempt, says that on the morning of this day, January 6th, 1900, he was standing on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, talking with Mr. J. T. Watts, and in the course of conversation the trial of A. J. Marshall, now pending in the U. S. District Court, was mentioned, and affiant said to Mr. Watts that in his opinion the prosecution was malicious and the results of a conspiracy against Marshall; that during the conversation Judge T. B. Purnell came up and heard said opinion of affiant, and affiant meant no contempt to Judge Purnell, nor did affiant allude in any way to the court, nor did he mean to in any way attempt to influence the court or to threaten the court. Affiant was not aware that it was contempt of court to express opinions on a pending matter in the court in the presence of the Judge, and in this case the opinion was expressed in conversation begun with another man, and the Judge by chance came up and heard the remarks which constitute that contempt. This affiant humbly expresses regret that he permitted himself to make the remark, and declares that he did so in ignorance of the law and disavows, as strongly as he can, any purpose or intention to violate any rule or to criticize the court, or to influence by innuendo or threats, or in any other way the action of the court, and it would be impossible for him to do so, because for years he has known and respected and admired the court, and still has for him the kindest feelings of respect and admiration."

Judge Purnell stated that the answer of Captain McGowan was not what he had understood. The conversation, Judge Purnell stated from the bench, had reached this point and as he came up Capt. McGowan remarked: "We understand the whole thing. It is a conspiracy, a political conspiracy, but we intend—"

Mr. Marsden Bellamy, of counsel for defence, stated to Judge Purnell that he knew there was no one who would be true to Judge Purnell than the captain McGowan, who has for the court the highest esteem. Judge Purnell replied: "It is not a personal matter. I do not consider myself. It is the Judiciary department of this great Government that is concerned."

Judge Purnell said he did not wish to act with haste, that Captain McGowan could remain in custody and the case would be heard later in the day. When the court adjourned Captain McGowan was released on his own recognizance to appear from day to day till the case is disposed of. Penalty for contempt is fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Yesterday the defence in the Marshall trial devoted its time to showing that Politz was a counterfeiter long before he knew Marshall, and that he had said often that Marshall was innocent. This was to break down Politz's testimony. To-day, the defence completed the attack on Politz by introducing testimony contradicting him at every material point, and turned attention to Darkeley in the same way. The bulk of the testimony to-day was to substantiate witnesses examined the day before, except that of witnesses who testified that Darkeley had told them that Marshall was innocent, and that of H. E. Bonitz, who swore that it was impossible to see through the key-hole of the room where the counterfeiting occurred except for a very limited space against the opposite wall. The main point remaining to be covered by evidence for the defence is the shipping of the metal to Marshall by a Philadelphia firm. This will be gone into fully on Monday, most probably, as the defence hopes to complete the testimony in the case on that day. The prosecution will put on some rebuttal testimony, and the defence will reply. So the case will hardly be argued before Wednesday.

To-day, owing to the sickness of one of the jurymen, the court adjourned at 2 o'clock, to meet at 10 A. M. Monday.

Twenty-six witnesses in all have been so far examined for the defence. It still has six witnesses, besides Marshall, to offer, who will testify as to direct issues, and four corroborative and six character witnesses. The witnesses examined to date were J. D. Sedbury, Dan Cameron, Thomas Fries, H. L. Peterson, Joe Bonitz, J. F. Tolar, L. Gay and W. L. Holden.

Reviewing the evidence of the case thus far, the News and Observer tomorrow will say of the Marshall case: "It has been a magnificently managed fight, and the case has practically smothered down to the question of whether the jury will believe Politz, Darkeley and Perry, or whether they will believe the cloud of witnesses who have contradicted them point blank on all material issues. There is no reconciling the evidence on the two sides. It is a pure question of credibility."

D. L. GORE COMPANY. Application for Incorporation Papers Made Yesterday—Capital Stock \$50,000—Grocery Firm.

Articles of agreement in reference to the formation of a corporation were filed yesterday with Deputy Superior Court Clerk Marsden Bellamy, Jr., by the "D. L. Gore Company."

The capital stock of the company is to be \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The duration of the corporation is asked for thirty years.

The incorporators, with the amount of stock each has subscribed, are: D. L. Gore, 280 shares; E. R. Gore, 50 shares; Jno. H. Gore, Jr., 50 shares; Claude Gore, 50 shares; L. B. Rogers, 50 shares; Jno. C. Gore, 10 shares, and E. G. Woody, 10 shares. The officers will be president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and a board of five directors, of which the president shall be a member and chairman ex officio.

The corporation is formed for the purchase and sale at wholesale and the importation and exportation of all kinds of merchandise, dealing and trading in the same and particularly in such lines of trade as appertain to the general grocery business. For this purpose the company shall have power to enter into all kinds of trades, deals, negotiations and commercial transactions, including loaning and borrowing of money, taking and giving of mortgages and other collateral securities in the same manner as individuals.

The application for the charter stipulates that in the event any member shall be desirous of selling any of his or her shares, they shall cause same to be appraised by the board of directors and upon tender of said appraised value with dividends, etc., if the directors think it proper, the transfer shall be made to the company, provided the company complies with this stipulation within ten days, after which time the shareholder desiring to sell shall be at liberty to dispose of the stock to whom he may choose.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Held First Meeting for Campaign Last Night—Col. Walker Taylor Chosen Chairman, Vice Col. Strange.

The Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover county held its first meeting for the approaching campaign, last night in the office of acting Chairman W. B. McKoy in the Smith building.

There was a quorum of members present, Mr. McKoy presiding and Mr. W. A. Wright at the desk as Secretary.

The only matter of real importance transacted was the election of Colonel Walker Taylor as chairman of the committee to succeed the late Colonel Thomas W. Strange. W. B. McKoy, Esq., has been acting chairman since his death.

It was ascertained last night that a secretary had already been elected to succeed Mr. J. W. Sneed and that there was really no vacancy, as was at first thought and published in the papers. Mr. W. A. Wright was elected soon after Mr. Sneed's departure from the city.

Mr. B. F. King has been acting secretary but surrendered "the reins," so to speak, to Mr. Wright last night. He last night notified Col. Taylor, who is in Raleigh, of his election.

Nothing was done relative to the opening of the constitutional amendment campaign, but it is understood that another meeting will be held very early for this purpose—in fact, as soon as the new chairman returns to the city and formally calls a meeting.

None of the county precincts were represented at the meeting last night. Mr. R. W. Price was elected as a member from Fourth Ward, vice Mr. J. W. Sneed, and the following were noted present from the different city precincts:

- First Ward—F. T. Skipper, Neill McKinnon, Isaiah West, J. W. Cate and W. A. Wright. Second Ward—not represented. Third Ward—E. F. Johnson and John H. Beery. Fourth Ward—W. B. McKoy, R. W. Price. Fifth Ward—B. F. King, J. R. Davis and G. W. Borneemann.

Vigorous Speech at the Jackson Day Banquet—Currency Question and Imperialism Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHICAGO, January 6.—Six hundred Democrats gathered in the banquet hall of the Tremont House this evening to observe "Jackson Day" in an appropriate manner. William Jennings Bryan was the honored guest and chief orator of the occasion.

Mr. Bryan, in opening his address, recounted the political situation as it has existed at each successive "Jackson Day" banquet which he had attended in Chicago, and then, coming down to later issues, he discussed the currency bill. Of this he said:

"The currency bill fastens us to the financial systems of the old world and subjects us to all the disturbances which attend them. It places the control of the volume of paper money in the hands of a bank trust, which will be as merciless to the people of this country as Weyler was to the reconquered. The fight for bimetalism at the rate of 16 to 1 has not been lost. The increased production of gold has shown the advantage of more money and has answered the argument so often made that the party could not be maintained because of the over-production of silver."

He declared that the Republicans are unable to enact an enforce efficient anti-trust laws, and that the Democratic party when in power will meet the issue with a plain and positive remedy. On the subject of "imperialism" he said:

"The question of imperialism will occupy a prominent place in the next campaign. It matters not whether the war in the Philippines ends in the near or the distant future. The people must determine the policy to be pursued in regard to the Philippines. That policy must contemplate the ultimate independence of the Philippines or their permanent retention under American sovereignty. If the islands are to be retained permanently the inhabitants must be given the hope of full citizenship or they must be condemned to a life of inferiority. No man desires to admit them to share and share alike with us in the destiny of this Republic."

The entire policy of the administration in relation to the Philippines, he declared, to be utterly wrong. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

TROUBLE IN ROBESON COUNTY.

Alleged Attempt to Lynch a Negro Convicted of Rape and Twice Replevied by Governor Russell.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. RALEIGH, N. C., January 4.—At 8:30 to-night a special train with twenty-seven of the governor's guard arrived in Robeson county, N. C., where it was alleged an attempt was made to be made to lynch Reuben Ross, a negro convicted of rape on the American territory. If the attempt was made to be made to lynch Reuben Ross, a negro convicted of rape on the American territory. If the attempt was made to be made to lynch Reuben Ross, a negro convicted of rape on the American territory.

A negro named Reuben Ross was convicted of rape and sentenced to be hanged. I postponed the execution until Friday, January 6th, upon petition from leading men in Robeson county, including the Mayor of Red Springs, where the affair occurred, the Mayor of Maxton, a member of the Legislature from Robeson county, and half a dozen more of the jury who tried the case. This I have done at the earnest solicitation of the lawyers of the prisoner, in order to take further time to consider the case. It being represented to me that there were threats of lynching the prisoner at Lumberton, I ordered Captain Bernard, with twenty men of the Governor's Guards, to Lumberton to-night to keep the peace."

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

Their Condition—Education—One-third of the Race Has Retrograded. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, January 4.—H. B. Frisell, principal of the Hampton, Va., Normal and Industrial Institute, appeared before the industrial commission to-day. He spoke of the condition of the colored people and the industrial conditions of the South. The small farms are rapidly increasing, he said, and in many sections the condition of the negro is improving. The farmers are unable to break away from the lien system of crops, and wages are small. Although the South has spent one hundred millions of dollars on public education for negroes, one-third of the race has actually retrograded, one-third is where it was at the beginning of the war, and the remainder have advanced. Negroes he said, have been caught that their salvation will be found through political means rather than by hard work.

WEIGHT OF COTTON BALES.

Average Nearly Eighteen Pounds Less Than Bales of Last Year's Crop. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Secretary Hester's statement of the actual average weight of 4,791,549 bales of the cotton crop, embracing port receipts and overland for four months ending at close of December, 510,700 against 518,110 pounds per bale last year, a decrease of 7.35 lb.

FRANCE AND SAN DOMINGO.

The United States Has No Concern in the Threatened Naval Demonstration. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, January 6.—The United States government has at this moment no concern in the attempt of the French government to settle a long standing claim against the government of San Domingo by a naval demonstration, as reported in the press dispatches. What our future attitude may be will depend entirely upon the developments, but it may be stated that there is a growing indisposition here to shelter governments from the consequences of their disregard of the rules of honesty and international obligation.

Good Fish Supply.

The market yesterday had the best supply of fish of the season. Some fine drum and rock are being brought in and the catch of flounders is unusually large. Rock from four to eight pounds are selling at 50 cents and \$1. drum 15 to 20 cents each, trout and mullets at 15 to 20 cents a bunch, and flounders at 15 cents a bunch. Sound oysters are 15 cents a quart and New River oysters are still up to 30 cents a quart.

Shad Season Approaching.

The shad season is approaching, as is evidenced by the fact that the fishermen yesterday caught quite a lot of hickory shad. The hickory shad is called the forerunner of shad and the fishermen then expect a run of shad along in about ten days.

Damage to Truck.

The truckers have now had time to observe what damage was done by the recent severe and continuous freezing weather.

Quarter of a Mile Deep.

The Clarendon Waterworks Company's artesian well at Hilton lacks only a few feet of being a quarter of a mile deep. Up to yesterday the drill had reached a depth of 1,806 feet. The drill is still in hard rock, having passed through it a depth of nearly two hundred feet.

Do you want 2,000 or 3,000 old newspapers at your own price? If so, call at the Star office. They make a cheap wrapping paper.