

Gov. Tillman has during his previous campaigns, resorted to hand primaries to test the strength of the crowds; to-day he made a new use of that custom. He had the crowd to endorse, in that way, the attack he had made upon Gen. Butler. The language he had used about the crowd being "corrupt" and the re-opening of the Dispensary and almost everything which he wanted support. At one time during the meeting it looked as though the crowd would crowd asked Governor Tillman a question, and the Governor said that the fellow would be drunk. This excited the farmer, and he said that he would lick Governor Tillman if he would come outside. To the invitation the Governor replied that it was peculiar on the part of the man to ask him to stop his speech and fight with him and that he must be crazy or drunk. Then the farmer made for the stand. He caught hold of the railing and in attempting to climb over, he broke the strap of Gen. Butler's coat. A number of men caught the excited man around the arms and carried him out of the crowd amidst the most enthusiastic yelling.

Gov. Tillman charged Gen. Butler with being followed around by two paid detectives of the Richmond & Danville road. He said that he had seen one of them being killed, for whoever entertained such a thought realized that if he fired a shot it was only a question of a few seconds before he would be a target for others. He made a vigorous defence of the Dispensary law, and said that if the people wanted it again that they could break the strap of Gen. Butler's coat. The crowd was for Governor Tillman, but was not over eight hundred, two hundred being colored.

A dispatch from Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorgan, Wales, says that a terrible epidemic occurred yesterday in the Albion mine, near the town of Pont-y-Pridd. Several men were buried beneath the debris of the mine. Their fate is unknown, but it is believed that a large number of them have been killed.

Persons sending orders for books or photographic views will bear in mind that they have to be forwarded to the publishers at least a week in advance, as they will usually be required to fill the orders.

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MAKES THEM WELL One True Medicine for Lost Nervous Strength.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a disordered nervous system, and that is the Painé's celery compound, and so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known as Painé's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter, Painé's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Wilson Mirror: We heard a well informed business man say the other day that the farmers would make their cotton this year at a cost of about four cents a pound.

Charlotte News: The storm up on the Catawba and west of that stream yesterday afternoon was extraordinarily severe and shook things up considerably. At the little town of Maiden, between Newton and the North Carolina Narrow Gauge road, the electrical display was terrific. A man named Wilkins was going toward his house in the place and was killed instantly by a stroke of lightning.

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ALL ABOUT COTTON.

The showings which were needed in the Atlantic States and Alabama have fallen at the right time and improved the condition of the crop in those sections which were so fortunate as to receive the necessary amount of rainfall. The deficiency, however, for the season in all the country east of the Mississippi river is still great, and the country needs a good soaking rain to produce the greatest yield of cotton that it is capable of doing. These showers came at an opportune moment, and have had the effect of preventing any material advance in the market from the effect of the renewed purchases by spinners in Lancashire and New England. The market, therefore, shows a slight improvement over the quotations ruling a month ago, but so slight as to be of little or no impression upon the minds of the public at large.

DEATH OF MRS. KERCHNER.

A Most Estimable Lady—Her Remains Taken to Baltimore for Interment There. Mrs. Kerchner, wife of Col. F. W. Kerchner, died yesterday at 9 o'clock noon, at her residence in his city, after a long and painful illness.

A PICNIC PARTY.

Spent a Pleasant Day at Glencoe Farm in Outlaw County. A very pleasant picnic was given yesterday to Miss Edith Whiting and friends by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Whiting, at Glencoe Farm, the party being carried in a special train over the W. N. & N. R. R., which left here with two cars at 9 o'clock a. m. Those attending were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Whiting, Miss Edith Whiting and the following invited guests: Miss Nellie Gregg of Texas, Miss Wilmering of Chattanooga, Miss Atkinson of Columbia, Miss Nellie Hardin of Columbia, and Misses Gabriel DeRosier, Mary Calder, Cary Davis, Alice Boatwright, Camie Lord, Athalia Rankin, Kate DeRosier, Mary West, Sallie Kenan, Julia Daggett, Lisa Munda, Ethel Meyer, Nellie Kelly, Mary P. Davis, Dennis Angel of this city, and Messrs. Jas. T. Manda, C. R. Lewis, Arthur H. Myers, L. H. Myers, T. C. DeRosier, P. J. Thomas, Thos. Davis, R. F. Clouse, C. Duval French, S. M. Boatwright, Richard Bradley, A. W. Belden, Clayton Giles, Jr., and Jas. V. B. Metts.

THE RICE OUTLOOK.

About Three-Fourths of an Average Crop—Prospects Only Fair. Dan. Talmage's "Star" latest bulletin summarized as follows: "In the States along the Atlantic coast there has been fair progress; present conditions good, but with reduced area only about three-fourths average to be expected. Reports from Louisiana are depressing, with prospects of late light crop. With the exception of a few highly favored localities, conditions have been most contrary and the outlook for crop not nearly so promising as last month. Until the present week there has been almost an utter absence of moisture, no inconsiderable per cent of the earlier plantings killed outright. Reserves of water heavily drawn upon, and in many instances exhausted. General rains are reported in the current week; planting has been resumed and will extend into the coming month. The total acreage is likely to be less than for several years past. Choice varieties to be of high order, as the seed was good, ground exceptionally free from grass, and methods of culture greatly improved."

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET.

Heavy Receipts Cause a Decline in Best Grades. The New York Journal of Commerce gives this review of the wholesale butter market: Receipts to-day, 15,879 packages. The receipts were very large to-day, and the market has developed further weakness, though unsettled and irregular. Some receivers are not inclined to give way much further and still grades are 18 cents, but others are freely offering at 17 1/2 cents, and to sell at that is all that can be depended upon, though it is easier to sell long straight lines of strictly fancy at 18 cents than it is to buy, though small lots are easily obtained at 17 1/2 cents. Highest grades are most plenty and still show the most weakness, though all other grades are influenced more or less. State dairy tubs arrive very sparingly, and so few really fine tubs are to be found that prices are held up. The creamery output is imitation creamery not plenty but the tone a shade weaker in sympathy with genuine creamery. Fresh factory in considerably larger supply to-day, and with slow demand a feeling is a shade weaker to sell, though the goods cost so high on the break that receivers do not feel like giving way very much in price.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Convention to be Held at Lumberton August 23d, 1894. The Democratic Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional District met at Laurinburg yesterday. There were present: Messrs. W. H. Neal, chairman, of Richmond county; A. L. McDonald, of Mecklenburg; R. E. Little, Anson; Geo. B. McLeod, Robeson; W. G. Burkhead, Columbus, and proxy for Pender; E. G. Parmele, New Hanover, and proxy for Brunswick; Mr. Morrell, Union.

KITCHEN MARKET.

Ruling Rates for Vegetables, Poultry, Fish, &c. The city markets were well supplied with vegetables yesterday; tomatoes at 15c. per quart; okra, three dozen for 10c.; butter-beans, 30c. per quart; snap-beans, 10c. per quart; cucumbers, 5c. per dozen; green corn, 10c. per dozen; squash, 5c. per dozen; cabbage, 5c. to 10c. per head; potatoes, 5c. per quart; onions, two bunches for 5c.; beets, 3c. to 5c. per bunch; blackberries and strawberries, 5c. per quart.

TRICKY WORDS.

The Way to Learn All About Them For Future Use. There are many tricky words. It is surprising how little one knows about words on the average. One is apt to use "lucid" for "flaming," "dedicate" for "shredded," nor think that "transparent" may mean perspire. It is a common fault—one neglects one's dictionary. Neglect of the dictionary leads to the undoing of one's education. It is easy to forget—even that which is hard to learn.

THE SHOE-STRING DISTRICT.

The Basis of Voting in the Democratic Convention. The vote allowed each county in the next Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth District will be based on the vote cast for Governor in the last election. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every fifty votes cast for Carr, and one vote for a fraction of twenty-five votes.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

Postmaster Fairley, of Emporia, Va., Sentenced to Ten Years Imprisonment. WELDON, N. C., June 28.—Postmaster P. R. Fairley, of Emporia, Greensville county, Va., convicted of arson, was today sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State prison. The case has been on trial for several days.

MINOR MENTION.

"Senatorial courtesy" and "Senatorial dignity" got a big send off Friday when they were so forcibly illustrated by that edifying colloquy between Senators Hill and Harris. They were both mad, of course they were mad, for Senatorial dignity has never yet prevented the average Senator from getting mad when an other Senator trod upon his Senatorial corns. But they must have been very mad when two gentlemen, both pretty well along in years, got to accusing each other of indulging in "plantation manners" and in the manners of the "slums." This "plantation" talk has sometimes been indulged in by Northern Republicans in Congress when they wanted to vent a little spleen against some Southern member, but this is the first time we remember to have seen that particular line of denunciation indulged in by a Northern Democrat, a fact which may have surprised Mr. Hill's friends quite as much as it must have amused the Republicans, to whom, by the way, Mr. Hill has been getting very close lately. When the thermometer runs high, and things are not going on to suit Senators they can't be expected to continue in the best of humor, but we think the universal verdict will be that both Senators Hill and Harris made a very unseemly exhibition when they unlearned their tempers loose Friday, and performed to the amusement of some and the disgust of a much larger number.

ELEVEN HOUSES BURNED.

On the Outskirts of the City—All Small Buildings and Fully Insured. Fire broke out last night shortly after nine o'clock on the roof of a small dwelling on Locke's alley, between Seventh and Eighth and Dawson and Wright streets, on the extreme southeastern border of the city. The Fire Department turned out promptly in response to the alarm and the firemen labored earnestly to stay the progress of the flames, but the water supply was remote and insufficient, and before they succeeded, eleven buildings were burned. The nearest hydrant was at the corner of Eighth and Castle streets, six squares distant, and only one stream could be had, as it took all the hose to make a single line from the hydrant to the fire. In addition to this disadvantage, the Adrian engine working at the hydrant, broke down just as the water started, and the Cape Fear had to be substituted for the Adrian. The delay resulted in a further spread of the fire, and when a stream could be obtained to play on the fire four buildings were in flames. The houses were all small cheap structures, occupied by colored people. Six were owned by C. P. Locke, and insured for \$80 each, and the other five three-rooms each—two owned by C. P. Locke and insured for \$175; three owned by Mrs. E. J. Mott and insured for \$150 each, and one owned by Geo. Bell, colored and insured for \$150—in companies represented by Messrs. Atkinson & Son, E. P. Boatwright and Walker Taylor.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Since the defeat of the bill for the unconditional repeal of the bank tax the sentiment in favor of a new banking system has grown stronger in Washington, where the necessity is recognized of doing something to increase the volume of the currency and make it more elastic than can be done under the present banking system.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

There are but three ways to do this. One is to print Treasury notes, as demanded by the Populist platform; another is by the free coinage of silver, as demanded by the advocates of free coinage; and the third is by the establishment of State banks, as advocated by those who do not believe in the Treasury note plan nor in the free coinage plan, under present conditions.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In the recent effort to repeal the bank tax both the Populists and the more aggressive free coinage men made their power felt in defeating it, because they felt that it succeeded that would be the end of the agitation for more Treasury notes, and for free coinage, at least for some time to come. The other element opposed to it was composed of the friends of the national banks, who saw in the bank tax repeal the end before many years of the national bank system.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

But people who give finances any thought recognize the necessity of providing a system to take the place of the national bank, which goes out of existence with the national bonds upon which they are based. In its inception the national banking system was intended to be merely temporary, and the only way by which it can be perpetuated is by perpetuating the national bonds, which means a perpetuated national debt, simply for the purpose of keeping up this favored banking system which, although it may be a good one as far as it goes, is a very costly one to the people who use it and to the Government which fosters it. As a national banking system in the true sense it is a failure, for these banks are not properly speaking discounting houses but banks. They are not national in the true sense for they are monopolized by the wealthier section of the country which has the ability to take up and control the national bonds, paying a premium on them and thus controlling the issue and circulation of the national bank notes. As it is now the only thing that can buy a Government bond is gold, unless the Secretary of the treasury should be willing to take in payment of the national debt, simply for the purpose of keeping up this favored banking system which, although it may be a good one as far as it goes, is a very costly one to the people who use it and to the Government which fosters it.

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As a national banking system in the true sense it is a failure, for these banks are not properly speaking discounting houses but banks. They are not national in the true sense for they are monopolized by the wealthier section of the country which has the ability to take up and control the national bonds, paying a premium on them and thus controlling the issue and circulation of the national bank notes. As it is now the only thing that can buy a Government bond is gold, unless the Secretary of the treasury should be willing to take in payment of the national debt, simply for the purpose of keeping up this favored banking system which, although it may be a good one as far as it goes, is a very costly one to the people who use it and to the Government which fosters it.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

There is a great deal of nonsensical talk indulged in these days about protection to the sheep raising industry by means of a protective tariff. There isn't much of that kind of talk in the South, although there is some. Sensible people in the South know that they could raise wool if they wanted to without a protective tariff, and that it isn't that they need protection against the packs of dogs that lay in wait for the sheep and destroy them. If it was not for the dogs North Carolina could be one of the greatest sheep raising States this side of Texas. As there is not a weekly exchange that we read that does not from time to time record the ravages done by dogs. In one night a couple weeks ago a farmer near Windsor, Bertie county, lost thirty-five fine sheep by dogs; dogs, according to the local paper, "owned by negroes." There was a dog-killing shortly after that but that didn't restore the farmer his sheep or pay him for the loss of them. Sheep culture could be a great industry with us if we could reduce the number of dogs by about 90 per cent.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A Chattanooga man is suing a patent medicine company for the \$100 reward it offered for any case of catarrh it couldn't cure. It was his catarrh which stumped it. It proved a sort of a catarrh-tract, so to speak. But the p. m. claim time on him and assert that it will bring that catarrh down if they have to stick to him all his life. The p. m. man never surrenders.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Baltimore Sun has been making it warm for Senator Gorman for some time, and occasionally becomes scorching hot.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

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