\$1.00 Per Year In Advance

VOL. V.

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

NO. 8.

She had slipped unseen through the yard entrance and passed behind two or three small craft, so that she had fairly got her speed up before we saw her. Now she was flying down the stream, near in to the shore, going at a tremendous rate. Jones looked gravely at her and shook his head.

She is very fast," he said. "I doubt if we shall eatch her." "We must catch her!" cried Holmes,

between his teeth. "Heap it on, stokers! Make her do all she can! If we burn the boat we must have them!"L We were fairly after her now. The furnaces roared, and the powerful en-gines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart. Her sharp, steep prow ent through the still river water and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us. With every throb of the enrines we sprang and quivered like a living thing. One great yellow lantern in our bows threw a long, flickering funnel of light in front of us. Right ahead a dark blur upon the water showed where the Aurora lay, and the swirl of white foam behind her spoke of the pace at which she was going. We flashed past barges, steamers, merchant-vessels, in and out, behind this one and round the other. Voices hailed us out of the darkness, but still the Aurora thundered on, and still we followed close upon her track.

"Pile it on, men, pile it on!" cried Holmes, looking down into the engineroom, while the fierce glow from below beat upon his eager, aquiline face. "Get every pound of steam you

"I think we gain a little," said Jones, with his eyes on the Aurora. be up with her in a very few min-

At that moment, however, as our evil fate would have it, a tug with three barges in tow blundered in between us. It was only by putting our helm hard down that we avoided a collision, and before we could round them and recover our way the Aurora had gained a good two hun-



"AND THERE IS THE AURORA?" EXCLAIMET

dred yards. She was still, however, well in view, and the murky uncertain twilight was settling into a clear starlit night. Our boilers were strained to their utmost, and the frail shell vibrated and creaked with the flerce energy which was driving us along. We had shot through the pool past the West India docks, down the long Deptford Reach, and up again after rounding the Isle of Dogs. The dull blur in front of us resolved itself now clearly enough into the dainty Aurora. Jones turned our searchlight upon her, so that we could plainly see the figures upon her deck. One man sat by the stern, with something black between his knees over which he stooped. Beside him lay a dark mass which looked like a Newfoundland dog. The boy held the tiller, while against the red glare of the furnace I could see old Smith, stripped to the waist, and shoveling coals for dear life. They may have had some doubt at first as to whether we were really pursuing them, but now as we followed every winding and turning which they took there could no longer be any question about it. A: Greenwich we were about three hundred paces behind them. At Blackwall we could not have been more than two hundred and fifty. I have coursed

many creatures in many countries during my checkered career, but never did sport give me such a wild thrill as this mad, flying man hunt down the Thames. Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. The man in the stern still crouched upon the deck, and his arms while every now and then he would look up and measure with a glance the distance which still separated us. Nearer we came and nearer. Jones yelled to them to stop. We were not more than four boats' lengths behind them, both boats flying at a tremendous pace. It was a clear reach of the river, with Barking level upon one side and the melancholy Plumstead marshes upon the other. At our hail the man in the stern sprang up from the deck and shook his two clinched fists at us, cursing the while in a high, cracked voice. He

was a good-sized, powerful man, and as he stood poising himself with legs astride I could see that from the thigh downwards there was but a wooden stump upon the right side. At the sound of his strident, angry cries there was movement in the huddled bundle upon the deck. It straightened itself into a little black man-the smallest I have ever seen-with a great, Lisshapen head and a shock of targled, disheveled hair. Holmes had already drawn his revolver, and I whipped out mine at the sight of this savage, distorted creature. He was wrapped in

some sort of dark ulster or blanket, which left only his face exposed; but



AT US.

that face was enough to give a man a sleepless night. Never have I seen features so deeply marked with all bestiality and cruelty. His small eyes glowed and burned with a somber light, and his thick lips were writhed back from his teeth, which grinned and chattered at us with a half animal fury.

"Fire if he raises his hand," said Holmes, quietly. We were within a boat's length by this time, and almost within touch of our quarry. I can see the two of them now as they stood, the white man with his legs far apart. shricking out curses, and the unhallowed dwarf, with his hideous face, and his strong yellow teeth gnashing at us in the light of our lantern. It was well that we had so clear a

view of him. Even as we looked he

plucked out from under his covering a

short, round piece of wood, like a school ruler, and clapped it to his lips. Our pistols rang out together. He whirled round, threw up his arms, and with a kind of choking cough fell sideways into the stream. I caught one glimpse of his venomous, menacing eyes amid the white swirl of the waters. At the same moment the wooden-legged man threw himself upon the rudder and put it hard down, so that his boat made straight in for the southern bank, while we shot past her stern, only clearing her by a few feet. We were round after her in an instant, but she was already nearly at the bank. It was a wild and desolate place, where the moon glimmered upon a wide expanse of marsh land, with pools of

stagnant water and beds of decaying vegetation. The launch, with a dull thud, ran up on the mud bank, with her bow in the air and her stern flush with the water. The fugitive sprang out, but his stump instantly sank its whole length into the sodden soil. In vain he struggled and writhed. Not one step could he possibly take either forwards or backwards. He yelled in impotent rage, and kicked frantically into the mud with his other foot, but his struggles only bored his wooden pin the deeper into the sticky bank. When we brought our launch alongside he was so firmly anchored that it was only by throwing the end of a rope over his shoulders that we were able to haul him out, and to drag

The two Smiths, father and son, sat sullenly in their launch, but came aboard meekly enough when commanded. The Aurora herself we hauled off and made fast to our stern. A solid iron chest of Indian workmanship stood upon the deck. This, there could be no question, was the same that had contained the ill-omened treasure of the Sholtos. There was no key, but it was of considerable weight, so we transferred it carefully to our own little cabin. As we steamed

him, like some evil fish, over our side.

slowly upstream again, we flashed our search-light in every direction, but there was no sign of the islander. Somewhere in the dark ooze at the bottom of the Thames lie the bones of that strange visitor to our shores.

"See here," said Holmes, pointing to the wooden hatchway. "We were hardly quick enough with our pistols." There, sure enough, just behind where we had been standing, stuck one of those murderous darts which we knew so well. It must have whizzed between us at the instant that we fired. Holmes smiled at it, and shrugged his shoulders in his easy fashion, but I confess that it turned me sick to think of the horrible death which had passed so close to us that

CHAPTER XI.

THE GREAT AGRA TREASURE. Our captive sat in the cabin opposite to the iron box which he had done so much and waited so long to gain. He was a sunburned, reckless-eyed fellow, with a network of lines and wrinkles all over his mahogany features, which told of a hard, open-air life. There was a singular prominence about his bearded chin which marked a man who was not to be easily turned from his purpose. His age may have been fifty or thereabouts, for his black, curly hair was thickly shot with gray. His face in repose was not an unpleasing one, though his heavy brows and aggressive chin gave him, as I had lately seen, a terrible expression when moved to anger. He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap and his head sunk upon his breast, while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes at the box which had been the cause of his ill-doings. It seemed to me that there was more sorrow than anger in his rigid and contained countenance. Once he looked up at me with a gleam

of something like humor in his eyes. "Well, Jonathan Small," said Holmes, lighting a cigar, "I am sorry that it

has come to this." (To be e ntinu d)

the War of 1812 are over 100 years

Mutton retails at thirty-eight cents a pound in Paris.

Fifteen of the forty-five pensioners

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

and Foreign, Briefly Told.

mportant Happenings, Both Home

According to the Financial Review, twenty-five million dollars were lost during 1894 through bank embermlements, detaleations and other forms of swindlings. This has detreased the visible wealth of the banks in exactly that amount.

At Charlottesville the ressessment of real estate, just completed, shows an increase over last year's values of \$95,340. Since 1890 the increase of values has been \$664,774.

The Standard Oil Co., at Pittsburg, Pa., has further depressed the market by naming \$1.30 as Saturday's price. In Oil City the oil market opened at \$1.85 and then dropped to \$1.80 offered. Pittsburg oil market opened at \$1.80.

The Norwalk (Conn.) Mills, manufacturers of woollens, employing two hundred hands, put in force the old scale of wages from which a reduction was made during the business

In the "sweat shop" investigations in New York, a woman has just testified that she works 19 hours a day for 30 cents. She is at her toil from 5 a. m. till midnight, and last week earned \$1.50.

M. Greary, of the Oil City (Pa.) Tube Mills and Oil City Boiler Works, has notified his employees that after this week wages will be advanced 10 per cent. Big demands for pipe, machinery and boilers following the advance in oil and drilling operations have caused the increase. The two concerns pay from \$45,000 to \$50,000 monthly and employ 1,000 men. At St. Louis, the strike of the Garment workers is at an end. The strike was for better quarters, not for the increase of wages and a satisfactory agreement has been drawn up and signed by the clothing manufacturers and workers. The employers agree to furnish quarters for the workers which will be approved by the State factory inspector.

Crime.

Jas. Young, janitor at the court house, shot and killed his wife at Hassierville, Ind. He then drove to Brazil, Ind., went to the court house and shot himself dead.

Mrs. Martha Wallen, of Blackwater, Lee county, Va., stabbed Mrs. Lane Wallace to death with a pitchfork. The murder was the

The bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Czizek of Mount Clemens, Mich., have been notified that there is a defalcation of funds amounting to about \$10,000 and they are requested to make the shortage good.

A trial was in progress before Justice Mayes, Claiborne county, Tenn., in which Grant Poore, a tough character, was defendant. Bill Carroll was a witness, and Poore accused him of swearing to a lie. A quarrel ensued, in which Poore shot Carroll, from the effects of which he died. Poore was ar-

Legislative.

In the New York Assembly at Albany, Mr Ainsworth introduced a resolution bitterly condemning the administration at Washing ton for not enforcing the Monroe doctrine in the English-Nicaragua complication. The resolution passed 91 to 15.

After a lengthy discussion, the Tennes Senate, by a vote of 14 ayes to 17 noes, rejected the Jeffries fee bill, limiting the fees of all State and county officials paid by fees to \$3,000 per annum. A powerful lobby of county officials have been working against the bill. The House passed the bill requiring the teaching in the public schools of the effects on the human system of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; also a bill appropriating \$20,000 to build a negro department of the East Tennessee Insane asylum.

Miscellaneous.

In New York the consumption of beef has fallen off 80 per cent. since the advance in

At the session of the Alabama State Sunday School Convention at Mobile the secretary annual report showed that there were 226,71 scholars in the Sunday schools of Alabams and there are 470,000 children between the ages of five and twenty who are not in these

Foreign.

The price of flour in London advanced three shillings per sack, the extreme quotation being twenty-seven shilling per quarter. A dispatch from Ostrog, Russia, says that half of the town of Dubno in the Government of Volhyna has been destroyed by fire.

The village of Sommerseig, near Frankfort. Germany, has been destroyed by fire. Sixty-five dwellings were burned and many per-

The Chinese Emperor has ratified the peace treaty with Japan. The Bauzy, France, dam disaster was due to the carelessness of State engineers, who should have condemned it.

Legal. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals refused a writ of error in the case of Chas. Morgansfield, alias Morgan, the Aquia Creek train robber, and the judgment of the Stal-ford county court stands. Morgansfield

must now to go to the penitentiary. The total sales of cotton for the past week as reported at New York were 78,000 bales American, 68,000; trade takings, including

American, 68,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ship-side, 75,000; actual export, 8,000; total import, 44,000; American, 38,000; total stock, 1,676,000; American, 1,565,000; total afloat, 147,000; American, 140,000. Speculators tock 3,900, and exporters

Washington.

The whole attention of the Internal Revenue Burcau is now centred on the income tax, for 10,000 spindles to begin on. if it would reach twenty-five per cent., or one-fourth of the entire revenue expected to be realized from the law.

Powder Mills Blow Up.

At South Acton, Mass., Friday morning, one of the powder mills of the American Powder Company blew up. A few minutes later a second mill situated a hundred yards away also exploded. Fire caused by the explosion spread to the third mill known as the Corning mill, and in a few minutes it blew up and was also destroyed. Five persons are believed to have been killed. The mills were ten in number, separated from each other and enclosed by high board fences. The explosion of the first mill set fire to the surrounding fence, and the flames soon spread to the second mill. In fifteen minutes after the first explosion three of the mills had been destroyed.

had been destroyed.

The list of dead is as follows: Chas. O'Neill, Jr., of Maynard, Mass., unmarried; Nelson Morton, of Acton leaves a widow and several children; Fred K. Winslow, of South Acton, married; Chas. Estes, of South Acton, un-married; A. Ester, of South Acton. leaves a widow and six children, INCOME TAX ILLEGALLY PAID. Justice White's View About the Hun-

The dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan and White, of the Supreme Bench, in the income-tax decision, were distributed at Washington on Monday. That of Justice White comprises nearly 20,000 words. After concluding that a tax on rents is not a tax on real estate, he says this on the necessity of strictly preserving the continuity and consistency of judicial decision:

"The injustice and harm which must always result from overthrowing a long and settled practice, sanctioned ay the decisions of this court, could not be better illustrated than by the example which this case affords. Under the income-tax laws which prevailed in the past for many years, and which covered every conceivable source of income, rentals from real estate, and everything else, vast sums were collected from the people of the United States. The decision here rendered announces that those sums were wrongfully taken, and thereby, it seems to me, creates a claim in equity and good conscience against the government for an enormous

court, it happens that an act of Congress, passed for the purpose of raising revenue in strict conformity with the practice of the government from the earliest time, and in accordance with the oft-repeated decisions of this court, furnishes the occasion for creating this court, furnishes the occasion for creating a claim against the government for hundreds of millions of dollars. I say creating a claim, because if the government be in good conscience bound to refund that which has been taken from the citizens in violation of the Constitution, although the technical right may have disappeared by lapse of time, or because the decisions of this court have misled the citizen to his grievous injury, the equity endures, and will present itself to the conscience of the government. This consequence shows how necessary it is that the

DEATH IN THE WINDS.

School Children Among the Cyclone's Victims.

At least fifty people are believed to have been killed in the terrible cyclone that passed over Sioux City, Iowa, and vicinity, last Fri loss of life is, or how extensive the damage until reports from the outlying districts have been received. The telegraph wires in the devastated section are all down and authentic information is hard to get. Three school uses are known to have been demolished,

and two teachers and several pupils killed.

The names of hose known to be killed or missing are: Mamie S. Haggie and five brothers killed near Sioux Centre; Mrs. John Kerster, near Sioux Centre. Her child was blown away and is not yet found; Anna Mars-den, teacher in the Coombs school, near Iron town; Geo. Marsden, brother to Anna, teacher in another school, near Irontown; Chas, Marsden, killed near Siouk Centre; Post, killed near Sloux Centre; Rudolph Schwudefeger, aged 21, killed by lightning, near Southerland; Peter Stimmer, killed in his house, near Lawrence by lightning; two children of L. T. Coombs, killed near Sioux Centre; Mrs. John Waterman, killed near Sibley; child of A. Verhoff, killed at Sloux Centre, John Patterson, Wm. Radiches, Mrs. R. A. Smith, G. F. Balling, Mrs. Herman Belkem, H. G. Neider, Frank M. F. Hayt, J. Jameson killed. The towns of Sioux Centre, Irontown, Orange, Perkins, Dean, Hull, Sheldon, Alton, Ashton, Sibley and Lemars were almost directly in the path of the cy-

A pitiful feature of the disaster is the number of youthful lives lost by the cruel winds. Three schoolhouses near Sioux Centre were destroyed while school was in progress and at each one from three to ten children were carried from a quarter to haif a mile before they alighted. Two little daughters of Jno. Kester, a farmer near the Sioux Centre, were plaked up as they were leaving the school house and dashed in a wire fence where both were killed. One house was carried over the tops of trees, across the Sioux river and set down without the stoves being upset. Trees fourteen inches in diameter twisted off or torn up by the roots. The damage to property will reach nearly

THE CHRONICLE'S FIGURES.

Comparative Cotton Statement as Set Forth By Atwood, Violet & Co. The New York Financial Chronicle Saturday morning shows as follows: In warehouses at United States ports, 537,552 (of which New Orleans had 209,000 and New York 213,000); stocks at 31 interior Southern points, 165,000, against 170,000 last year. In other words the visible supply in warehouses in this country at the interior and at ports is only 98,000 more than last year, but 551,000 less than two years ago, when the crop was 6,700,000. Total exports since September 1st, 6,195,686, against 4,781,142 last year, but the visible supply of American in Europe and affoat for Great Britian and the continent is only 224,000 more than last year, whereas we have exported 1.414,000 more; consequently European spinners have taken the difference in excess of last year's amount that came in-to sight for the week ending Friday, 45,-000 against 48,000, and the total in sight since September 1st, 9,423,000 against 7.126,000 last year; whereas all that is left of in sight more than a year ago in this country is, as we show above, 99,000. There is 51,000 less of visible in America than two years ago, whereas the amount that has come into sight in excess of that season is 3,195,000 bales. The world's total visible of American is 495,000 larger than last year, but there has been brought

Mill News.

a year ago.

O. H. Sampson & Co., of Boston, have completed a new 10,000-spindle mill at Green-ville, S. C. The F. W. Poe Mig. Company

into sight of American more than last year

2,207,000. The world's spinners have absorbed the difference or 1,802,000 more than

Lancaster, S. C., is to have a \$200,000 cotthe districts already heard from are both unsatisfactory and disappointing. Instead of
there being a delinquency of twenty per cent,
which the department thought ten days age
would be a liberal estimate, it looks now as
if it would reach twenty-five per cent,
one-fourth of the entire revenue expected to matter. He recommended the building of large mills and the manufacturing of a fine quality of goods.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Several cases of small pox have been discovered in the negro dives on Franklin street, New Orleans, resulting in a good deal of

Blixt, Miss Ging's Murder, Gets a Life

Sentence. At Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, Claus Blixt, who was awaiting trial for the murder of Catharine Ging, pleaded "guilty" before Judge Pond, changing his plea of "not guilty." But a short time was taken for the proceeding, as Blixt had evinced his desire to change his piea and his willingness to do so before May 14th, the date regularly set for his trial. Blixt was then sentenced to im-

The farmers and stock raisers of this country have live stock valued at \$2,-

HON. HOKE SMITH ON MONEY.

The Issue in the Next Campaign Will He Silver Mono-Metallism.

is did not think that the gold m in the campaign, but that the issue would be for and against silver mono-metallism. He thought that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio by this country alone would mean nothing more or less than silver mono-metallism; for if, under that system, the price of silver bullion did not materially advance, no other metal would be

coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would advance the price of silver bullion so that it would bear the relative value of gold of 16 to 1, which is the proposed ratio. If it would not then the country would not have a bimatallic our report

The Secretary reviewed the history of the country's currency and said that both Jefferson and Hamilton recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market. In 1873, when free coinage was suspended in the United States, the silver in a dellar was worth more than the gold in a gold dellar, but since that time, the demonstization of silver by other countries has allowed its value to drop to the price which it will bring for manufacturing purposes.

The value of an article must be controlled by the demand for its use and the supply to by the demand for its use and the supply to be consumed. The facts show that the de-mand has practically ceased while the supply has almost trebled. This is true in spite of the fact that since 1879 the United States has prior to that time.

"Can any one," asked the Secretary, "study these facts without concluding that if this enormous issue by the United States was insufficient to steady the fall of silver during the past twenty years, unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bullion value now? It is, therefore, not offensive criticism, but only a statement of a logical conclusion, when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism. Under such a law, all the silver product of the world would turn to our mints, and then would come the silver heretofore manufactured into cheap wares. Again, silver mining would increase and the exhaustion of resources would be threatened by the exchange of silver dollars for the bullion.

"With free coinage we would virtually change our standard to one worth only one-half the present standard and the commer-

half the present standard and the comme cial value of a dollar the world over would be only 50 cents. While commodities might sell for twice as many dollars, their real valne would remain unchanged. The entire country would be confused, until by accurate test the true value of the new standard was ascertained. The result would be a cessation of trade and the cautious business man would involve himself in no contracts. This uncertainty would create serious busi ness troubles and the practical suspension of

all enterprises. He could see no benefit from the change and none especially to those who worked for wages because they were always the last to be recognized in increased wages under the use of a depreciated currency. The proprie tor of an enterprise would insist that em ployes should take the risk. He did not be-lieve the change would benefit the debtor class, because so many loans have been made on the gold basis and the debtor would be obliged to go into the market and purchase gold with which to meet his obligations. As to other debts, if there were any danger of silver mono-metallism there would be no ex-

Reasoning on these lines, he could see no benefit even if the change were brought about. One class insisted that the benefit would be in the inability of the employes to exact double wages. To these selfish em-ployers some benefit might come but it would be found that after the final adjustment to the new conditions prices would be nominally increased all around with no real benefit

to anybody.

He doubted the proposition that other countries would fall into line, following the action of this country. If that were true the standard would depreciate and debts contracted during the depreciation would increase as the value of silver increased and the class sought to be benefitted would again

The Secretary thought the agitation of the question was checking the return of prosperity but he hoped the confidence that the question would be defeated would prevent In conclusion Secretary Smith said: " have no doubt that the next President of the United States will be opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

SILVER IN TEXAS.

An Address Issued to the Democrats Calling a State Convention.

An Austin, Tex., dispatch says: The 16 to 1 silverites in the present legislature, led by Railroad Commissioner Reagan, issued an address to the people of Texas, which places the monetary question before the people and will cause the drawing of the line as between the gold standard men and the silverites in Texas. The proclamation which is the work of Commissioner Reagan, reviews the history of silver specie from the earliest date down to the present date. Great stress is laid on the fact that it is money which the people are clamoring for and demanding at the hands of the government. A convention was called to meet in Fort Worth on August 6th, and in the meantime precinct meetings are called for July 20th to elect delegates to the Fort

The proclamation sets forth that inasmuch as the issue is to be one to a finish that all 16 to 1 silverites must follow their leader and enter the fight and stay in it until the final Waterloo, in 1896, which settles as to who shall be the victor. They take occasion to score Cleveland and the national Democracy very severely and point out that the time is now ripe for action if the silverites in Texas ever want to secure their rights.

At a meeting of the shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass., it was decided, in view of the recent advance in leather, to make the prices of shoes for the next sales to accord with the new order of things. No definite agreement was reached, but the meeting adjourned with the new order with the new order of things. The conduction one thousand Spanish troops failed to head them off on land. Gomez is now in the interior and a party of inverse to the surface of the same of t Prices of Shoes to be Advanced. journed with the understanding that each anufacturer was at once to take measures to advance his prices. Pending more defi-nite action at an adjourned meeting. It is un-derstood that the new prices would be 10 or 12 cents per pair higher than the present

Captain and Five Sailors Drowned. The Swedish sailing vessel Eva, Captain Krutenberg, which plies between Europe and South American ports, sank at her anchorage at Rosaro with all her cargo. Some of the crew were saved. Among the six drowned was the captain,

ILLINOIS FOR SILVER. Free Silver Prevalls as an Epidemi

Throughout the State.

coinage at 16 to 1.

The Democrats of Morgan County met in convention and selected twelve delegates to the monetary convention to be held at Springfield on June 5. Resolutions were adopted strongly advocating the free comage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1:

The Democrats of Effingham County met Saturday and selected delegates to the State Convention at Springfield on June 5. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote accordingly, first, last and all the "Resolved, That this Convention approves of and commends the action of the State Democratic committee in calling the Convention at Springfield, June 5, for the purpose of getting an expression of the party on the financial question." Ninety-five per cent of the Bemocrats of this county are in favor of free ellipse.

The democrats of Jasper county have se-lected delegates to the silver convention at Springfield on June 5th and gave them the

Springfield on June 5th and gave them following instructions:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Jasper county favors the use and coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, and demands that the mints of the United States be opened to the full and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of

Resolved, That the delegates from Jas "Resolved, That the delegates from Jasper county to the state convention be, and they are hereby instructed, to vote as a unitand in favor of adopting in said state democratic convention a resolution similar to the foregoing, in expressing the sense of the democracy of the state of Illinois."

The democratic county central committee met at Marshall to take action in regard to the silver convention to be held in Springfield in June. The democracy of this county are ten to one for silver as a money standard.

are ten to one for silver as a money standar and it is safe to predict that a silver deleg tion will be sent to the state convention June 6th was fixed for the date for this coun

MISSOUBIANS ALSO FOR SILVER Wednesday night thirty of the democratic members of the Missouri house met in caucus and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the democratic members of the house of representatives, thirty-eighth general assemby, favor the free coinage of silver at a ration of 16 to 1." The vote on the resolution stood yeas 22, ayes 9, not voting 4. The caucus was intensely exciting and much bitter feeling was shown by the participants.

AN EXPERT FORGER.

S. C. Dickson, of Greenville, S. C., Has Been at it For Years. At Greenville, S. C., astounding develop-nents resulted on Wednesday by the arrest of . C. Dickson on three warrents charging him with forgery. The warrents were sworn out by George A. Norwood, president of the Greenville Savings bank. Dickson is the eading real estate dealer of the city and has

been doing a large business. It is learned that for twenty years he has been carrying on an elaborate system of for-geries, his forgeries being confined to the geries, his forgeries being confined to the character of papers used in the real estate business. He would make deeds to himself of imaginary lands as well as of real tracts, signing fictitious names to the same. He then used them as securities in borrowing money. He forged mortgages on real estate to secure forged notes payable to himself and deposited these with bankers and money lenders as security for loans. ey lenders as security for loans.

The number of forged and false deeds will never be known, as he kited, taking up old forgeries with new ones, using new names and new lands for each transaction. When pressed by the holders of his paper he could always produce new deeds and new mortgages to renew the old. The losses of holders of his forged papers will amount to from \$12,000 to \$20,000. Dickson did not give the \$3,000 bond required for his appearance at court and pleading guilty to the indictment, he was juiled.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

A Net Increase in the Public Debt of Over Nine Millions.

The debt statement issued at Washington shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during April of \$9,109,857. The interest bearing debt increased \$2,349,950; the non interest bearing debt decreased \$339,439 and cash in the Treasury decreased \$7,099,345. The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of but ness, April 30th, were

Interest bearing debt \$716,201,910; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity \$1,-754,660; debt bearing no interest \$350,701,249; total \$1,098,657,819. total \$1,098,657,819.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were: \$566,688,624, a decrease of \$1,255,518. The total cash in the Treasury was \$787,442,335. The gold reserve was \$91,247,144. Net cash balance \$89,570,772. In the month there was balance \$89,570,772. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of \$511,

Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories \$16,797,027 against \$16,224,166 at the end of the preceding month. THE CUBAN REVOLT

57, the total at the close being \$139,998,15

Of silver there was an increase of \$553,695

Skirmish with insurgents in which The Leaders are Badly Worsted.

The staff correspondent of the United Press at Guantanamo, Cuba says: A force of Government troops, under command of Maj. Tegeriso, made an attack upon a band of insurgents at Ramon de Las Yaguas. A desperate fight ensued, which resulted in the total route of the rebels, with a loss of seventy-two killed and a large number wounded. The Government force lost six killed and rior, and a party of insurgents under Pere-guito Perez, moving around Guantanamo, came upon the column of Limancas under Lieut. Col. Boch at Palmerito Guyabel. The Lieut. Col. Boch at Palmerito Guyavet. The insurgents attacked the Government troops, and reports of the encounter vary. Official Government reports state that ten rebels were killed or wounded, and a quantity of arms, powder, camp utensils, clothing and food captured.

Death From Licking an Envelope. 8. Pricheimer, formerly a millionaire mer-chant of New York, died at Chicago from blood-poisoning as a result of cutting his tongue while licking an envelope.

HE GETS TWENTY YEARS.

Celebrated Murder Case--A Crime Committed 20 Years Ago.

At Rutherfordton, N. C. on Friday, the case of Scruggs for the killing of Goode was given to the jury, and the judgment of the court was that he be given 20 years imprisonment at bard labor in the State penttent is virtually a life term, for Secrest is now quite well advanced in years. This is the clusion of one of the most remarkable cases in the criminal record of that State. It was 20 years ago, when Secrest's wife

It was 20 years ago, when Secrest's wife and child were murdered at Secrest's home, in Burke county. Suspicion at once pointed to Secrest as the murderer, and he was arrested. The trial was appointed for Burke court, but on petition by Secrest's lawyers, it was moved to McDowell county. There it was called and tried. It was a great legal fight, but it went against Secrest and he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court, however, and a new trial was granted.

When the case next came on, the defense set up a plea of insanity. Secrest was adjudged to be insane and was committed to

when the case next came on, the defense set up a plea of insanity. Secrest was adjudged to be insane and was committed to the asylum. After remaining there for five or six years, he made his escape, and was heard from no more until three years ago.

Two years after Secrest escaped, a white man was arrested in South Carolina for cow stealing, was tried, convicted and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. As he was nearing the close of his term, he made, accidentally, a disclosure of a startling nature. In the ordinary cow thief, the South Carolina authorities had no other than Hoke Secrest, the murderer and escaped lunatic. His identity was thoroughly established, he was brought back to North Carolina and his trial finally held at Rutherfordton, with the result just stated. During all these 20 years, the bones of his murdered wife and with fragments of the dresses they wore, have been in the keeping of the clerk of the court of McDowell. They will now be returned to the grave, Secrest will go to the penitentiary to live out his days, and the last chapter of a famous murder case is closed.

BALTIMORE'S GREAT TUNNEL.

It Took Nearly Five Years to Build and Cost \$8,000,000.

The Belt Line Railroad Tunnel, one of the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times, which has been built under Baltimore from Camden station to Bay View Junetion on the Philadelphia division of the Balen and a half miles, was formerly opened for business Friday morning. The first train to make the trip under the new schedule was the royal blue express, No. 514. Hereafter there will be no transferring of passenger trains across the Potomac River. It was intended to have the electrical equipment of the tunnel completed in time for the inaugural train, but the three electric locomotives have not yet arrived and coke burning locomotives will be used to propel trains for the present. By the use of electric locomotives (which weigh ninety-five tons cach) which will probably be in readiness by June 1, the tunnel can be kept free from smoke and brilliantly lighted. The conveyance of the current to electric locomotives of such great power has never before been attempted or even approached and much interest, therefore, attach s to this part of the plant. In addition to doing away with the inconventimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of sevfore, attaches to this part of the plant. In addition to doing away with the inconvenience and consequent loss of time in making transfers by steamer at Canton, the belt line will provide other facilities, for which the Baltimore and Ohio Company has greatly feit the need and will figure largely in reducing the approal averages. There will also be ing the annual expenses. There will also be a great saving of time in passenger train schedules between Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The Baltimore and Ohio summer schedule, which will go into effect on May 12, will undertake to run royel blue trains between Philadelphia and Washington in two and a half hours. The tunnel has been in course of construction nearly five been in course of construction nearly five years, and cost \$8,000,000.

The China-Japanese War is Over. Important advices indicating the termination of the war between China and Japan have been received at Washington. While the details of negotiations are in no respect complete, the information leads to positive impressions that the war is practically and enough is given in them to clearly pre-sent a situation in thorough concurrence sent a situation in thorough concurrence with the reports of an early settlement of the war in the East. John W. Foster. Ex-Secretary of State, whose diplomatic functions have, it is said, had appreciable weight on both sides in the settlement of the all-important disputes, left Pekin Friday and is expected to arrive in Washington about the latter part of June, coming by way of Cheefice and Ten. foo and Tien Tsin.



WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell ou machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL, and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, torms have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you cen buy from us, or our Agents. THE NEW HOME SERVING MACHINE CO.

FOR BALE DY GAINEY & JORDAN, Dunn, N. C.

