" 6 months " "

ed to that end. The Farmers' Alliance, in its resolutions known as the Ocala platform. demands that the volume be ingreased to at least a per capita of \$50, which would be a little over houble the present per capita, and about the per capita in France. This would, of course, necessitate the issuing of a great deal of paper money, if the volume were to be increased soon because the annual output of our gold and silver mines would supply but a small part of the

aggregate increase. The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver demand it for the same reason: but even this would not make a very material increase in the volume over what is supplied under the present silver hase and silver coinage act Conceding the necessity for more money in circulation, to effect this some system must be devised of keeping the money among the people for whose benefit it is made. for if it continues to be drawn towards the money centers as it has been for years and now is under the financial and tariff systems in operation, and the internal revenue system, the money will go that way if the volume were made four times as

large as it is. Secretary Foster contends that there is more money in circulation now than there ever was, and double as much per capita as there was in 1860. There is in round numbers \$2,000,000,000 of money in the country, Mr. Foster says, in "circulation," but it is not in circulation, for over half of it is locked up in the Government vaults and in the vaults of the Eastern money kings, as it always will be, whatever the volume, under present governmental policies, which draw the money from circumference to center. At least until these policies be changed, some other banking system in place of or in addition to the National bank system must be established to supply the needed currency, and one with elasticity enough to provide for such expansion as may be from time

to time found necessary. To meet this it has been advocated that Congress repeal the ten per cent. tax on circulation of State banks of issue, which would lead to the establishment of local banks which would supply all the currency for which there might be a demand in the sections in which they were located, as they did before the estabment of the national bank system. The objection urged to the old State bank system was that their paper was not sufficiently secured and that therefore they did not have that implicit confidence of the public which all banks should have, to answer fully the purposes of their creation. Michael D. Harter, a Democratic member of Congress from the 15th Ohio District, who has been studying upon this subject more or less for the past twelve years, has prepared a plan which, in addition to the national bank system, will, we believes, supply the country with the necessary amount of sound currency. He gives his views upon it in the October number of the Forum, the plan embracing the seven following propositions as the main points :

1. The list of bonds acceptable as security for circulating notes should be enlarged so as to include State, county, owing conditions: (a) All bonds thus rendered available must be registered, and the principal must be payable in gold of the present standard of weight and fine-

(b) All such bonds must have been listed for at least five years prior to their deposit as security for circulation upon at least one stock exchange located in the United States having a population of 500,000 or more.

(c) No bond which has been in default for non-payment of interest, or which has sold on any stock exchange below par within five years, or which has sold on any stock exchange at less than a premium of five per cent. above par within the year of its proposed de-posit as a security for circulation, shall be accepted under this law.

(d) No State bond representing a per papita debt of over two dollars for each of its citizens, no county bond repres-enting a per capita debt of over four dollars, and no city bond representing a per capita debt of over eight dollars, ly violated and contemned the law shall be accepted as security for bank

(e) All railroad bonds deposited must guilty pay the penalty. Nobody feet into the air.

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be secured by mortgages, and none shall believed this, and to this day not anbe of the form known as trust or de-(f) No bank shall have more than 20

per cent of its bonds on deposit of the issue of any one State, county, city or (g) Whenever any bond upon deposit under this law shall sell upon any stock exchange upon which it is listed for a period of thirty days at an average price of less than 105 the comptroller of the comptroller of the currency shall require it to be re-placed by a bond fully meeting the reqirements of this law.

(h.) Whenever any railroad which has been paying dividends at the time its bonds were accepted as security for the circulating notes of any bank, ceases to pay regular dividends, the comptroller of the currency shall require said bank to substitute other bonds of the character called for by this law.

II. Any president, vice president, manager, secretary, treasurer, auditor or other officer of any interstate railroad, (any of whose bonds are on deposit under this law), who shall knowingly is sue, or permit to be issued, any false statement of the earnings, expenses or condition of said raifroad, shall be considered guilty of a felony, and be sub-ject to trial in any Court of the United States, and if found guilty, shall be sen-tenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than ten nor more cy to meet the demands of business, than twenty years, and may be fined in addition, at the discretion of the Court, in any sum not exceeding \$100,000.

III. In lieu of all other United States taxes, each bank shall pay in the usual

manner a semi-annual tax of 1 per cent (3 per cent. per annum) upon the average amount of its notes in circulation. IV. The present United States tax upon the circulation of State banks shall cease, provided such notes are secured in precisely the same manner as national bank notes, by bonds deposited with the auditor or treasurer of the State; and provided, also, that the State in which said bank is located shall guarantee the payment of its circulating notes. State banks shall pay the same taxes on their notes, and in the same manner, as national banks.

V. The amount of the notes issued by any State bank shall be under the control of the State in which it is located, and nothing in this law shall restrict the circulating notes of any bank to 90 per cent of the capital paid in; but no bank shall issue notes in excess of 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited by it to secure the payment of

VI. State banks shall not be compelled to redeem their notes as at their own counters.

VII. All State bank notes issued un der this law to be like national bank notes, redeemable in United State legal tender coin or notes.

He does not claim that this is the best system that can be devised, but claims that it is the best that has been devised and that while it will supply an ample volume of currency, that currency will be even better secured than the national bank notes, in addition to which he contends that it will, if adopted, settle the currency question, settle it satisfactorily, and for all time put an end to the agitation within and outside of the halls of Congress.

TREATING IT AS A FARCE.

When Mr. Cleveland ran for the

Presidency in 1884 he was supported and voted for by thousands of Republican civil service reformers, because his record on that question was good, and they believed he would carry it out if elected to the Presidency. He was elected, and while many Democrats thought that he put a strained construction on the language and intent of the law in carrying it out, many of these Republicans, who had voted for him in 1884, voted against him in 1888, because they believed he didn't go far enough, and failed to carry out the law as rigidly as they insisted it should be carried out. Thus he estranged and lost supporters among Democrats who condemned him for going too far and among his Republican or rather independent supporters who condemned and turned from him because he didn't go far enough. Instead of voting for him they voted for Benj. Harrison who talked very nicely about civil service reform, and had a record when in the Senate as a civil service reformer, one of the most notable speeches he delivered being a vigorous arraignment of President Cleveland for some act which he, (Mr. Harrison,) claimed to be a violation of the civil service rules. They voted for him and he was elected, but they have been decidedly more disappointed in him than they were in his predecessor. The fact is that he has not only failed to keep his own promises and the promises of the platform upon which he was elected, but has treated the civil service law as a farce from the beginning while pretending to carry it out and to desire its extension and thorough establishment. This has been demonstrated several times

is being practically and strikingly illustrated now. The civil service law forbids the from the service. Now after the levying of political assessments on Government officers or employes, or the soliciting of money for political purposes in any of the Departments. In defiance of this prohibition, political clubs or "State Associations," as they were called, composed of Government employes, were organized in Washington, and when the next campaign opened they levied assessments, which they called "contributions," as formerly. Complaint was made against Mr. Elam, president of the Virginia Association, who held a position in some of the Departments. The case was brought to the attention of the Civil Service Commission, and the promise made that Mr. Elam and others who had open-

other step has been taken to vindicate the law and Messrs. Elam & Co. still occupy their snug berths under Mr. Harrison's nose and draw their salaries as usual, enjoying the fun of the civil service farce.

Now that same thing is going on again. The Government employes from Ohio and New York, and doubtless other States, are called upon for "contributions" with a request to remit "promptly." Of course they know that a black list is kept, on which the name of the employe applied to who fails to respond "liberally and promptly" is recorded for future reference, and they know, too, what that means. There isn't a Government employe in any of the Departments at Washington who would dare to refuse to "contribute liberally" in response to these gentle reminders.

It is said that President Harrison has set them an example by contributing his check for \$5,000 to help his brethren in New York, an example which they will, of course, have no reasonable excuse for not following with a liberal contribution in proportion to their salaries. Of course this contribution by Mr. Harrison is purely voluntary. But his contribution and the contribution of the Government place holders are of entirely different sorts. One is the contribution made as an investment in politics and torm choice, the other is the contribution which the waylaid traveller makes when the highwayman puts a pistol to his nose and urges him to "contribute liberally." Mr. Harrison does the former and endorses and encour ages the latter, while he hypocritically pretends to favor the Civil Service law.

In some of the Northern States the colored citizens are beginning to do some thinking for themselves, and are manifesting a disposition to break the shackles that have bound them to the Republican party. In New York city they are organizing Democratic clubs, the leader in the movement being one of the wealthiest and most influential colored men in the city, named Downing. In Pennsylvania they have a colored State Democratic League, which held a convention in Pittsburg last Tuesday, thirty-five clubs from various parts of the State being represented. At the conclusion of the business an address was issued to the colored voters of the State urging them to organize and to support the Democratic party, "which stands for pure, clean and honest politics." That they have begun to see through the beauties of the protective tariff

is shown by the following extract from the address: "The State of Pennsylvania, with all her vast industrial interests from which the negro is excluded, is the cradle of protectionism. In view of the fact that great majority of the Afro-Americans welling in the State are consumers and not producers, we favor such reform in the tariff as will reduce the necessaries of life to the lowest possible minimum. We appeal to the Afro-American voters to oppose a protective tariff which only protects a few at the expense of the

This applies with even more force to the colored voters of the South than it does to the colored voters of Pennsylvania, for some of the colored men in that State may get employment from some of these protected establishments, but in the South they don't, and are dependent upon them in no way, and yet, strange to say, they have been ever since their enfranchisement voting almost solidly to tax themselves and impose heavy burdens upon themselves for the benefit of industries. nearly all of which exist in other sections of the country.

Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, demands the dismissal of three clerks in the Pension office on the ground that they are conspiring for his removal from office and are writing and circulating false reports about the management of the office. It so happens that these three clerks are the men who made the charges of misconduct against Raum's son, in consequence of which he was debarred from acting as pension attorney before the department, and one of his tools who was in collusion with him was dismissed guilt of young Raum has been established beyond question, and no one doubts it, his father has the cheek to ask for the dismissal of the three men who uncovered him on the ground that they are conspiring against himself and that their continued presence impairs the discipline and efficiency of the office. He intimates that either they must go or he will, so it remains now to be seen whether Secretary Noble will stand by them or chop their heads off to placate the refrigerator man

A Colorado genius has invented a gallows that dispenses with the services of a hangman, and makes the man to be hanged his own executioner. By his own weight he springs should be proceeded against and if the trap, which throws him three

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

New Departure Weather and Temperature Signals to be Displayed Every

Weather and temperature signals will be displayed from the flag pole on the building of Messrs. Geo. R. French & Son, beginning to-morrow, Oct. 5th. This is a new feature of the U. S. Weather Bureau, by which the official forecasts from Washington, D. C., for the State of North Carolina, will be

signalled to the surrounding country. Mr. F. P. Chaffee, in charge of the ocal office, informs us that the Bureau decided not to display these signals from his office, from fear of having them confused with the storm signals. hence the co-operation of the above mentioned firm.

THE FLAGS TO BE USED ARE. No. 1.-Square white, indicates clear No. 2.- Square blue, indicates rain or No. 3.-White and blue (two parallel

bars) indicates local rains. No. 4.-Black triangle, indicates temperature. No. 5 .- White, with black center, indicates cold wave.

INTERPRETATION OF DISPLAYS. No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature. No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow (as the case may be), stationary tem-

No. 3, alone, indicates local rains, stationary temperature. No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather; warmer. No. 1, with No. 4-below it, indicates fair weather; colder. No. 2, with No. 4 above warmer weather, rain, etc. No. 2, with No. 4 below it,

No. 3, with No. 4 above it, warmer weather, with local rains. No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, with local rains. No. 1, with No. 5 above it, indicates fair weather, cold wave. No. 2, with No. 5 above it, indicates

colder weather, rain, etc.

wet weather, cold wave. Note:-(1) The absence of the temperature signal indicates that the temperature will remain stationary. (2) When No. 5 is displayed the No. 4 is always omitted. When No. 5 is displayed the temperature is expected to fall to 42 degrees or lower, and is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When displayed on poles the signals should be read downward from the top.

It would be a good idea for readers of the STAR to preserve the above for

ALL ABOUT RICE.

The American Grocer for September 30 prints an interview with John Talwage, in which that gentleman is made to deliver himself as follows in refer-

ence to the rice outlook : "This year has been an exception. With a slight diminution in the volume the movement has been, and is to-day manifold, ahead of previous years. This applies more especially to foreign rice. Our Southern houses report good demand, scarcely so large as last year; most of the planters are busy harvesting and will not thresh; the crops coming forward are the first plantings, and fine. Again, the movement there is checked because planters are learning that they can control the market. A Louisiana planter recently remarked: 'We have passed the fool age and propose in future to have full return for our labor. My crop and that of every well-to-do friend will be held until after the holidays. Last season I got nearly 20 per cent, more than in pre vious years when I rushed rough forward. You see they are catching on, as the boys say, and have proved the truth of the old adage, 'Patient waiting no loss,' but sure gain. Again, it is well known that the crop as usual is short of requirements, and for this reason the prices of foreign ought to indicate the fair value of domestic. First-class foreign would cost to import 41/2@51/2c, and our home product of equal grade ought

to command as much. For the Haleigh Exposition.

The Fore & Foster Sash and Blind Manufacturing Co. are arranging an exhibit for the Exposition at Raleigh-a map of North Carolina in wood, representing each county by specimens of its greatest growth of timber. They solicit the co-operation of persons interested; and will be glad to receive sample blocks of wood peculiar to the various counties in the State.

Virginia Peanut Crop. A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "The vines brought here are said to show that the peanut crop of this year will be a third less than the crop of last year. The dealers say there are six to eight hundred thousand bushels of old peanuts in Virginia alone to go over-a larger amount than ever known before."

The Burgaw Revival.

Rev. R. E. Peele writes the STAR that Rev. Mr. Jenkins preached to a large congregation at Burgaw Wednesday night. Eight were added to the church and there were besides a number of professions. Rev. Mr. Swain baptized seventeen persons this (Thursday) morning and others await the ordinance

- Mr. Eugene G. Harrell has been appointed adjutant general of the State Guard, to succeed Col. Fred A. Olds, who has resigned. - Two interments, both adults, in

Oakdale the past week, none in Bellevue and two, one adult and one child, in Pine Forest (colored) cemetery.

- Mr. E. D. Thompson, formerly stationed at Beaufort, N. C., has been appointed in place of the late Henry Bacon, to be assistant engineer on the government work on the lower Cape Fear river and bar.

- Superintendent Porter says that Southport City, N. C., according to the official count of the returns made under the present census, has a population of

- German barque Wilhelmina Pust, Evans, cleared yesterday for Newcastle on Tyne, with 3,649 barrels rosin, valued at \$5,886.60, shipped by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co.

NOTICE.

This is intended only for subscribers whose subscriptions have expired. It is not a dun but a simple request that all who are in arrears for the STAR will favor us with a prompt remittance.

We are sending out bills now a few each week), and if you receive one please give it your attention.

REV. SAM JONES.

The Evangelist Summoned Before a Geo gia Grand Jury. A dispatch from Rome, Ga., Sept

29th, says: Two subpœnas calling upon the Rev. Sam Jones and Sam Small to appear before the grand jury now in session for Floyd county were issued to-day or yesterday. Judge Maddox in his charge suggested that any one who knew so much as Sam Jones might impart his knowledge to the jury. The ury took him at his word and the two Sams must appear. That the source of Mr. Jones' information may not be wanting, several of the leading members of the Methodist church from whom it is supposed the evangelist obtained it are also subpænaed to appear. It will be a lively time. Those whose ways are dark and whose deeds are evil may well tremble at the prospect. If all the charges brought by Sam Jones during his last stay in Rome are true then Floyd county must rent houses for criminals. Whether Sam Jones knows or guesses at what he says, is what the jury intends to find out.

MAIL CLERKS' SWIFT WORK.

100,000 Pieces of Mail Handled in Twelve Hours by Four Clerks. Some idea of the immense business

done in a postal car may be had from a trip of what is known as the Wilmington and Jacksonville railroad postoffice -one car with four clerks running from Wilmington, N. C., to Jacksonville, Fla. a distance of 500 miles.

Last Friday night the crew handled 253 sacks of newspapers and 756 packages of letters. A sack of newspapers averages 125 single packages, and 75 letters are estimated for each bundle. Thus four men between 10 o'clock at night and noon the next day handled 98,325 single pieces of mail or nearly 25,000 pieces for each of the crew.

This work is in addition to exchanging pouches at most of the local stations on the run. The State of Florida received 164 sacks of the total newspaper mail on this trip, showing that the Floridians read the newspapers.

One clerk in the service has run during the month ten trips, covering 5,000 miles, and handling 1,559 sacks of newspaper mail, or 194,875 pieces, and has made but twenty errors in the whole work. Such a record demonstrates the efficiency of the service and the hard work attached to it.

Hebrew Holidays.

This evening at sundown Rosh Hosnanah, the Hebrew new year, begins. The year, according to Jewish chronologists, is 5632 from the beginning of the creation of the world, as described in Genesis. This is the Day of Blowing the Trumpet, the Day of Memorial. All Israelites will attend evening and morning the synagogue, and abstain from business for twenty-four hours. The orthodox Israelites observe the first day, and besides continue a ten days of penitence, ending on October 19th, the great Day of Atonement. New years greetings with the Hebrews for next Saturday are in order, just as they are on January 1st.

The Day of Atonement is a fast day, on which total abstinence from liquid and solid food is observed. As on new year's the exercises at the synagogue are very impressive, with the difference that on this occasion the services are continued through the day without inter-

Seven days thereafter is the Feast of labernacle, commemorating the residence of the Israelites in the wilderness. This feast lasts eight days. The first day and the last are celebrated as high holidays, the intermediate days as half holidays. The orthodox observe the day following each of these days as much as they do the others. October 25th, the last of the festal season, is celebrated as the "Rejoicing of the Law."

THE NEW GOLDEN BELT.

Greenville's First Tobacco Break-First Sales at \$10 a Pound.

[Special Star Telegram.] GREENVILLE, N. C., Oct. 1st. Greenville makes a grand stride forward to-day in her first tobacco break. It will take three days to sell all the tobacco here. Buyers are numerous and prices are running high. Col. Suggs took the lead, selling at \$10 a pound. The Reflector sold the next highest at \$5.50. Pitt and the new golden belt will lead the world.

Naval Stores Receipts.

Receipts of haval stores at Wilmington from the beginning of the crop year -April 1st to October 1st-as compared with receipts for the same months last year are as follows:

Spirits turpentine, 37,741 casks; last year, 44,864. Rosin, 146,687 barrels; last year, 188,013. Tar, 24,608 barrels; last year, 25,775. Crude turpentine, 10,065 barrels; last year, 10,935.

- Messrs. C. P. Parker and J. F. Parker, of Bladen county, were among the visitors here yesterday.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

- Kinston, N. C., item: The cotton stalks now begin to bear the "sere and yellow leaf;" which causes cotton to open faster. Many bales are brought here every day, and brings 8 cents for - A cotton growers' convention will

be held at Atlanta, Ga., October 9th. Questions to be considered relate to he reduction of acreage of cotton, the handling, classification and selling of cotton, etc. Exporters, manufacturers and factors are invited to attend. - In Wake county, N. C., a corres-

pondent writes regarding the ravenous and rapid work of the army worm in the cotton. It began, he says, a month ago, but the bulk of the damage has been done in the past five days. The eaves have been so eaten that they look like skeletons, only the framework remaining. The result is that the small and recently formed bolls at the top do not grow, The loss to what is known as the "top crop" is said by some farmers in this section, where the worm is reported, to be 25 per cent. Very seldom has there been a year so trying for cotton.

- One of the Savannah, Ga., cotton factors is reported in the News of that city as saying that a financial crisis is threatened if the wharf laborers strike is prolonged any length of time. Large amounts of money have been advanced by the cotton and naval stores men to the producers. Under a normal state of affairs cotton would be coming in now at the rate of 7,000 bales a day, or to the value of \$2,000,000 a week, and the factors would be able to realize on it all that they needed to meet their obligations. The same is true of those in the naval stores business. Money is at present difficult to secure, and if the strike continues there will be serious embarrassment.

- Atlanta Journal: There is no doubt that the cotton crop of Middle Georgia has been very materially damaged by the late and still prevailing drouth. The prospect for a fair crop is not nearly so good as it appeared to be a few weeks since. Along the route of the Georgia Midland Railroad the up-land crops look parched and exhausted. cative of decay, and the plant is stunted n growth. This is especially the case in sandy soils. The crops on the bottom lands present a greener, fresher and more vigorous appearance, but are not yet white with the fleecy staple, ready or the pickers. Their "top crop" wil certainly be cut short by an early frost,

which people generally are expecting. -Charleston News and Courier: The main topic of conversation for the last few days has been the very material shortage of the crop for this State as reported from the interior, and speculaions upon its probable effect upon prices. Mr. John Cart, the popular and successful buyer for Knoop, Frerichs & Co., was at the Exchange for the first time in many days, having come down for the day on important business. He s just from the northwestern section of the State, having been through York and its adjacent counties during the past three weeks. It was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to discuss the outlook for the crop in this State, and what he finally said was not of the most encouraging nature. He says that the prospect for a good cotton crop this season was decidedly blue. That it would fall fully 25 per cent, short of the original estimates, and might fall even wer than that.

- The Southport Leader says: The efforts to remove the wretk in the Seward channel at the bar by trying to catch it with chains and dragging it out has failed, and it will probably have to be blown up. This wreck which is to be removed is the remains of a Federal blockade cruiser which was on duty off the Cape Fear bar, It was the regular habit of this boat during the war to take up its position at night across the bar, and leave early in the morning. One night through some mischance the boat grounded and for fear of being captured at daylight, the vessel lying under the guns of Fort Caswell, the crew abandoned and blew the vessel up. This took place a few months before the capture of Fort Fisher.

DOG IN THE MANGER.

MR. EDITOR:-We notice a commu nication in your issue of the 30th ult., from "Engineer," alluding to the wonderful, yes, the unprecedented profits in the oyster culture in New river, which reminds us of the fact that our last Legislature was virtually forced to pass a bill, (chapter 11, Laws of 1891) allowing the expenditure of \$15,000 in securing gun-boats, and employing the military of the State with power to use shot and shell to drive from our waters the enterprise and capital coming from other States to utilize and develop this wonderful industry. In the face of all this it is surprising that such a field of profit should lie at the very door of the great mart of North Carolina, untouch ed by our capitalists. How long will this State of lethargy continue? CITIZEN.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

For the Week Ending Friday, October 1st, 1891. The reports of correspondents of the

Weekly Weather Crops Bulletin issued by the North Carolina Experiment Staweek ending Friday, October 1st, 1891. show no improvement in the condition of cotton. The early part of the week continued warm and dry, the latter part has been cloudy and cooler with occasional rains, which have been beneficial to small grains and potatoes, etc., but have retarded opening and picking of cotton, especially in the Eastern district. There have been some complaints that the hot weather of last month forced open immature bolls. The final condition of cotton must be placed as low as 78 per cent, if not lower. Many farmers have finished curing tobacco The yield may be considered on the average good in quality and color. Final condition 83 per cent. Seeding of wheat is in progress this week. Note.-The next bulletin issued will

be the last for this season. All correspondents are requested to send one more report.

- Miss Daisy Keathly returned yesterday from visiting friends and relatives in Bladen County.

-Wilson Advance : At least fifty dwelling houses could be rented here at present, notwithstanding the fact that probably that many have been built this

- Fayetteville Observer : - Fayetteville Presbytery meets at Dunn next Wednesday, the 7th inst. Rev. P. A. Law authorizes us to say that the railroads have all agreed to give reduced rates to delegates attending this meeting. —From all accounts the Greensboro Steel and Iron Works mean usiness. The Huske Hardware House of this city having received an order a few days since for one hundred thou-sand shingles to be shipped at once.

NO. 47

WASHINGTON NEWS,

A Circular to Customs Officers Concern

Public Debt Statement for September.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The Secretary

of the Treasury has issued a circular to

customs officers in regard to the pack-

to the loose condition of packing of

bales. The circular quotes laws bearing

on the subject, and enjoins on customs

officers the importance of enforcing

WASHINGTON, Oct.1.-The debt state-

ment made to-day shows that during

September the interest bearing debt

has decreased \$26,837,758.50 of which

amount \$7,515,520 is composed of four

and a half per cent. bonds upon which

interest has ceased, but which have

not been presented either for extension

at 2 per cent. or redemption, and are

now transferred to the non-interest bear

ing debt account. The total interest

bearing debt account outstanding is now

The total debt, including certificates and treasury notes, is \$1,534,142,251.-61. Cash in the treasury \$792,668,-

209.89. Net debt \$792,474,941.71

net cash balance in treasury

\$44,987,968.61;gold cirtificates outstand-

ing \$140,784,049; silver certificates \$324.936,559; currency certificates, \$19,-

835,000; Treasury notes of 1890, bullion

The cash balance in the Treasury has

decreased during the month \$15,286,-

426.45. The bonded debt has decreased

The amount of 41/2 per cent, bonds held in trust by the Treasurer for na-

ional banks as security for circulation

1891, is \$258,900. These bonds are the

property of fourteen banks, located in

ten different States. As they are no

longer available for the purpose stated

they will have to be replaced with inter-

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.

Raleigh Ablaze With Enthusiasm-The

City Gaily Decorated-Speeches by Gov.

Holt and Others-Address by Octavu

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1.- The South-

ern Inter-State Exposition opened here

this morning. The city is decorated

and flags are flying. Many public and

private buildings are displaying bunt-

A military and civic procession was

formed in the city and marched to the

Exposition grounds in the suburbs.

There is great enthusiasm in the city.

The opening speech was delivered by

Thomas M. Holt, Governor of the State

The address of welcome was delivered

by Major Badger, and was responded to

by Rev. Dr. J. J. Hall. This was fol

lowed by an address on the real new

South by Octavius Cohen, editor of

ARKANSAS' EX-TREASURER.

Examination Shows a Shortage of \$138.

000, Covering Woodruff's Term of Ten

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- A special from

Little Rock says: The State board

which has been five months making set-

tlement with ex-Treasurer W. E. Wood-

ruff, has completed its labor. Report

shows a shortage of \$138,000, but says

there are \$10,000 of assets in which the

ex-Treasurer may have equities. The

definite shortage which must without

doubt be paid by the bondsmen, is \$37,

000, but the Court may decide that

nearly the entire amount of \$138,000

must be paid-this too in addition to

\$63,000 paid by bondsmen in February

last. The shortage disclosed by this re-

port covers the entire period of Wood-

The Governor will instruct the At-

torney General to enter suit at once

COTTON PICKERS STRIKE.

Nine Negro Rioters in Arkansas.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Ark., special says: There has been con-

siderable excitement here over warfare

in the county caused by a body of im-

ported cotton pickers inciting negroes to

Derrick the last few days, arrived in the

Wednesday afternoon they succeeded

rioting negroes in a canebrake near

Cat's Island. The negroes had been

trying to work their way to President's Island, and thence to Memphis. The

sheriff's posse called upon them to

negroes answered by a volley of shots

and made a dash to escape. Two were

killed, two escaped and nine were

captured. These negroes were disarm-

ed and given in charge of deputies

Mills and Hodges, who started with them

to Mariana, the county seat. A few

miles back of Hackley's landing the

deputies found themselves and prisoners

surrounded by a crowd of masked men,

mounted and armed. They demanded

the prisoners at the hands of the depu-

ties, and as they outnumbered the de-

puties two to one, took charge of the

prisoners, marched them into a thicket

most of the negroes were from Mem-

Among the killed is Ben Patterson.

who is known a "crap shooter" and all-

around negro gambler and who organ-

ized the strike in behalf of the cotton

pickers who annually go from Memphis

to the bottoms. The balance had noth-

ing to do with the disturbance what-

ever. It remains to be seen whether

the trouble is entirely over, although

the general impression is that it is;

that the death of Patterson settles it.

Attorney-General Miller has Attorney-General Miller has ap-pointed W. D. Frazer Assistant U. S

sippi, vice Montgomery, removed.

Attorney in the two districts of Missis-

Exports of specie from the port of

New York last week amounted to \$600,-

800, all silver. Imports of specie

amounted to \$5,640,684, of which \$5,-

The Supreme Court of Alabama yes-

terday tendered an opinion reserving the decision of the lower Court and sus-

taining Gov. Jones' appointment of Hec-tor Lane as Commissioner of Agricul-

ture, This puts out R. F. Kolb.

638,334 was gold, and \$2,350 silver.

them. It is believed that

surrender and give up their arms. The

city and report as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2-A Helena

Facts Concerning the Recent Lynching

against the sureties for the deficit.

ruff's time of office-ten years.

the Charleston World.

and an immense crowd in the streets.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

Cohen, of Charleston, S. C.

at the close of business, Sept, 30th

strict compliance therewith.

\$585.024.720.

notes \$64,251,748.

est bearing bonds.

\$17,989,180.

ing the Loading of Cotton Ships-The

 Mecklenburg Times: While
 W. H. Cathy and his family, of this city, were seated around the supper table last Friday night, they were frightened almost out of their wits by their little dog ing of cotton on ships. It embodies the recoming tearing through the house pre-ceded by a copper head snake four feet in length. The snake ran into the parsult of investigation of the fire in the cotton cargo on the British steamship City lor, then out in the yard, and returned of Richmond in June last, conducted by to the sitting room. It sought refuge the British Government, and declares under a bed where the little dog capthat the frequency of fires on ships cartured his prey and soon choked the life rying cotton is in a great measure owing

- Asheville Citisen: Charley Colins and Charley Johnston, two young colored men, were down at Lane's, and to keep up the circulation indulged in a ittle game of "five-up," This game is a little more interesting than dominoes. "De game" waxed hot and an opprobrious epithet was exchanged. Collins struck Johnston across the cranium with a stick, and Johnston returned the compliment by drawing a knife from his pocket and giving Collins several slashes with the instrument. One cut was made on Collins' neck, under the right ear, and extending about four inches. There was another savage cut across Collins' head. Johnston tried to escape after the cutting, but was caught by Dan Henderson, overseer of the city chain gang, on Valley street. He was placed

- Chatham Record: On last Friday Mr. Irby Philips died very suddeny near the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. N. Straughan, about four miles from here. After breakfast on that day he went to a field, a short distance from the house, to pick peas, and when his grand children went to call him to dinner, they found him sitting in a corner of the fence perfectly dead. Heart failurel is supposed to have caused his death. The deceased was 74 years old. - On last Thursday, near the Chatham and Moore county line, at the saw mill of G. W. Raines, there was a powder explosion that killed a man named Kimball, and wounded Mr. Raines so badly that he is expected to die. Mr. B. B. Brown and a negro were also badly hurt. The powder was in a keg in the blacksmith shop and was ignited

bwspranks from a piece of iron that was being welded for a wagon tire. - Monroe Register: We hear it rumored that President Fries told the to the railroad meeting at Roanoke that one little obstacle in the way of building the road to Charlotte was that the estimates submitted by their engineers who made the recent survey showed that it would cost \$300,000 more to build the road to Charlotte than to Monroe. — The many friends of Mr. . Wash Laney, who lives near Wesley Chapel church in Sandy Ridge township will regret to learn that he has become deranged. It was noticed about two weeks ago that he was not right, and he has been gradually growing worse until now it is thought he is hopelessly insane. Mr. Laney has for a long time been a very religious man, and intense thought upon this subject, it is believed, has brought on his present

condition.

- Hendersonville Times: A bold obbery was committed at Tryon City last Thursday night, which will beyond doubt increase the number of convicts in the State prison. The facts, as we get them, are these: Some time during the night some five or six men went to the store of Mr. T. T. Ballenger, and breaking into it, took his safe, with the aid of a horse and wagon which they had stolen, to a point some three or four hundred yards from his store, where they broke into it with sledge hammers and robbed it of its contents. Sixty dollars in money and three watches were secured by the robbers. The watches which had some trinkets upon them, were found upon the persons of the thieves and recovered when the capture of the men took place. The captured parties are in jail at Columbus, and the evidence against them seems to be conclusive. The other party who was concerned in the robbery is still at

-- Rocky Mount Argonaut: The railroads still continue to rush building material into Rocky Mount, Our sidngs are full of cars unloading brick, umber, &c., and still twice as many buildings are projected and will be built, as are now going up. — We learn with regret that a pack house belonging to Mr. W. M. York, of Hilliardston, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was heavy as there were about 20,000 pounds of tobacco in the house. The tobacco was insured for \$1,500 and the house for \$750. The tobacco was worth from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and the house \$1,000, making the loss to Mr. York from \$1,250 to \$1,750. past week has been a very favorable one or crops. Tobacco in this vicinity is all in, and although not so good as was a general strike for higher wages, which hoped for, is much better than in other has culminated in a riot. Yesterday parts of the State. Cotton is opening Deputies Frank White and Jesse rapidly, and the staple is very fine. A Hodges, who have been with Sheriff fair crop will be made in this section if not injured by the frost, but as the crop is about five weeks late, there is some danger of the late cotton being caught. in locating thirteen of the worst of the Sweet potatoes will make a full crop, while peanuts will be short.

> - Statesville Landmark: Mr. I. E. Cochrane has started up a singular enterprise: the manufacture of walking canes from the remnants of cars destroyed in the recent wreck. He has made about forty thus far, and can sell them faster than he can make them. - Mr. Moses Lackey, of Sharpesburg township, while plowing recently. turned up a lot of snakes, and going to work, killed nineteen of them. In the same field, while plowing, a year ago, he killed nineteen or more. Mr. Lackey has such great luck raising snakes that it does seem a pity that there is no sub-Treasury warehouse in which he ean deposit them and draw eighty per cent of their value. - It is useless to undertake to conceal longer what everydetectives have been operating all through this section ever since the wreck of August 27th. Last week they arrested a young white man, Elmore Cloninger, of Crossing, Catawba county, and he was put in jail at Newton, but it was decided there, as our Newton letter states, that the Catawba magistrates had no jurisdiction, and Cloninger was brought here Monday night and put in jail. He is a discharged employe of the road and is alleged to have uttered threats. -- Last eyening after sunset a colored boy, Robert Cochrane, who is in the employ of Messrs. Phifer & Co., went into the basement of their store to draw some gasoline, and struck a match to see how the filling of the vessel, into which he was drawing it, was progress-ing. Instantly the gasoline blazed up, and the boy ran up into the street in a sheet of flame. The fire on him was extinguished without much damage to his clothing or injury to his person, but meantime the gasoline was still running from the barrel and was blazing on the floor. Prompt action put out the blaze, but it is a world's wonder that it did not communicate to the barrel and

cause an explosion and a great fire.