

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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TARBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1891.

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BRIEF OPINIONS.

A BIG Alliance mass meeting is billed for the eighth of August at Rocky Mount. The farmers of Nash and Edgecombe promise to do the thing up right.

We are glad to note that the Fife-Schenk affair at Greensboro has been amicably settled. It was very unfortunate for both parties, but preachers and lawyers, like all other men, are liable to err.

The *Economist* would like to propound just one question to the opponents of the Alliance demands for cheap money. What makes the 4 per cent. bonds of the United States worth \$1.25 on the dollar? Don't all answer at once.

NATIONALLY, the farmers and laborers were never so thoroughly united. It has taken three or four years of hard work to unite them, and there is no power on earth that can convince them now that they have acted the fool all this time.—*Hickory Mercury*.

Why do outsiders, generally, view with suspicion the workings of the Alliance, when the by-laws and constitution of the Order are so thoroughly imbued with a spirit of peace and good-will to all? This suspicion is utterly groundless, for the Alliance means no harm to any one man, business or profession.

THE indorsers, well-wishers and members of the Alliance would do well to profit by the example of the Democratic and Republican parties in the determination and energy displayed during political campaigns. In the principles set forth in the constitution, be steady and fixed. The branches of a tree may swing to and fro, but the trunk must remain firm.

A GOOD many of our State papers, have in time past written and said a good deal about good literature for the people. We notice here lately, that some of the brethren are sending out as supplements to their papers, extra sheets, containing some of the trashiest novels, we ever read, in fact the matter is absolutely worthless, and in no way can benefit any one. Such stuff is written for money and effect.

THE like of real-estate booms in North Carolina has never been known before. Every town of any note at all has had, or is going to have, a grand auctioneers sale of lots. The hum of machinery in towns and cities not only enlivens a population, but it adds value to real-estate and enhances the value of everything. Real-estate and industries rise and fall with each other.

It's claimed by some that Senator-elect Poffor of Kansas, can't be the President of this "land of the free," because he is an alien; and hence, according to our Mode and Pesian law, he cannot get there. But according to this same law aliens can send their money over here, invest it in property and by the power and influence of the same, can get all the assistance and aid from the National Government they may ask for, so "what's the difference?"

THE *Polk County Farmer*, (Mo.), says "If you are an Alliance man you believe in Alliance principles. If you believe in Alliance principles you are opposed to the money power. If you are opposed to the money power, you are an enemy to the parties that protect this money power. The power that controls the National banking system, the power that prevents legislation in the interest of the farmer and laborer, this power is the money power. It is the man or the dollar. Take your choice."

THE *Thomasville Alliance Reporter*, Ala., says: The farmer who has been standing aloof and wishing the Alliance goodspeed in its undertakings but never has attached himself to the order nor done anything toward securing the results accomplished, had best begin to hustle or he will not get in the procession until the victory shall be won and the people will be indulging in loud huzzars over the triumph. The order needs you; it wants your aid and influence. It desires the encouragement your presence and aid would afford. It is the duty of every farmer to become a member; it is organized for you; it is fighting its battle for your interest; it is making its sacrifices for the promotion of your welfare. Come in and join the procession and share some of the glory of accomplishing one of the grandest and most glorious achievements of the middle class in the history of the world: The right hand of fellowship is extended with a cordial welcome awaiting you.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

The Fife-Schenk affair at Greensboro has been amicably settled.

It is learned that Major Duffy will not take editorial charge of the *Progressive Farmer*.

The house of Jessie Taylor, Black Creek, destroyed by fire. Big mass meeting *Farmer's Alliance* Rocky Mount August 8. Prof. Middleton has accepted the Presidency of the Durham Female Institute.—*Wilson Mirror*.

The crowd is still moving to Ocracoke. The fatal cholera of Mr. W. B. Scott died at Ocracoke on Friday last. We learn that Mr. C. H. Sterling will establish an ice factory here at an early date.—*Washington Progress*.

The Artesians are still boring. At over a hundred and twenty feet they came to a rock which made their progress slow. There is dissatisfaction and talk of disbandment of the Pasquotank Rifles Military Company.—*R. City Economist*.

Two enterprising Hibernians have rented a cottage on the beach and are setting about prospecting for the treasure alleged to have been buried in the vicinity by Capt. Kidd, of piratical fame. The circumstances are such as to lead to this conclusion.—*Wilmington Messenger*.

A passenger train on the Western North Carolina division of the Richmond & Danville railroad went through Setters' trestle near Newton one day last week at 11 o'clock. Captain Linster, the conductor in charge of the train, was instantly killed, and a negro brakeman was fatally injured and it is so reported he has died.—*State Chronicle*.

Latham & Pender, hardware merchants, have made an assignment. A new tobacco warehouse is to be built. Wilson Little, aged 17 years, was drowned below Greenville, when found he had been in the water about an hour. The verdict of the coroner's jury was accidental drowning.—A beautiful memorial window has been placed in the Baptist church.—*Greenville Reflector*.

Rev. Patrick Hooks, of Beston, N. C., who, while on his quarterly circuit which embraces Kinston, stole Penny Davis' fine ox, was recently jailed out of Lenoir county jail and then went to his church and preached against ox stealing and for this, his church will now try him for heresy, while our next Superior Court, unless he jumps bail, will try him for larceny.—*Kinston Sentinel*.

Miss Blanche Allen dislocated her left arm by falling from a chair in which she was standing to hang a lamp. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Flightman, Sr., yesterday celebrated their golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, at the old home place. The game between Warrenton and Weldon resulted in a score of 18 to 14 in favor of Weldon.—*Weldon News*.

A parlor car has been placed on the A. & N. C. rail road between Morehead and Goldsboro. A negro upon a bet of twenty cents, devoured a live cat on East Centre street yesterday morning. Princeton had an extensive fire on Saturday. The Military Academy at that place. Geo. T. Whitley, which is located at the Midland station caught fire from the engine room and in less than an hour the entire plant was burned to the ground.—*Goldsboro Herald*.

Prof. Rice, of Nashville, was presented with a gold headed cane by the students of the Carolina Institute. Mr. Gray Sills has passed his final examination at West Point and has been regularly entered for a four years course in the U. S. Military Academy at that place. Great reports come from every direction as to the tobacco crop. Another good crop year seems assured. Cotton is looking much better, and promises a fair yield. Corn is good, and taking it all in all, our people can look forward to an abundant harvest.—*Rock Mount Argonaut*.

Dr. C. C. Christian had the misfortune to lose his fine black mare a few days ago. On Tuesday evening of last week a very sad accident occurred at the home of Mr. Spier Cochman, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Holland. A horse and a mule were in the field and ran up to a gate by the yard and Mrs. Holland endeavored to keep the horse from passing through. She threw up her hand to scare the horse back, when the horse wheeled and kicked Mrs. Holland on the head. Her head and face were crushed, the bones being broken and she left senseless.—*Scotland Neck Democrat*.

Mr. S. S. Brown has contracted to have erected on his lot opposite the old Planters' hotel building on West Market street, a two-story brick building 40x60 feet. A delegation of about 30 ladies called on the saloon keepers last Thursday afternoon and requested them to close their places during services at the Fife meeting. Two of them complied with the request. A factory to finish shingles, bobbins and spools is to be erected at High Point at once. The total stock is \$30,000. High Point is already the leading manufacturing town in the State. Railroad connection between this place and Charleston, S. C., has been established by way of the C. F. & Y. V. railway.—*Greensboro North State*.

SUPPORTING FRAUD.

Both Parties Perpetrating the Silver Outrage.

The History of the Bold Robbery Laid Bare—Republicans and Democrats Deny Responsibility, but Refuse to Rectify the Evil.

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The silver question is one about which there is just now an immense amount of talk, but, generally speaking, the discussion is based on limited information. Too little is known by the people of the history—the shameful history—of the demonetization of silver in this country in 1873. It is a record which every man should study.

From the foundation of the government up to 1873 any person having either gold or silver in bullion could take it to a United States mint and have it converted into coin at the money ratio fixed by the government. In 1873 an act was passed by Congress which deprived the citizen of that privilege. The title of this act was "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States." That part of the act which demonetized and devalued silver, and made gold the single money standard was foisted on the people in a way which has never been understood except by a few men whose motive for enacting such a law were as dark as the methods by which it was passed.

Many of the Senators and Congressmen who voted for the bill did so without knowing that it would displace silver as one of the money standards of the country, and these Senators and Congressmen have publicly asserted that provisions which are in that bill as it stands to-day were not read and discussed in Congress, but were put in, in some way which can not now be fully explained.

It would be proper after this assertion to present facts to prove it, and then the people may judge for themselves as to whether or not that act was passed advisedly, accidentally or otherwise.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said in a speech delivered July 13, 1876: "I have before me the record of the proceedings of this house on the passage of that measure—a record which no man can read without being convinced that the method and measure of its passage through this House was a colossal swindle. I assert that the measure never had the sanction of this House, and it does not possess the moral force of law."

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said in the House on July 13, 1876: "It was not discussed as shown by the record, and neither members of Congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation."

Mr. Burdick, of Illinois, in a speech made in the House July 13, 1876, said: "The coinage act of 1873, unaccompanied by any written report upon the subject from any committee, and unknown to the members of Congress, who without opposition allowed it to pass under the belief, if not assurance, that it made no alteration in the value of current coins, changed the unit of value from silver to gold."

Senator Conkling, in the Senate, on March 30, 1876, expressed his utter surprise at the meaning of the act by asking: "Is it true that there is now no American dollar; and if so, is it true that the effect of this bill is to be to make half dollars and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as legal tender?"

President Garfield, who was chairman of the committee on appropriations in 1873, said in a speech delivered at Springfield, O., in 1877: "There was no call of the yeas and nays, and nobody opposed the bill that I know of. It was put through as dozens of bills are in Congress, on the faith of the report of the chairman of the committee; therefore, I tell you, because it is the truth, that I have no knowledge about it."

Senator Allison said in the Senate on February 15, 1878: "But when the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told it will disclose the fact that the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of our own."

On February 15, 1878, the following colloquy took place between Senator Voorhees and Senator Blaine in the Senate:

Mr. Voorhees said: "I want to ask my friend from Maine whether I may call him as one more witness to the fact that it was not generally known that the silver was demonetized? Did he know as Speaker of the House, presiding at that time, that the silver dollar was demonetized in the bill to which he alludes?"

Mr. Blaine—I did not know anything that was in the bill at all. As I have said before, little was known or cared on the subject. And now I should like to exchange questions with the Senator from Indiana—did he know?

Mr. Voorhees—I very frankly say I did not.

Senator Beck in a speech in the Senate, January 10, 1878, said: "It never was understood by either House of Congress that with a full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it (the demonetization of silver) had ever been done."

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in a hot charge of the bill, said in a

speech made March 9, 1879: "In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, I say that, though the chairman of the committee on coinage, I was ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins." Mr. Kelley again said on May 10, 1879: "All I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained provisions for both the standard silver dollar. Never having heard till a long time after its enactment into law as the substitution in the Senate of the section which dropped the standard dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell how it came about or why."

Dean Grant did not know that the bill would demonetize silver. He signed the act as Chief Executive of the Nation, and at the same time sent a special message to Congress advising the establishment of two or more mints at Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha to coin silver dollars, when by the law he had just signed it was provided that no more silver dollars should be coined.

This is ample sufficient to show that there has been some crooked work somewhere, but while the crookedness is fully apparent it has never been shown to whom the crime attaches. All this was made known and discussed in the Senate last year, but there was a resort to "muddling" work, and the schemers managed in some way to have the matter passed over.

The bill as passed by the House provided for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. If then went to the Senate, where it was "doctored" while in the hands of the Senate finance committee, of which Senator John Sherman was chairman, and when the bill became a law silver was demonetized.

After the fact was established that there had been mistake on an outrageous fraud the Republican party refused to rectify it. In fact, that party struggled successfully to keep the robbery and fraud in operation. The leaders and organs of the Democratic party are making a great furor over this fact. They point to the fact that the members of their party in Congress fought to re-establish the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and point to the fact that their State platforms have free coinage planks.

All this sounds very prett. But just listen a moment. There is not one scintilla of sincerity or honesty in these representations and appeals. In the first place, past records show that the platform planks of the old parties prove to be rotten when the people stand on them. Yes, they break, vanish and disappear. After serving campaign purposes not a splinter of them can be found. The same Democratic leaders and organs are pleading with the people to support Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, and Grover Cleveland has openly declared himself opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Now where is the consistency of these Democratic organs?

One of the principal demands of the industrial organizations of the country and of the people generally is the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Under the circumstances above given, which one of the old political parties is likely to first establish it? Already schemes and tricks are being planned by old party leaders solely for the purpose of deception. It has not been a week since a bureau reporter heard some of the southern leaders talking. One of them said: "Yes, we had to incorporate the Alliance demands in our platform last year to please the Alliance, and I guess we'll have to do the same thing next year."

That's their scheme. They want to do something by which they can hoodwink the people. They want to keep them quiet, and will make any kind of promise or pledge to do it, but with no more intention of carrying out those pledges than they have of going to the moon. The entire Alliance platform was incorporated into a Democratic State platform last year, but during the whole campaign not a single speaker, not a single paper uttered one word in support or advocacy of those special demands. How long, how long will the people be deceived?

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Washington, D. C.

A THIRD PARTY IN LOUISIANA.

Farmers Renounce the Democrats—Mr. Parkerson's Following in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—The Montgomery Grand Parish Farmers' Union, composed altogether of whites, has declared for a third party, and the members, formerly Democrats, have all renounced their allegiance to the Democratic party. They declare in favor of the Ocala and Cincinnati platforms and a new party. The Alliance in three parishes, Grant, Catahoula, and Vermilion, have also bolted from the Democrats. In all these parishes there are white majorities, and the members of the voters.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jan. Corcoran died in the hospital at Boston from the effects of having swallowed his false teeth.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of the Peerage upon Lady Macdonald, widow of Sir John Macdonald, late Premier of Canada.

Clarence Busbee, the assistant treasurer of the Buena Vista Va. saddle and Harness Company, has skipped. The amount of his defalcation is not known. He is a native of North Carolina.

Robert Dougherty, the murderer who knocked William Terrence and his own brother, James Dougherty, in the head near Asheville, this State, one dark night killing the former and wounding the latter, has been caught in Texas.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, with his daughter, Mrs. Ignatius Grossman, and her husband, has arrived at his country home, Roseland Cottage. The famous actor says he will remain here at Narragansett Pier, R. I., all summer. He looks fairly well, though his gait is still uneven, and apparently he suffers pain.

The ladies of the Christian Church of Brounston, N. Y., gave the first ice cream social of the season on Saturday night last. Forty-three persons who ate the ice cream were poisoned. The pastor of the church and two ladies have died, and all the others are in a critical condition.

It has been officially announced that General Jubal A. Early has accepted the invitation of the Monument Committee to be the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jackson monument at this place July 21st. His subject will be the "Military Achievements and Character of General Jackson."

Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, now Missionary Bishop to Western Idaho and Wyoming, was last week elected Bishop of Georgia by the Diocesan Convention. The new Bishop is in the prime of life and is thought to combine those qualities most necessary to his success as head of the Church in this diocese.

At an enthusiastic meeting of citizens at Johnson City last week, \$100,000 subscription to stock and \$100,000 donation to the Proctor Steel Company was secured. People are jubilant, as this brings to the city the largest steel plant in America and only one of the kind using as it does the Russian steel making process.

The second annual session of the Southern Educational Association will be held on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 8-11, 1891. Special rates will be given by all the hotels for the session and all who attend will have a delightful trip. Round trip rates for one fare have been made by all railroads west and south of Chattanooga.

The drought in the province of Madras, India, continues, and all hope of obtaining intermediate crops has been abandoned. The land presents a dreary, scorched waste, and the people, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, are already suffering acutely from famine and from the scarcity of drinking water. As matters now stand, crops are not expected earlier than the month of February.

The inhabitants of a large portion of the Province of Verona Italy were thrown last night into a state of wild excitement and fear caused by a series of severe earthquake shocks. "The people were so alarmed that they rushed out of their houses in the middle of the night and ran into the open fields, expecting that their dwellings were upon the point of falling upon them. Houses were so shaken that in several cases the walls collapsed, and in others chimneys fell through the roofs and large cracks appeared in the walls.

The Standard, commenting upon French occupation of the Province of Luang Prabang, supposes the movement is a prelude to an eventual attempt by the French to annex Siam, with the object of aiding Russian designs in Eastern Asia. Continuing, the Standard says: "Such a project is certain to involve antagonism on the part of China. Should the project succeed it would bring French Siam into proximity with British Burma. In the present temper of the French, it behooves England to be vigilant."

The remains of General A. P. Hill were quietly removed last week from Hollywood Cemetery, where they have rested for the last quarter of a century, and placed in a receptacle at the base of the monument now being erected to his memory in Henrico county. The removal was under the auspices of Pegram's Monumental Association. Until the monument rises to such a height as to prevent the possibility of disturbance, the spot will be constantly guarded by a detail of veterans from the Soldiers' Home.

The South Is Forging Ahead.

Her Natural Resources Are Inexhaustible.

Another Decade Will Witness Marvelous Developments.

The following from the New York Herald is one of those signs which come from the Northern press that the South is no longer undervalued; in fact, that it is being estimated at a very high value. The error of the North was that the Southern people would not work; they were too lazy to work; they were too proud to work; they were fitted to enjoy only the fruits of slave labor, and when slavery was extinguished then what was left of Southern energy would collapse. Therefore the amazement of the North is proportioned to its misconception. It calculated upon seeing one thing; it is now seeing quite another. It expected to see the desolation of the war perpetuated in continued ruin and poverty; it sees revival of industry and prosperity extended beyond what had ever been attained. In other words, it had ignorantly expected to see that the hand of the Anglo Saxon had lost its cunning, when in fact it finds that that race is the same everywhere, the same always in its conflict with adversity, the same always in its triumph over hard fortune.

When the Herald sees, as it will see, how wonderful are the evidences of Southern "rise and progress" then it can appreciate the force of the aphorism it ascribes as the expression of Southern sentiment; "the past is nowhere; the future is everywhere."

The Herald says: Statistics are said to be dull and stupid. That may be true as a general thing, but when you take an inventory of your property and find that you are worth just three times as much as you were ten years ago then figures become more fascinating than poetry and more thrilling than oratory.

The South will back us up in these statements. When it pulled itself together after the war it found that it had nothing but bankruptcy and pluck as capital in trade. Its motto was, "The past is nowhere; the future is everywhere," and it drew its belt one hole tighter and started in the race.

The statistics which represent its progress are as exhilarating and cheering as old wine. Its total output twenty years ago was about two million tons; now it is nearly eight million tons. In 1880 it thought it was rushing along at a breakneck speed because it had electric mills on its streams and manufactured one hundred and eighty thousand bales of the cotton it had raised; but in 1890, only ten years later, it manufactured five hundred thousand bales and made contracts for more millions.

Before the war the sleepy negro lay in the sun on top of iron mines whose value was only suspected. Agriculture absorbed the people's attention, and they let the negro sleep on. Now the mines are worked, the bonanza has been uncovered, dreams of wealth have become an inspiration; the roar of the forge, the hum of machinery are heard everywhere, and old Pennsylvania is beginning to tremble in her boots as she surveys her vigorous and daring rival.

The South has rolled up its sleeves and proposes to be rich again—richer than ever. It has all the natural resources which attract capital and enterprise. Young men from the North on the lookout for a career are making investments there, helping to develop the country, and they all receive a warm welcome. The tides of population, kept apart so long, are mingling their waters, and unless the politicians raise a row there won't be any North or any South twenty years from now, and in their stead we shall have a united, contented and prosperous country.

Therefore, hang the politicians and let the good work go on.

The True Situation.

President L. L. Polk of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in a mastery address before the Ohio State Convention of his organization at Columbus two weeks ago, presented some facts which are worth repeating. Never before, said he, have the cities and great corporations proposed as to-day; never before have there been such opportunities for grasping such colossal fortunes; never before has agriculture been in such a languishing condition. In 1850 the farmers owned 70 per cent of the wealth of the country; in 1860 they owned 50 per cent of it; in 1880 they owned 33 per cent of it; and to-day they own less than 22 per cent. Little over a quarter of a century ago this country had only two or three millionaires, but now they are counted by the thousands.

One-half of the wealth of the country, said Mr. Polk, is owned by 31,000 people, and the census statistics show that there is a mortgage for every 7 persons in the United States—nearly one for every family on an average.

To the advice for some of the prosperous class, that the farmer should "work harder and live closer," the Alliance President said that the very man who gave this advice would in three short months pay out more on his family at some fashionable watering place, than the average farmer spends on his family in thirteen years. To the argument that the law of supply and demand is responsible for depressed prices of farm products, it is a sufficient answer that less per capita is produced than when prices were much better. The cry of "over-production" was equally hollow. And two and one-fourth pounds of wheat to what each person now consumes; and not a bushel will be left for export. And then there are in this country 3,000,000 of tramps and 1,000,000 who are either starving or in want of proper nutrition" as the statistical authorities mildly put it. "Over production," when one-eighth of the people of the country care more than they are able to procure, while those who are even better-to-do, every day of their lives deprive themselves and their families of that which would minister to their comfort and good, could they but afford it? Such reasoning is hollow mockery. What we need is not less production, but a more equitable distribution of what we produce.—*Sunny South*.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.

Supposed to Have Been Buried on the N. C. Coast.

Several weeks ago, it was announced that a party of adventurers had left Brooklyn for the Coast of North Carolina, for the purpose of searching for a great amount of money, supposed to have been concealed by Capt. Kidd of piratical fame.

The party is now near Wilmington, on the hunt. The whole is a very interesting proceeding. We give our readers the following clipping taken from the *Wilmington Messenger*.

In accordance with the promises to publish further particulars about the latest search for Capt. Kidd's treasure, we will begin by refreshing the memory of our readers with the following information published as a local item in the *Wilmington Commercial* of March 21, 1878:

"Andrew Jackson has been arrested for wounding Thomas Green over at the Banks yesterday. The weapon used was a jeweled dagger evidently of some age and value, which the two participants assert was found by them in the sand."

This of itself is of little consequence, but certain well authenticated circumstances make it a strong connecting link in a chain of evidence which goes far towards proving that a vast treasure has been buried for years somewhere along the strip of sand now known as Ocean view.

Briefly, the facts are these: Alfred Baucher died in a Liverpool hospital in 1805, leaving to one of the officials, who had been very attentive to him, a bundle of papers with the ambiguous remark that there was money in them. They proved to be old and faded parchments written in a Franco-Spanish jargon which cost the receiver considerable time and trouble to decipher, but the purport of them all was that the writer had sailed under the famous Capt. Kidd and assisted at the burial of his wealth, that Kidd sunk his vessel several miles up a certain river and brought his ill-gotten gains down to the coast overland, and that he had buried it partly on a sand-bar and partly on a small marshy island, covered with dense shrubs and infested with snakes."

In 1863 these papers came into possession of Hugh Flaxman, ship owner of Birkbeck, who has been for sometime previous running the blockade successfully. He instructed one of his captains to sail down the coast of North Carolina in his vessel the "Cranstow" and take note of all localities agreeing with the description given by the old pirate. This vessel was grounded on the banks to prevent capture and the crew went to shore through a very heavy surf. They captured, turned up in Liverpool ten years afterwards, showing an old Spanish griffin found by one of his sailors in a handful of sand he had grasped while endeavoring to make land.

Hugh Flaxman died in 1881 leaving all his property to two nephews of Duplin, who are now visiting Wilmington. They seem confident that the Hammocks is the marshy island referred to and are preparing to verify this by operating with an ingeniously constructed boring instrument. It is curious to note that for many years there has been a current in our neighborhood of a treasure ship having been sunk up the Cape Fear river. Sometimes it is called a man-of-war, and Black river, is pointed out as its hiding place; sometimes it is Spanish merchantman blown up near Point Peter, but all accounts coincide as to its containing specie.

In Old Brunswick churchyard is a grave with a Latin inscription calling down a curse on the head of him who deceases it. In the late war, when the church was used as a hospital the Federals rifled all the other tombs in search of valuables but allowed this to remain intact. It was examined by an antiquary of Charleston about ten years ago and found to contain a leaden coffin filled almost entirely with old parchments in the same mized vernacular of the Liverpool documents. These were never wholly translated and it is unknown what became of them eventually, but they at least indicate that the writers were intimately associated with our river.

The officers of the New York Life Insurance Company have instructed their counsel, William B. Hornblower to begin suit at once against the editors, publishers and proprietors of the New York Times for \$1,000,000 damages for libel.

Direct Taxes for Edgecombe.

The List of Those Who Paid It in This County, and Who Will Get It Back.

The following is the list of those to whom the returned Direct Tax is due in this county. Application for its payment will have to be made through Ed Pennington, Clerk Superior Court for Edgecombe county. The direct notice, sent out by the Governor, gives all the information necessary.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Robt H Austin, \$77.20; Robt H Austin (Mrs Greenhaw), 10.00; Austin, Norfolk & Co., 73.68; David Baker, 192.87; J. B. Bowler, 3.30; F. L. Bond, 56.30; N. C. Bank, 39.40; H. B. Bryan, 33.60; J. C. Baker, 80.00; Jas L. Battle, 194.63; W. Burnett, 12.00; R. B. Bridges, 342.94; J. L. Baker, 32.00; Joshua Bell, 4.80; J. L. Bridges, 251.11; G. L. Brockert, est., 23.00; E. Cromwell, 18.00; E. Cromwell, 8.00; Kipitius Cromwell, est., 1.86; H. T. Clark, 163.20; F. D. Foxhall, est., 10.50; S. H. Fox, 16.40; John L. Dancy, 43.46; W. L. Dozier, 46.00; R. Dossier's est., 5.31; Lemon S. Dunn, 56.16; Jas H. Dozier, 8.00; H. A. Dowd, 15.00; J. I. Dancy, 30.72; John S. Dancy, 183.68; Charlotte Dancy, 23.04; Charlotte Dancy, 31.20; W. F. Dancy, 354.67; C. L. Dickens, est., 229.63; J. A. Egglehart, 22.40; Henderson Edmondson, 2.08; Mrs D. M. Foreman, 31.66; F. D. Foxhall, est., 10.50; M. J. G. G. Foxhall, 64.84; Jos H. Hyman, 121.47; Seth S. Hicks, 25.60; Martha C. Hyatt, 2.00; R. T. Hoskins, 14.00; R. B. Hoskins & Bowditch, 32.00; W. S. Hunter for Nancy, 8.00; Mary Horn, 8.80; T. C. Hussey, 18.00; Geo. Howard, part of Howard & Co., 78.84; Alice C. Howard, 17.30; S. R. Jones, 47.79; J. W. Jones, 10.00; Charles H. Jenkins, 14.00; M. J. G. G. Jones, 4.00; A. C. Parker, 20.40; W. H. Johnson, 10.00; W. A. Jones, 10.50; Charles Joyner, 1.20; Moses J. Jones, 1.60; Coffield King, 84.06; J. W. Lloyd, 202.36; Josiah Lawrence, 119.38; A. P. Lawrence, 22.00; M. C. Lewis, 31.20; J. W. Lipscomb, 6.00; H. S. Lloyd, 4.80; J. E. Moore's est., 36.40; Margt. A. McNair, 13.08; James Mehegan, 18.00; J. H. Mathewson, 4.80; Thos. M. Mathewson, 4.80; H. McNair, 29.20; Nathan Mathewson, 40.16; Thos. Norfield, 33.57; Chas. E. Neal, 27.55; E. C. Neal & Co., 32.00; John Norfield, 26.68; Robert Norfield, 152.40; Thos. Oberry, 14.00; Oberry & Dunn, 6.40; J. J. Porter, 114.49; Nancy Porter, 19.20; R. H. Pender, 80.72; D. Pender & Co., 32.00; J. J. B. Pender, 32.40; N. J. Pittman, 68.65; R. J. Pittman, 46.00; S. A. Beel, 4.00; Pender & Dancy, 20.00; Wm. Phippen, 23.60; Phippen, Dowd & Baker, 36.00; L. D. Pender, 14.00; Jas J. Price's heirs, 12.16; W. D. Pittman, 66.18; H. R. Rowe, 10.00; Jas M. Redmond, 61.60; E. P. Sharp, 14.21; V. B. Sharp, 32.77; Baker Stanton, 209.41; E. Shurley, 65.50; R. A. Sizer, 12.00; R. S. Sings, 80.00; Martha M. Terrell, 16