State Library

The Weekly Star.
—PUBLISHED AT—
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
—AT—
$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

SPACE.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square ten lines	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 9 00	$ 10 00	$ 18 00	$ 30 00	$ 50 00
2	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	30 00	50 00	80 00
3	9 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	70 00	100 00
4	10 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	80 00	120 00
5	12 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	90 00	140 00
6	14 00	22 00	35 00	40 00	70 00	100 00	160 00
7	16 00	24 00	40 00	45 00	80 00	120 00	180 00
8	18 00	26 00	45 00	50 00	90 00	140 00	200 00
9	20 00	28 00	50 00	55 00	100 00	160 00	220 00
10	22 00	30 00	55 00	60 00	110 00	180 00	240 00
11	24 00	32 00	60 00	65 00	120 00	200 00	260 00
12	26 00	34 00	65 00	70 00	130 00	220 00	280 00
13	28 00	36 00	70 00	75 00	140 00	230 00	300 00
14	30 00	38 00	75 00	80 00	150 00	240 00	320 00
15	32 00	40 00	80 00	85 00	160 00	250 00	340 00
16	34 00	42 00	85 00	90 00	170 00	260 00	360 00
17	36 00	44 00	90 00	95 00	180 00	270 00	380 00
18	38 00	46 00	95 00	100 00	190 00	280 00	400 00
19	40 00	48 00	100 00	105 00	200 00	290 00	420 00
20	42 00	50 00	105 00	110 00	210 00	300 00	440 00
21	44 00	52 00	110 00	115 00	220 00	310 00	460 00
22	46 00	54 00	115 00	120 00	230 00	320 00	480 00
23	48 00	56 00	120 00	125 00	240 00	330 00	500 00
24	50 00	58 00	125 00	130 00	250 00	340 00	520 00
25	52 00	60 00	130 00	135 00	260 00	350 00	540 00
26	54 00	62 00	135 00	140 00	270 00	360 00	560 00

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the **Weekly Star** is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid		$1 00
" " 6 months " "		60
" " 3 months " "		30

VERY IMPORTANT.

During the past two months bills have been mailed to about sixteen hundred subscribers to the WEEKLY STAR. The aggregate amount due on these bills was very large, but the aggregate amount thus far paid is comparatively small.

It is hoped every subscriber in arrears will read this notice, and that he will forward the amount due us at once.

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it—fully as much so as for the proprietor of the paper to eat the farmer's chickens and eggs and then fail or refuse to remunerate him.

We thank those of our subscribers who have paid us, and trust this appeal will not be lost on those who have not paid.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

The phrase "lack of confidence" which we hear used so often now to account for present monetary troubles is so loosely used that it is not easy all the time to tell exactly what they who use it mean by it. If it be intended to mean that it is lack of confidence in the ability of the Government to meet its obligations, and this undoubtedly is the sense in which it is used by many, it is not strictly true, for there is not one man in a hundred in this country who has not implicit faith in the ability of the Government to meet all of its obligations. As a proof of this in all the financial disturbance which we have witnessed since the present troubles began there is not one dollar of our money, whether in paper or coin, or one dollar of a Government bond which is not worth as much now as it was before the financial stringency began. Small bills are worth more for the scarcity of these has put a premium on them.

The demand for money has forced some bond holders to part with their bonds at a lower price than they would have done if they had not been pressed for money, but these bonds—were readily bought by national banks, which issued additional notes upon them, showing that these national banks have abiding confidence in the Government's ability to redeem.

It is not alleged that there is any lack of confidence among the masses of the people, for it is a matter of fact that in all the runs on the banks and withdrawals of deposits the deposits were paid mainly in paper, which the drawers put in places of deposit which they considered safer than the banks, thus showing that it was not lack of confidence in the money or in the Government's ability to redeem it, but lack of confidence in the banks. If the people had not full confidence in this money they would be found investing it in various ways, when the opportunities for investment were so many, or they would have preferred coin, which in many cases was refused, and depositors let their money remain in the banks rather than take it in silver coin, although that silver coin was a legal tender and as good for all practical purposes as any other money. They preferred the paper money, a mere promissory note, because it was more convenient to handle and more easily secreted.

There is not a dollar of American money to-day which will not pass current at its full face value, anywhere in the country, and a dollar will to-day buy more wheat than it would any time within twenty-five years. This does not show any depreciation of or lack of confidence in the dollar, although the Government has but a little over a hundred millions of gold in sight, (and that only recently), as a fund to redeem its more than thousand millions of paper.

Was it lack of confidence among the capitalists, the money kings and the money lenders? If so how was it that they used their utmost endeavors to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to issue more bonds to buy gold when the gold snpply was running short and approach was being made to the gold reserve? Does it indicate lack of confidence when the effort is made to induce the Government to increase its debt, and the very men who are supposed to feel the lack of confidence are not only willing but anxious to buy these evidences of additional indebtedness? They certainly have confidence in the ability of the Government to meet its present obligations and also to redeem the new bonds which they wanted issued, or they would not have been anxious to have them issued or to buy them when issued. It is not lack of confidence in the Government, either among the men of wealth or among the producers or the wage earners.

Certain combinations of the money power simply planned to create a scare to carry out purposes of their own. Part of their programme was to contract the currency, withdraw gold and force the Government to issue bonds, but they failed in their aim, although they did create a scare, a bigger one than they counted on, and precipitated the disasters that have since fallen upon the country, for which they, more than the Sherman act or any other one cause are responsible. The people, the great mass of patriotic people have confidence in their Government, as much to-day as they ever had.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXIV. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893. NO. 41

AN EASTWARD MOVEMENT.

Some time ago in discussing the outlook for the farmer, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, predicted that the next migratory movement of farmers in this country would be from the West to the East, principally to the New England States, where there are large quantities of unoccupied lands which have been abandoned by their owners, who have either moved West or into the cities.

Many of these abandoned farms have been unworked so long that they are covered by a heavy undergrowth and by young trees, but with these cleared off are really better for cultivation than they were when abandoned. Many of the farms, which range in size from ten to forty or fifty acres, can be bought for less than the buildings on them cost.

In many portions of the West the lands have been impoverished by poor farming until their productive capacity has been so diminished that even with what they consider fair crops the returns give but poor compensation for the labor required. Instead of cultivating farms of reasonable size well the disposition generally was to own large farms and cultivate (that's what it was called) as much as possible, and to do this the purchasers had to borrow money and give mortgages which have been hanging over them for years, because with crop failures and the low prices for farm products which have generally prevailed for some years they have been unable to cancel them.

This is the class of people as a general thing who rush to take up claims on the Government lands opened to settlement in the territories.

Between the exhaustion of the lands, the unsettled condition of affairs growing out of tangled politics, severe winters, summer droughts and crop failures, there is growing dissatisfaction in several of the States West of the Mississippi, (and East of it too), and a disposition to imigrate. This, Secretary Morton thinks, will in the near future turn thousands of those Western farmers to those abandoned New England farms, which with intelligent and industrious culture may be made remuneratively profitable. Whether they can or not, will depend altogether on the kind of men that get hold of them, if they are susceptible of improvement, and the presumption is that having been once fairly productive as lands produce in that section, they are. The land must be very barren which by good culture, systematic and liberal fertilizing cannot be made fairly productive, in proof of which it may be stated that although the State of Maine does not claim to be as fertile as the great corn-growing West she grows corn and shows a higher yield per acre than any other corn-growing State, her yield being nearly double as much as that of some of the noted corn-growing States on either side of the Mississippi river, a result due altogether to intelligent and thorough culture.

This movement Eastward to which the Secretary refers has already begun in a small way, although its objective point is Maryland, not the New England States. A number of German farmers who have been for years living in Kansas have bought land in Maryland, and others are negotiating for land. They have become discouraged and disgusted with farming in that State, and believe they can do better in the Atlantic States where they will be close to the large markets and near the seaboard. In some portions of Maryland Germans settled years ago on lands which were considered poor, but the industry for which they as a people are noted, and good culture they have made these poor lands rich and they are now regarded as among the best in the State. This may result in the removal of a large number of these Western German farmers to Maryland and if it does Maryland will be the gainer by it.

This same discontent and disposition to move will eventually turn hundreds Southward to the one that will go Eastward, for here the conditions for success are much better, the lands better, as cheap as they are in the East, with a climate and other inducements to which the East bears no comparison. Well directed and systematic effort would in the near future result in a large migration of Western farmers Southward.

MINOR MENTION.

For some years past the Presidents of the United States have been looked upon so much in the light of public property by newspaper correspondents and "news" gatherers, that every act and movement was noted and heralded over the wires from day to day, and the most trivial incidents seized upon as if they were matters of vast importance to the American people. Whether in the White House in the discharge of their official duties, or seeking rest and recreation in some out of the way place, it was all the same, the lynx eyed purveyor of news followed them up and permitted no escape. If they went gunning the chronicler recorded the number of birds they killed and if they went fishing the number of fish they caught, with the kind of tackle and bait used, how the fish bit, the sort of weather they had and numerous other trivial and ridiculous details. No wonder that President Cleveland on leaving Washington, Friday, expressed the hope that while spending the remaining part of this month with his family at their summer home he "would be free from the attentions of newspaper correspondents," a wish in which all sensible people in this country will join him.

* * *

The State convicts are putting in come good work on the State farms on the Roanoke, as we gather from the following statement of Superintendent Leazer, which we find in the Weldon *News* of this week:

"The crops are magnificent, the finest I ever saw in all my life. The grandest agricultural spectacle of which I have knowledge is presented by our corn fields. We have an area in corn four miles long and a mile wide. This contains 3,000 acres. There is not a missing stalk and so luxuriant is the growth that it is nearly black. We had a good wheat crop. On fifty acres we harvested 950 bushels. Our whole crop was 3,000 bushels. We expect to make 100,000 bushels of corn unless a fresh t in the river interferes. It is well worth going there to see, from anywhere in the State. We have 1,600 acres in cotton and this is fine, although the cold weather in the spring dd it some damage, but not much. We have 1,000 acres in peas. We expect to get 1,000 bales of cotton this season. It should be borne in mind that we have not used a particle of fertilizer on corn, wheat, cotton or peas. You never saw a cleaner crop. I will undertake to say that in the 4,600 acres of corn and cotton there is not a wagon load of grass. We have sold in this section 8,000 bushels of last season's corn. We propose to put 40,000 bushels on the market in the State of the crop now growing, and to knock out Chicago in this section. We have 100 acres in sorghum cane, and there is no finer in Louisiana. As I rode through it on horseback it rose above my head. We expect to make 10,000 gallons of syrup from it."

* * *

The silver debate was precipitated in the House of Representatives Friday by the introduction of a bill by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. This is much like the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Hill. The debate was warm from the start and will doubtless grow warmer as it progresses. The friends of unconditional repeal are earnest in their efforts to secure that and will leave nothing within their power undone to accomplish it, while, or the other side, the friends of silver are as fully determined to defeat it unless some concession be made which will recognize silver and provide for its continued coinage on *some* ratio, to be hereafter agreed upon. That's the situation now at the outset of the contest. But warmth of discussion does not necessarily imply impossibility of agreement after both sides have been heard, and later on the cooler heads will come together with propositions to close the breach and bring the jarring factions together.

Some of our contemporaries are making the STAR responsible for a good many snakes in Florida. We wrote a paragraph some time ago based on the authority of a snakeologist, that every alligator murdered meant 30,000 more snakes for the Florida swamps, and our exchanges have already got it up to 50,000. If this was only for one 'gator it wouldn't make much difference, but where there are thousands of alligators murdered, an increase of 50,000 snakes for each one would be more than Florida could accommodate.

It is said that the big Lick telescope and the spectroscope have settled the question as to the stuff that comets are made of. They are simply self-luminous, incandescent carbon and nitrogen. Now if a stray comet should scoot around this way and run up against us we would know what was cooking us.

With the distinction of being a pious man John Wanamaker, of Pa., looms up at the top of the life insurance carriers in this country, his life being insured for $1,500,000.

There is great excitement in Mosquito Creek Bottom, Harrison county, Indiana. A week or so ago two brothers named Conrad, were tried for some crime and acquitted, for want of evidence to convict them. The people thereabouts believed them guilty, and decided to "white cap" them, and with this view about forty men visited their cabin one night in search of the boys. The boys were not there but they were not far off, and when the crowd of forty men battered in the door with a fence rail, put a rope around the neck of the boys' sister and threatened to hang her if she didn't tell where her brothers were, the boys opened fire, and after the fusillade five of the white caps were dead. Since then the boys have killed three more, and now the whole country around is up in arms hunting for them. The boys in the meantime are well armed and swear that more of the "white caps" shall bite the dust before they do. That's up in Mr. Harrison's State.

The Macon *Telegraph* says the profits to the melon growers of Georgia were so small this year, the probabilities are that the acreage will be much reduced next year. Only those who had good crops and got them to market early realized fair returns. After the railroad freight was paid, at the rate of $100 a car load, and commissions, &c., paid, the car load which brought $125 didn't put much cash in the raiser's pocket.

Ex-Commissioner Raum is sneering at pension reform. It is not to be expected that Raum would endorse anything like pension reform, when he was one of the chief instruments in making reform necessary.

Ellis Howe, Colored.

The colored man found dead in a coal bunker of the Clyde Steamer *Pawnee* at sea, Saturday, July 29th, was Ellis Howe of Wilmington, son of Elijah Howe, janitor at the Bank of New Hanover. He was 23 years of age and worked as a stevedore on the Clyde steamers when they came to Wilmington. The cause of his death is not known. His body was buried at sea Sunday, July 30th, at sun-rise.

Embezzled $196 and Fled.

A dispatch from Reidsville, N. C., says:

P. B. Hopper, employed as superintendent of carpenters on the Government building here, has embezzled $196 of pay-roll funds belonging to his employers, Messrs. Brown & Garber, of Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Brown, of the firm, was here yesterday, and discovered that false records had been regularly sent in and demanded an explanation, whereupon Hopper admitted the theft and promised to go to Danville, Va., and raise the amount. His employer was lenient enough to permit this, but Hopper has fled, leaving many accounts unsettled here.

Charged with Assault and Battery.

John Brock, a white man, for whose arrest a warrant was issued several days ago on complaint of James Jones, a resident of Masonboro township, that Brock had assaulted and severely beaten Mrs. Jones, was arrested yesterday afternoon near Wrightsville by Sheriff Stedman and some of his deputies. Brock was brought to town and lodged in jail last night.

A Challenge to Rocky Mount.

The Fayetteville *Gazette* of last Wednesday says:

A prominent business man of this city authorizes the *Gazette* to state that a purse of $150.00 will be ready at any time, against a purse of like amount from the competitors, that Fayetteville will beat Rocky Mount three out of five games—the time and grounds to be hereafter determined. This is square and *bona fide*.

What Fools We Mortals Be.

The above was once spoken by one of the greatest minds of the world and has been handed down from age to age until the present day, and the only way we can console ourselves after having been advised to do something for our own interest, and have not done it, is to say: "What Fools We Mortals Be." This is a serious matter when one sees the mistakes of life, and often reflects and remarks: "Oh! that I had my days to live over; with the present experience, when old age comes upon me I would not have to toil and strive daily for a living, as I now do." Right here I would like to say it is the mistakes of a man's life that brings poverty to his door, and if they would heed the advice of friends the result would be quite different in the end. Yes, it is a sad thought to me when I think of so many people traveling down the broad road of King Credit, knowing at the same time the day is near at hand when the answer will be: "Depart from me for you have nothing to mortgage and I know you not." Yes, my friends, straight is the way and narrow is the road, and only those who pay cash can travel therin and enjoy the luxuries of life that are prepared for the cash man only.

It is only he who pays cash and sells to every living man for the same, that eujoys this life, and to prove this assertion I will point my ☞ to him who so many say is the happiest man in the country. See him as he walks the streets of Wilmington, enjoying the greatest blessing, which is health. A glimpse at him at once proves the above assertion, by strangers and all exclaiming. "That is Big Ike, who buys so many merchants out at 40, 50 and 67½ cents on the dollar.

Now one word to the people of Wilmington and surrounding country. The great slaughtering time has come and it behooves every man, woman and child to say, let others do as they may, but I will go down and try this man they call Big Ike. Let me earnestly say to all this is the opportunity of your life. Cost or no cost we intend to let no one go out of our store this week. Ask your neighbor and he will tell you there is no such stock in the State as the Huske & Draper stock that is now being slaughtered and that it is not surpassed as to quality and selection of stock. Now all those who fail to do this will say: "What fools we mortals have been." †

HOMICIDE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

B. C. Parker Shot and Killed by Edwin J. Fuller.

A special dispatch to the STAR last night from Fayetteville says: "E. J. Fuller and B. C. Parker had an altercation in the street to-day which resulted in Fuller shooting Parker in the heart and killing him instantly. The coroner's jury is in session. Mr. Fuller is under arrest.

A later dispatch says:

FAYETTEVILLE, August 11.—In a fight on Hay street at 2 o'clock to-day, E. J. Fuller, member of a well known prominent family here, a clerk in the insurance office of Col. J. A. Pemberton, shot and killed Ben Parker, a young man of good standing, and clerk in the New York Bargain House, on Pearson street. Fuller was on the ground underneath, when the shot was fired, After the shooting, Fuller calmly walked to King's drug store, had the wounds on his face dressed, and then crossed the street to the Bank of Fayetteville, where, a sheriff's officer coming in, he gave up the pistol and surrendered.

The difficulty is supposed to have been caused from conflicting attentions to a young lady. Cast-iron knuckles were found on the ground near the shooting. It is not known to which combatant they belonged.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 11.—A special from Fayetteville, N. C., to the *News and Observer* says there was a deplorable street tragedy there to-day about 2 o'clock in front of Mrs. Cook's residence. E. J. Fuller, ol one of the best known families in the State, son of the late Elijah Fuller, a leading merchant in Fayetteville's earlier days, shot and killed B. C. Parker, formerly of Averysboro, N. C., a clothing merchant and a young man of good standing in the community. Fuller was being badly beaten when the shot was fired, and his face showed severe injuries. Cast-iron knuckles were used, a pair being found on the ground of the encounter immediately after the homicide, and are supposed to have been used by Parker. Fuller displayed much coolness, walking to a drug store, where his face was dressed, and then surrendered himself to the constable and gave the officer his pistol. The coroner's jury, Dr. J. W. McNeill presiding, sat in the town hall this evening. Fuller claims that he was compelled to shoot in self-defence. Fuller was committed to jail to await further action. The difficulty is supposed to have originated from the attention of both to a young lady. Some misunderstanding arose which never could be corrected.

(From Daily Review, Aug. 9th, 1893.)

Spelling match in town. Ladies, put on your thinking caps. Big Ike proposes to give a handsome dress to the first lady who spells his name with five letters.

In response to the above Big Ike has received the following answers, the first two of which are correct, but the first one having been first received, was, of course, awarded the prize:

B I G
K
E

Six o'clock, just received, and above is my answer.

Miss —— ——,
No. 814 Princess Street.

The following is the way to spell Big Ike with only five letters:

B
I K E
G

Mrs. —— ——,
No. 313 North McRae St.

SCOTT'S HILL, N. C.
Aug. 11th, 1893.

COL. BIG IKE:—A startling rumor has reached this quiet villa that your royal highness, in the boundless benevolence characteristic of your excellency, hath offered a fine dress to the lady who would spell your ancient and highly respected ptronymic with five letters.

A lady friend indulges the hope that in this awful period of expiring silver and vanishing gold, her truly pitiable Flora McFlimsy condition, she has solved this problem, and "taken the cake," by the classic adornment at the head of this article.

If her hope is blessed with fruition you can send an order on your mammoth house for a dress, and I will present it to her.

Yours truly,
Mr. ——.

Funeral of the Late Capt. B. R. Dunn.

The funeral of the lamented Capt. B. R. Dunn, engineer of roadway of the Atlantic Coast Line, took place Thursday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, at Lurich, Virginia, from the Adair homestead, residence of the father-in-law of Capt. Dunn.

The services were conducted by Rev. Wm. H. Burkhardt, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The active pall-bearers were Messrs. J. T. Shumate, L. P. Spanglen, J. E. Hansburger, Geo. Shumate, C. M. Spanglen, Jr., S. C. Hall, L. C. Wolf and Henderson Peck of Lurich; honorary pall-bearers, Capt. Jno. F. Divine and Messrs. G. W. Britt and Armand D. Myers of Wilmington, N. C., Dr. Spangler, Messrs. W. A. French, R. C. Murrell, Wm. Adair, Jr., and T. G. Gooch of Virginia.

STABBING AND CUTTING.

A Fight Between Counsel in a Suit Against the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., August 10.—A special from Lynchburg says: News reached here this morning of a fight between Gen. James A. Walker and J. C. Wysor, opponents in the suit of Hugh Shott and the Norfolk & Western Railroad for $20,000 damages. At Pulaski City yesterday the jury rendered a verdict of $7,000. The trouble began when General Walker, counsel for the railroad, claimed that Mr. Wysor appealed to the passion and prejudice of the jury in his speech. The lie and several blows passed, when Walker stabbed Wysor in his shoulder and cut his cheek very badly. Wysor secured a gun and tried to find Walker in the hotel to shoot him. Both were arrested and placed under $500 bond. Wysor is not seriously hurt. He was Presidential elector last election for the ninth district, and is a young man. Walker is an ex-Lieutenant Governor.

Death of a Prominent Methodist.

A special dispatch to the STAR from Shelby says that John A. Ware died there yesterday, after a lingering illness, aged forty-eight years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and a Y. M. C. A. worker.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Brevity was the feature of the Senate proceedings to-day. The Chaplain confined himself to the Lord's Prayer, and the Journal of yesterday was embraced in a couple of paragraphs.

Mr. Gorman moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be till Monday next.

The motion was on the point of being declared agreed to, when a demand for the yeas and nays came simultaneously from two Republican Senators, Messrs. Lodge and Chandler.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted: Yeas 40, nays 16.

As soon as the result was announced a motion that the Senate do now adjourn was made by Mr. Cockrell and the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Chandler. The vote resulted: Yeas 39, nays 18. The negative votes, in both instances, were given by Republican Senators; and the affirmative votes by Democratic Senators re-enforced by the Senators from the silver-producing States and by Mr. Mitchell (Rep. Ore.) and Mr. Peffer, (Rep. Kans.)

The Senate then, at 12.20, adjourned until Monday at noon. The day's session lasted twenty minutes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading and approval of Tuesday's Journal, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, moved that the House take a recess until 1 o'clock. On a *viva voce* the motion was declared defeated. Mr. Bailey then demanded a division, and again he met with defeat—the vote standing 76 to 127. On tellers he was more successful and the recess was taken—126 to 93.

The recess was taken in order to permit the conference between the silver and anti-silver steering committees and give time to arrive at some conclusion.

After the recess Mr. Springer moved that the House adjourn. A chorus of yeas came from the Democratic side and a strong echo of nays from the Republicans.

Mr. Reed demanded the yeas and nays, which was ordered.

Before announcing the result of the vote, the Speaker appointed the following committee on rules:

The Speaker and Messrs. Catchings, Outhwaite, Reed and Burrows. This is the committee of the last Congress except that Mr. Outhwaite is substituted for Mr. McMillan.

The motion to adjourn was carried at 1.30 o'clock—yeas, 179; nays, 137.

The following Democrats voted with the Republicans against adjournment: Messrs. Cadmus, Campbell, Coombs, Cochran, Cornish, Covert, Cummings, Durborrow, English, Feilows, Fitch, Geissenhaimer, Hall, (Minn.), Harter, Hudson, Lapham, Lynch, McAleer, McKaig, Page, Richards, Ryan, and Warner. The Populist members voted to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The silver fight began in earnest in the House to-day immediately after the approval of the Journal.

It was not unexpected, as the fact was known that the silverites and the anti-silver men on the Democratic side had reached an argreement as to the method to be pursued and as to the time within which the debate should be limited.

After reading of the Journal, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered for present consideration a bill to repeal part of the act approved July 14, 1890, (the Sherman Act).

It repeals the silver purchase section and provides that "this repeal does not impair nor in any manner affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the gold and silver coin of the United States, at the present legal ratio, or such other ratio as may be established by law."

Mr. Bland then presented the agreement made this morning governing the course of debate. After some little objection from the Republicans an arrangement was effected whereby a debate for 14 days—with night sessions if desired—was provided for, votes to be taken on ratios varying from 16 to 1, to 20 to 1, and on an amendment reviving the Bland act of 1878. The daily sessions of the House to extend from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m.

The silver men opened their batteries in the shape of a bill (offered as a substitute) for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio.

This started the battle, Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, was the first champion sent out by the anti-silver cohorts, and he fought vigorously and well. He was reinforced by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, who in a brief speech advocated the repeal of the Sherman act conditionally or unconditionally.

Mr. Bland was put forward to return the fusilade of argument and eloquence, and he performed his part without detracting from his reputation as the leader of the silver forces on the floor. He was followed by the Populist member from Colerado, Mr. Pence, who constituted himself a bulwark for the protection of silver; and by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, who demanded a greater volume of currency.

The fight wast still on, when at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug, 12.—Whenever the House of Representatives determines to hold sessions for debate on silver, the attendance on the floor is generally very unsatisfactory. And it was so to-day. The average number of Representatives present did not in the six hours session of the House exceed 125 members. The largest audience was present when Mr. Hendrix, of New York, was making his maiden speech. He was attentively listened to, and made a strong impression. But the speech of the day was made by Mr. Harter, of Ohio, who, while denouncing the Sherman act, eulogized the gentleman whose name it bears, and while declaring that the Republican party was primarily responsible for the present situation, did not exempt the Democrats from blame.

Mr. Bowers, Republican, of California, was the principal Republican spokesman. He spoke from a free coinage standpoint, in opposition to the bulk of his party associates.

When, at 4.50 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock, there were not more than fifty Representatives in the hall.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted for the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's Message.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, opened the debate, continuing his speech begun yesterday. He warned the House that a repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act would never be followed by any silver legislation. The moment the purchasing clause is repealed the power of the millionaires will be strengthened, and they will exercise their advantage with relentless cruelty.

Among other things he said: "They say our change to the worse since 1860 is owing to idleness. Our people make three times as much cotton, work three times as hard, and are three times as poor. Arguments are made to me that my personal interests are not for silver coinage. That is not the question. The interest of ninety per cent. of my people is for free coinage, and my battle is for them."

General Wheeler read from Jackson's messages and the Democratic platforms of 1840, '44, '48, '52, '56 and '60, all of which he said denounced in unmeasured terms the pernicious financial system, which has been fastened upon us by Republican legislation.

Mr. Wheeler was followed by Mr. Morse, Republican, of Massachusetts. He was heartily in favor of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but the remainder of that act, declaring a parity between the two metals, was fine statesmanship and should stand. So much of the President's message as related to the currency met with his most unqualified approval.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, speaking in favor of the repeal proposition, likened Uncle Sam to a man in the last stages of alcoholism. A drunken man taken to an emergency hospital would receive a treatment by the doctors who would agree upon their treatment; but Uncle Sam's doctors did not seem to agree in the diagnosis.

Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, of Ohio, interrupted to inquire what the gentleman would think if the physician who, in the given case, should simply stop the administration of liquor, but who prescribed nothing for the future. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harter replied that he was something of a homeopathist and he knew of cases sometimes when mild remedy would cure when radical treatment would kill. There were gentlemen on this floor of national and international reputation who would fill Uncle Sam up with more silver. His view was to stop the purchase of silver. It had been said by the gentleman from Missouri that every Western man who voted for the repeal of the purchasing clause would be relegated to private life.

Let Congress give the country an honest currency, and he (Harter) was willing to shake the dust of Washington from his feet and never enter the House of Representatives again. [Applause].

Mr. Harter was frequently interrupted with questions, and to some his replies were very pungent.

In response to a question by Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, Mr. Harter said that the Sherman act had been passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate and had been approved by a Republican President. (Democratic applause.)

He asked pardon for having made this reply. It was not his intention to raise the issue of partisanship. The question was too grave, the situation was too serious, for men in their right minds to permit the issue of partisanship to be interjected. Under the circumstances, God knew that he was unwilling to introduce politics into this discussion.

He then proceeded to mark out his plan of procedure. He would have the Congress in its extraordinary session repeal the purchasing clause of the present law, authorize National Banks to issue circulation to the full extent of their bonds, and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the issue of gold bonds.

Mr. Hendrix, of New York, followed. He spoke at some length, but he stated his platform in epigrammatic fashion. It was: Let Congress repeal the Sherman silver law, adjourn and go home and let the people do the rest. [Applause.]

Mr. Brewers (Rep. Cal.) spoke for the free coinage of silver, and in doing so, cast a slur upon political platforms, declaring that no party platform amounted to anything, nor was it intended to mean anything, Delegate Rawling (Utah) lent his voice in favor of free coinage. The declaration made by the anti-silver men that the Government was issuing a dollar which was worth but fifty cents, was absurd. By the Constitution of the United States, express power was given to Congress to coin money and regulate its value. Under that power the Government had declared that the silver dollor was equal in value to the gold dollar. If this Congress adjourned without action there would be a depreciation in the valuation of silver that would be frightful to contemplate and would bring on a monetary panic at once. Mr. Rawlins was the last speaker of the day.

AN EXTENSIVE CONSPIRACY.

Disclosure of an Alleged Scheme to Defraud the Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—What is believed to be a very extensive conspiracy to defraud the Government is now being unearthed by the inspectors of the Postoffice Department. C. P. Barrett, of Spartanburg, S. C., who is said to be the real conspirator, has been arrested upon what is believed to be the positive proof of his guilt.

The story as told by the Postoffice Department officials is substantially as follows: Early in the last administration Barrett succeeded in getting himself and a friend appointed as postoffice referees in the Spartanburg district. The officials of the Department were expected to refer to them all applications for appointment as postmasters in that section, together with all questions as to the establishment of postoffices, etc. Barrett, it is said, at once began operations and succeeded in getting from twenty-five to fifty new offices located in York, Greenville, Pickens and other counties in his section of the State. It has since been discovered that in many cases the postmaster was the only patron of his office and by false returns as to cancellations of stamps, a very good income was obtained. In some of the cases the bonds furnished are said to have been bogus. Barrett also had himself appointed as special mail carrier to those offices, which was another source of revenue. It is also said that some of these postmasters procured printed letter heads and by taking advantage of their position as postmaster and by giving as references Barrett and a number of the other postmasters in the deal, succeeded in getting credit for pianos, sewing machines, etc., from city dealers. Altogether the scheme is said to have been a very extensive and profitable one. Several of the parties are now in jail and additional developments are expected.

A GEORGIA LYNCHING.

Jack Chambers Hanged Near Waycross for Assaulting a White Woman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WAYCROSS, August 10.—Jack Chambers, colored, was taken from Officers Spence and Clayton last night and lynched between this place and Waresboro. Chambers' body was riddled with bullets. He confessed to having taken part in outraging Mrs. George Warren, the wife of a prominent farmer at Hoboken, Ga., last year. Chambers is the third negro who has been lynched for that crime, two others having been shot down in the house at the time the outrage was committed. Chambers is now hanging to a tree near the road, his body being viewed by a good many people.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Oxford *Ledger*: Mr. J. W. Mitchell informed us on Monday that a lady, at the tender age of 70 years, Miss Inscore, who lives within 8 miles of Kittrell, never saw the train or a show or any kind of a steam engine, and never has seen a grist mill.

— Chatham *Record*: It is a most remarkable fact that corn is now worth more than wheat. The price of wheat at this place now is 60 cents a bushel and the price of corn is 75 cents. Usually the price of wheat is much higher than the price of wheat.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mr. John Uzzell, 83 years old, occurred at his home in New Hope township Wednesday evening. He died while asleep, after a hearty meal, and his death was not discovered until the family attempted to wake him.

— Wilkesboro *News*: There is a man no Brushy Mountain who secured two Bibles from Rev. Thad. L. Troy who is representing the American Bible Society in this country, and went to Wilkesboro and pawned them to a bar keeper for whiskey. Mr. Troy is doing a good work, but such as the above is rather discouraging.

— Salisbury *Truth*: Mr. John C. Miller, of Franklin township, died after a short illness at his home Sunday morning, aged about 84 years. —— Mr. J. A. Myrick, foreman of the Salisbury Cotton Mills, died Saturday night of typhoid fever. He was about 38 years of age and a native of Randolph county.

— Mount Airy *News*: We saw in our city the past week the venerable Rev. Wm. Needham, of this county, who is now 95 years old. He still goes around to protracted meetings, aids the pastors and is a never-ceasing worker in the vineyard of his Master. He has been in the ministry for 70 years and was on his way then to the protracted meeting being conducted at Salem church by Rev. H. L. Atkins.

— Louisburg *Times*: Two prisoners escaped from Franklin jail last Wednesday evening. Their names are John Perry and (Dr.) Sandy Perry, both colored. They escaped while the jailer was watering and feeding them, about 7.30 o'clock. The outer door being open these two fellows succeeded in slipping the fastening to their cell and made a break for the outer door. The jailer could not stop them, and they escaped.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: It is gratifying to see the success attending the culture of grapes in this section, also at Southern Pines and on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and hundreds of crates are shipped every day to points as far as Boston, and the increase in the production of the finest quality, which have been paying a handsome profit. Next year the production will be doubled. Last week parties in Richmond, Va., telegraphed Whiting Brothers for some of their fine grapes, and on yesterday a telegram was received expressing surprise and gratification at the very superior quality received.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The alarm of fire startled our citizens about 2 o'clock yesterday morning when it was found that the residence of Mr. Jno. R. Smith, on John street, was in flames from the interior. The prompt arrival of the fire department saved the shell of the building and prevented the spread of the flames to contiguous dwellings, but the interior was completely destroyed, together with the furniture. There was $1,500 insurance on the dwelling for the benefit of Mrs. W. S. Farmer, who holds the reserve title to the property, and $500 on the furniture. It is not known how the fire originated.

—Rockingham *Rocket*: Hard times may be the cry, but the farmers of Richmond county will get there somehow this year, and have much to be thankful for. While it may be that they will not get a big price for cotton yet they will have plenty of hog and hominy and will live at home. ——An applicant for aid from the county on Monday was an old negro 112 years old, who says he was a legal resident of Anson county, and that he was "Washington's war and remembered the red-coated Britons who fit, bled and died" in that struggle, and that he lived "'fore de war" in Petersburg, Va., and traces his blood back to the "ruins of Pocahontas," and that if any one did not believe him, they "might just take de family Bible" which will settle it.

— Fayetteville *Gazette