SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

# MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

yond his ability to pay is simply a slave who is toiling under the eye of a task-master-the creditor-who is waiting to reap the result of his la-

that necessarily means inability to pay, for frequently, especially in the cities, mortgages which could be paid off are carried as a matter of business because the money can be profitably used in carrying on business or esmortgage generally means inability to pay. In the West where the greatest number of farm mortgages are found they are in a majority of cases given for money to pay for land or to make improvements upor the land, houses, barns, etc. But these houses, barns, etc., while they add to the value of the lands and are necessary, do not add to the productive capacity of the land out of which they must be paid for, so that in one sense the better the improvements are the worse off the farmer is, for the more he has to pay, while the pay must come out of the acres upon which a sod house or a shanty

Out of the 12,690,152 families in the United States in 1890 4,797,179 live upon farms. Of the farms upon which these lived 72.03 per cent. were without incumbrance, while 27.97 per cent. were mortgaged. These mortgages represent 37.5 per cent, of the value of the farms, including improvements. The average amount of farm mortgages was \$1,257, and the average amount of annual interest \$73.59. The average rate of interest was 6.55 per cent. The percentage of mortgaged farms in the South runs from 2 95 to 4.35 in other words less than 5 per cent of the farms in the South are under mortgage, while in the Western and Northern States they range from 42.85 to 55.48, as is shown by the following, taken as representative States: Kansas, 55.48 per cent.; Iowa, 53.29; South Dakota, 52.88; Nebraska, 51.89; Michigan, 49.35; New Jersey, 48.91; North Dakota, 48 67; Minnesota, 46.99; Vermont, 44.35; New York, 44.17; Wisconsin, 42.85, which makes an average for these eleven States of a small fraction less than 49 per cent., against less than five per cent, for the South. This means that nearly one-half the farms of those States carry an average indebtedness of \$1,257, and indications are that New England pay an annual interest charge of \$73,59, which only one in twenty of the farms in the South do.

amount of mortgage indebtedness we think it will be found that the average amount in the five per cent. of Southern farms under mortgage is much less than this, much of it doubtless being for small farms sold to colored people, and to settlers

mortgages must be paid and from farmers of the States above mentioned carrying this large percentage of mortgages have not a very bright prospect before them, and have much less to be thankful for than the farmers of the South, who have so few mortgages to carry, and if they had more, have greater resources to draw from to redeem

them. For illustration let us take the The fact that 98 Democrats refused Western States, which depend mainly to vote for this bill, which was known on agriculture. The staple crops of to embody the wishes of the Presithese States are wheat, corn, oats and dent and Secretary Carlisle, shows hay. They grow wheat for the home emphatically that a majority of the market and for export, corn to feed Democrats in the House of Reprehogs (for that is about the only way sentatives are uncompromisingly the corn crop can be profitably mar- opposed to endorsing any measure of which she was a faithful and consisketed), and hay to feed cattle (for that may even indirectly commit the at Masonboro Sound, where lie the rethat is about the only way that hay Government to a gold standard. It mains of her mother and father.

VOL. XXVI.

dency is down.

long would it take the average far-

mer to pay \$1,257? He is the for-

of which command prices which

bring handsome profits on the labor

employed and the capital invested.

These are facts which are beginning

to be understood in the West, which

many Western farmers Southward.

MINOR MENTION.

mills can make fine goods, and be-

come competitors of the New Eng-

goods. We have contended that

they can, for the making of fine

goods is simply a question of know-

ledge, machinery and skilled labor,

the first of which can be acquired,

of any mill that can pay for them.

Money will buy all the machinery

that is needed, and it will command

all the skilled labor it wants, even

if it should be necessary to import it.

But it has been demonstrated that

Southern boys and girls catch on

quickly, and soon become expert, so

much so that one New England

manufacturer said in a meeting at

Boston lately that Southern mill help

was more intelligent than much of

the help in the New England mills.

Something has been said about the

climate of the New England States

being better adapted to the manu-

facture of fine goods than that

of the Southern States, but if

there be anything in this, which we

do not believe there is, it must be

remembered that the South has a

very considerable territory and that

we have an assortment of climate. In

fact some deluded people think we

have more climate than anything

else, and we are so liberal with it

that we have a standing invitation

for every one to come and get as

much of it as they want. But when

it has been demonstrated that our

climate is in the way of making fine

goods it will be time enough to ad-

mit it. There are some New Eng-

land manufacturers who do not at-

tach much importance to the climatic

theory, or to any other of the theories

which have been advanced, against

the making of fine goods in the

South. Mr. T. J. Coolidge, treas-

urer of the Amoskeag Manufactur-

ing Company, is one of them who in

a recent interview expressed his

"Fine goods can be made cheaper in

the South as well as coarse goods. It is

claimed that Southern operatives are

not as skilled as Northern operatives.

and that it takes too long to educate

them, but this is false. Southern opera-

tives are just as good in every respect,

and it is only a question of time when

It will not be many years before

The vote by which the gold bond

and thus keep up the financial em-

crats is significant, for as a matter of

policy they would be disposed to

Treasury in an easy condition.

the manufacture of fine goods will

be common in the South, and the

men will lead the way.

fine goods will be made in the South."

There has been a good deal of

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

Republican Members Denounce Marion Butler and His Organ for Oriticism of Their Action on the Six Per Cent. Interest Bill-Populists Threaten to Defeat the Election Law if the Interes Bill Is Not Passed-Boutine Proceedings in the Senste. [Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 14. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, Lieutenant-Governer Doughton in the chair. Prayer was offered by

Rev | L Foster. Mr Long presented a petition favoring the passage of the Burnham probl-Mr Mewborne, a petition concerning

fishing in Craven county. Mr Mewborne introduced a bill to amend section 8697 of the Code in regard to fish in Craven county,

7. Laws of 1887, and to enact a substitute therefor. Mr Moody, a bill to regulate the draw-

ng of juries. Mr Long, a bill to define a lawful fence in Cabarrus county. Mr White, bill to prevent the sale of iquor in two mile of Poinjak Church.

Mr Marshall, bill to create three new townships in Surry county. Bill to regulate the trial of civil suits n Cherokee county passed third reading. Bill to protect truck raisers in Eastern

North Carolina against delay in shipping by railroads came up for concur rence in the House amendments. The bill was in the form of a substitute and provided that railroads should be responsible for twice the amount of damages caused by delay, and be required to pay attorney's fees. Mr Fowler spoke against the bill in its present form, He declared that the provision to require railroads to pay attorney's fees would practically make the bill inoperative if it did not defeat it. He declared that no lawyer would take a case on such an uncertain fee. Mr Starbuck said be was opposed to the bill from a sense of right. It was a discrimination against the railroads which Iwas unjust. Mr Sigmon made a fiery speech in layor of the railroads. He said that the trend of legislation ten years ago was to build up them down. He said he did not approve spoke against the bull and said it was almost aff insult to the profession to expect lawyers to take fees under any such

Mr Cook also made the objection that the estimating of damages would have to be filed in court and it would ncur time and expense. In the question of concurrence, or in favor of the substitute, Mr Fowler called for the aves and noes and the substitute

conditions.

was defeated by a vote of 84 to 6. Mr. Starback was allowed to introduce a bill to extend the time of beginning work on the Greensboro, Norfolk and Midland Railroad, Mr. Forbes, a bill to preyent Dutch

net fishing in the Pamlico river; also a bill to create the office of lumber in-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the speaker in the chair. Prayer by Rev Mr Phillips. of Pitt county. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS,

Mr Hooker, petition of citizens o Beaufort county in regard to the use of Dutch nets in Pamlico river. Mr Ewart, petitions of citizens of Henderson county in favor of a turnpike road from the Henderson county line to Rutherford county. Mr Lusk, petition of citizens against

the House bill relating to the sale of fish and meat. Mr Lusk, petition of citizens of Buncombe county in regard to the sale of

Mr Abbott, petition asking for limited dredge law. The chair laid before the House papers in the election case of Flake against Robinson from Anson,

Mr Squires, bill to protect fish North river. Mr Davis, bill for the selief of Rowan Rogers, of Wake county. Mr Crawford, bill to amend the charter of Old Fort.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr Abbott, bill to amend chapter 2078 of the Code. Mr Wooten, bill to regulate hunting birds in Lenoir county. Mr Grizzard, bill to incorporate South

Gaston, Halifax county. Mr Lusk, bill to incorporate Bingham School, Asheville. Mr Alexander, of Tyrrell, bill for the relief of T C Holmes.

Mr Whitener, bills to incorporate Fair Grove Church, and Maple Grove School District, Catawba county. Mr Cheek bill to amend section of the Code. Mr Mitchell, bill to authorize com-

missioners of Franklin county to levy special tax. Mr Ellis, bill for the relief of the late sheriff of Davidson county. Mr Ellis, bill to amend section 2786 of

the Code. Relates to office of Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr Turner, bill to incorporate the Marion, Genville Fails and Cranberry Turnpike Co.

Mr Huffman, bill to amend section 8845 of the Code. Mr Currie, bill relating to sale of iquor near Lewis School, Cumberland Mr Currie, bill to protect owners of

cattle in Cumberland county. Mr Smith, of Robeson, bill for the re lief of the Hub and Lumberton Rail Mr Nelson, bill to change the line be ween Caldwell and Burke counties.

Mr Doff v, bill to amend chapter 849,

Private Laws of 1898. Mr Reinhart, bill to require executors to give bond. Mr Winborne, bill to incorporate the Portsmouth lumber

Mr Mayes, bill to remove the Normal school of Franklin county to Oxford. Mr Ray, bill to protect deer in Macon county. Mr. Vickers, bill to promote better

City and to revise the same was taken up, and Mr Fowler addressed the Senate horses in North Carolina. Mr Gentry, bill to require county officers to keep the books belonging to it unless there was a demand for such a their offices.

Mr Norman, bill to allow country

commissioners to make a public road in Allegheny county.

Mr. Rascoe, bill to repeal chapter 282 laws of 1879. Relates to clover and grass in Bertie county. Mr Grizzard, bill to create Roanoke township, Halifax county.

Mr Robinson, bill for the relief Henry R Polk, of Aurora county.

ATTACKS OF THE CAUCASIAN. Mr Ewart, (Rep.) a member of the Judiciary committee, arose to a ques-tion of personal privilege, and read from to day's Caucasian an editorial, which introduced this session. He said the he said made a former editorial more | bill proposed to turn out the present | county.

offensive, which charged him, with other Republicans, with trying to flagrantly and openly smother the 6 per cent. bill. He said his people were opposed to the bill, and that he would not be intimidated or buildozed by these penny a-liners of the Caucasian. He said that the articles were brutal, no matter how high or low the manager that paper might be, He said was a North Carolinian first

Mr Campbell (Republican) also arose and said he too was one of the victims of the Caucasian's articles, but he would hurl them back. That that paper could not put a whip on his back. He was studying finance when the editor of the

and a Republican afterwards, and would

do what he thought was right in spite of

these brutal attacks.

Caucasian was a boy.

Mr Lusk (Rep.) also arose and in a eeling manner denounced the articles in the Caucasian as an unjust, unmerited onelaught on his personal integrity. He said the attack was willful and premeditated, and a vindication must come. The editor, he said, knew of the action of the committee, and yet with that knowledge before him he uttered those slanders. He hurled them back into the face of the editor, no matter who Mesers. Burnham, Petree, Smith of Mr Hamrick, a bill to repeal section

> ticles in the Caucasian. [Special Star Telegram.] The Senate laid upon the table the bill to provide for compulsory education

Bladen, and Cox also censured the ar-

for blind children, and then took up the bill to prohibit railroad ticket brokerage business in this State, and to require railroads to redeem unused tickets, which passed second reading.

The scenes in the House to-day while speeches were being made by Republicaus on points of personal privilege denouncing the Caucasian were the most sensational which have characterized this session of the Legislature. Excitement reigned and there was porson in the air. A number of speeches were made denouncing the article-all by Republicans-and Mr. Bagwell, Populist, threw an additional firebrand into the arena by saying if the six per cent. interest bill was not passed, the election law would not be allowed to go through. This aroused the Republicans to greater indignation. Mr. Butler was the target of many Republican darts, and Mr. Petree denounced the article as unjust and ungentlemanly. Mr. Smith. of Bladen, spoke of the editor of the Caucasian as "self-constituted Czar." Cox, of Pitt, said the article was dictatorial advice which he repudiated and hurled back with indignation. He declared that divisions between Republicans and Populists in the Legislature were being brought about by such

"officious outsiders." Mr Smith, of Gates, finally moved to reconsider the vote by which the House instructed the Judiciary Committee to report the interest bill, and the motion prevailed, A motion was then made to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, which was defeated, and the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

This was regarded as another slap in the face by the Judiciary Committee, and tore open the wound still wider and deeper.

Among the more important bills which passed the House were: To amend the charter of Jamesville, Martin county.

To repeal the charter of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company. To amend the charter of the Fayetteville Storage and Compress Company.

To incorporate the town of East Dur-The Committee on Elections to-day decided to report in favor of Senator

Mitchell, of Bertie, whose seat in the

Senate is contested. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15.

SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock a m and prayer was offered by Rev Mr Ammons of the Senate, The journal was read and approved.

Mr Forbes presented a petition from the lady managers of the Cotton States Exposition of Atlanta.

Mr McCasky introduced a bill to amend section 1885 of the Code; also, a resolution to reimburse the Committee

on Insane Asylums for expenses, Mr Franks, bill to make all checks and due bil's payable in money at the option of the holder; also, a bill to prohioit the setting of any drag-net in Onslow county; also, a bill to provide for

a training school for idiotic children. Mr Hamrick, a bill to move the court house from Rutherfordton to For-Mr Fowler, bill to incorporate the

Elizabethtown, Chadbourn & Abbottsburg Railroad. Mr Norris, a bill defining the duties of telegraph operators. Mr Starbuck, a bill providing for the

redemption of land after sale. Mr Carver, a bill for the relief of Jas B Smith, ex-sheriff of Cumberland county; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Fayettevfile Land and Improve-

ment Company. Mr Adams, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Moore county to fund the county indebtedness. Mr Paddison, a bill to amend section

2327 of the Code. Mr Farthing, a bill to ratify the sale of State stock in the Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike; also, a bill to reduce the propriation to the Oxford Orphan

Mr Grant, a bill to prohibit the sale of iquors in three miles of St Matthew' Church in Wayne county. Bill to make all checks, due bills or scrip payable in money at the option of the holder, passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate Steele's Mills in Richmond county, passed third reading, Bill to require railroads to redeem unused tickets, passed third reading without debate. Bill to repeal the charter of Elizabeth

upon it, declaring that he would oppose change from the people of Elizabeth City. Mr Mewborne said that all parties had been heard from and the committee had reported this bill favorably Mr Fowler said that a gentleman from Elizabeth City had told him that there was a cry against the bill at Elizabeth City, and that those interested wanted the bill re-referred, so that they could be heard upon it. Mr. Adams spoke in favor of having the bill more thoroughly considered in committee before being railroaded through the Senate. He character zed the bill as the most revol-

utionary and extreme bill that had been

officers of Elizabeth City and put in others without reason. He declared that such action was not only unprecelented but unheard of. Mr Adams said this bill not only repealed the charter, but it abrogated every contract of the city. He declared that

if the bill was not re-referred, after the request had been made, it would be nothing less than an outrage. Mr Hoover said he thought that in justice to the people of Elizabeth City there ought to be a re-reterence. Mr Snipes said he hoped that the bill would not be re-rered, as it had been carefully drawn. Mr Rice, as chairman of the committee, asked that the bill be passed over informally in order that those who wished to be heard might do so. Mr Fowler said he would not vote for a change in the charter of any town in order to change the political aspect of the town. He said he would not favor a change in the charter of any town unless there was a good reason for it. Mr Rice asked Mr Fowler if he was opposed to making any changes in the State for political purposes. Mr Fowler said that was a hard question to answer but he would not vote against the interest of the tax-payers to put any political party

The bill was re-referred by a vote of Bill to incorporate the Wake Banking and Security Company passed third

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock, Speaker Walser in the chair. Prayer by Rev I ranson, of Raleigh. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr McKenzie, petition of citizens of Morgan township, Rowan county, for making W L Parker a justice of the Mr Ewart, petition of citizens of Henderson to prevent the sale of liquor near

Beulah church, RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS. Mr Darden, resolution to appoint committee to fill vacancies of the board of trustees of the University.

Mr Woodard, resolution in regard to the repeal of the charter of Whitier, Swain county. Mr Lusk, resolution in favor of th Virginia Dare Association. Mr McKenzie, resolution requiring

that all bills carrying appropriations shall be introduced before Feb. 25, 1895. Mr Walker, bill for the relief of D F Rankin, late sheriff of Rockingham county. Mr Winborne, bill for the relief Roanoke College Association.

Mr Winborne, bill to regulate the sal of liquor in certain towns. Mr Winborne, bill to fix the corporate limits of Ohoskie, Bertie county. Mr Brown, bill to amend Pollocksville, Jones county,

Mr French, bill for relief of Knights of Giblem Association. Mr French, bill to prevent the adul eration of candy. Mr Etheridge, bill in regard to hunt-

ng on land without consent of owners. Mr Hileman, bill to require certain fficials to be sworn. Mr Hileman, bill in regard to vouchers f treasurers ex officio,

Mr Henderson, bill to allow time for heriff of Wilkes county to settle taxes. Mr Phillips, of Randolph, bill in regard to sale of liquor at Ramseur, Randolph county. Mr McClammy, bill to amend chapter

volume 3 of the Code. Relates to building and loan associations. Mr Bagwell, bill to promote agricul-

Mr Stackleather, bill to prevent felling rees in Snow Hill creek, Iredell county. Mr Peace, bill to amend chapter 18 Laws of 1889. Mr Crews, bill to pay school commis

ioners in the State. Mr Dixon, bill to protect fish in Sandy Run and Contentnea creek. Mr Woodard, till to prevent sale iquor near Antioch, Swain county. Mr Williams, of Crayen, bill to incor-

porate the Newbern Gas Light Com-Mr Bateman, bill to amend the charter of Plymouth. Mr Cane, bill to supply Suprem Court reports to Graham county.

Mr Saunders, bill to amend section 887 of the Code. Mr Harris, bill that schools, college etc, be incorporated by clerks of the Superior Court.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The bill to restore Mitchell county the Ninth Congressional district was taken up, and a very long debate ensued. Mr Lusk made a very animated speech in favor of the change, and took occasion to say that it was unjust to Mr Richmond Pearson to say he did not represent the full strength of the Republican party. He got as many votes as the State Treasurer and more than Judge

Furches. Mr Henderson, of Wilkes, opposed the bill, saying that no caucus should gag him. He said the movement was in the interest of a man (Pearson) whose politics no one knew. He asked Mr Lusk if he did not refuse to vote for Tyre York, which Lusk admitted, but said that York was a Democrat.

Mr Ray, Democrat, made a very strong speech against the partisan action the bill proposed. He said the Democrats made the change when the whole State was redistricted, but now for partisan purposes it is proposed to put a populous county into a mountainous district with few railroads, and make it the most populous district in the State. Mr Ray offered sundry amendments, leaving it to the vote of the people of Mitchell, one of which finally passed. Mr Cole then moved to reconsider, and Mr Ray moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr Ray's notion was defeated by a vote of 51

The Senate adjourned after disposing of few local bills on the calendar,

[Special Star Telegram.] A motion to reconsider the amendment to the Mitchell county bill finally prevailed, by vote of 58 to 44 and an amendment to submit the question to a vote of the people of Mitchell was again voted on, and this time failed to pass by a vote of 49 to 41. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill and the bill passed, by a vote of 67 to 88, to the Ninth district. The House adjourned shortly after.

> RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16. SENATE,

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by President Doughton, and prayer was offered by Rev L Branson. Mr McCasky offered a petition asking prohibition of the sale of liquor near certain churches.

Mr Herbert, a bill to repeal chapter 60, Laws of 1856 and 1857. Mr Hoover, a bill for the relief of Wilson Graded School.

Mr White, of Alexander, a bill to require clerks of courts to keep records of money passing through their hands; also, a bill to incorporate the United Baptist Institute of Alexander county. Mr Bellamy, bill to change dividing line of certain townships in Nash

firm and its ability to give bond. NO. 16

regarding free ferry on North river; also, bill regarding compensation of trustees of colored A, & M. college. Mr Franks, a bill to abolish trusts Matter Under Advisement, and combinations and to increase the [Raleigh News and Observer.] public school fand.

Mr McCasky, bill to prevent setting nets in two miles of the mouth o Roanoke river. Mr McCasky, a bill to prevent the sale of liquor in two miles of Macedonia church.

Mr Paddison, bill to change the law

Mr Long, bill to incorporate Vineland. Columbus county.

Mr Farthing, bill to amend the charter of Boone, in regard to gates. Mr White, bill to prevent working female convicts on the public roads. Mr Norris, bill to incorporate the Carolina & Northwestern Railway Com-

Bill to repeal the charter of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company, passed third reading. Bill to incorporate the town of Boon ville in Yadkin county, passed third

Bill allowing county commissioners to exempt firemen from taxation, was on request of Mr Cook, taken from the table and after some debate, was re-referred to the committee. Bill to prevent setting nets in two

Mr Farthing, by consent, introduced a bill to prevent double and unjust taxation in North Carolina. Bill to provide for working the public

miles of the mouths of Roanoke, East-

man and Middle rivers, passed third

roads of Clay and Graham counties passed third reading. On motion of Mr Candler the Senate bill to trans'er Mrtchell county from the eighth to the ninth Congressional district was displaced by the House bill which passed yesterday, and the subject

Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Bill to create a new township in the county of Forsyth, to be known as Rural Retreat township, passed third read-

was made a special order for next

Bill to revise the charter of the town of Warrenton was taken up and Mr Cook explained that it was a bill to reincorporate the town which had not been changed since it was incorporated by the General Assembly at Newbern. He said there were no politics in the bill and he hoped that it was a sufficiently Democratic measure for the Senator from Sampson to vote for it.

Mr Fowler, thus challenged, said that he would vote against any bill to recharter a town, be it Democratic, Republican or Populist, if the people of the town opposed it. Senator Fortune has introduced in the

Senate a bill to create a Commissioner he is a candidate for the place. It is also learned that he will have a formidable opponent in the person of Mr S P Satterfield, of Person county, now principal Clerk of the House, and an oldine Republican, who is said to be the most successful campaigner in the ranks of the Republicans when he makes up his mind to knock down the persimmon. A lively fight may be expected with the chances in favor of Satterfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock, the speaker in the chair, and prayer was offered by IRev Mr Woodard, of the House.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Mr Bateman, petition of citizens of Washington not to change the law in reference to fishing with drag-nets. Mr Hopkins, petition of citizens of Ashe county in regard to changing line between Ashe and Alleghany counties. Mr Williams, of Craven, petition for the appointment of Dr J T Williams a trustee of the A. & M. College for the colored race. Mr Walser, petition for relief

. RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS. Mr Turner, resolution providing for wo sessions of the House daily. Mr Monroe, resolution to pay the fu neral expenses of Dr S A Williams, late member of the House.

pages.

Mr Darden, bill in regard to sale of Parksville, Perquimans iquor in Mr Davis, bill to place Wm Cooper on the pension roll,

Mr Chilcott, bill to amend chapter 862 Laws of 1889. Mr Keithley, bill to establish public burying grounds in North Carolina. Mr Crumell, bill in regard to sale of iquor in Yadkin county.

Mr Norment, bill to place Matthew Humphrey on the pension roll, Mr Turner, of Polk, bill in regard to running at large of live stock in Polk Mr Stevens, bill to amend chapter 184,

aws of 1885 Mr Aiken, bill to construct a bridge over French Broad river. Mr Aiken, bill in regard to fishing in the French Broad river in Transylvania

Mr Aiken, bill to amend chapter 129 Laws 1891. Mr Nelson, bill to prohibit sale of iquor near Mountain View Academy, Caldwell county. Mr Bryan, bill to repeal chapter 874.

Laws of 1898. Mr Woodard, bill to amend chapter 561, Laws of 1891. Mr Woodard, bill to correct land grant No 2302.

Mr Whitener, bill to prevent sale of liquor near Lenoir College, Caldwell Mr Linney, bill to amend chapter 8637. Laws of 1893. Relates to State

Mr Vickers, bill for the relief of F D Markham, sheriff of Durham county. Mr Peace, bill to repeal chapter 872,

Mr Peace, bill to amend section, chapter 488, Laws 1887. Mr Cheek, bill to amend chapter 113 Laws of 1887. Mr Reinhardt, bill to place Sarah B

eonard on the pension road.

Mr White, bill for the maintenance of he N. C. Insane Asylum Mr Julian, bill for relief of Henry Kaup, a wounded Confederate soldier. Mr Ewart, bill to change time of holding court in Catawba and Rutherford

Mr Hunter, of Madison, arose to a the correspondent of the Charlotte Observer for alleged erroneous statements regarding his attitude concerning pensioning Confederate soldiers. [Special Star Telegram.]

The Senate passed a bill to re-incorporate Warrenton and took up the State temperance bill, which was made the special order for next Tuesday. To-day was private bill day in the House and a large number of private

tabled. Among the bills which passed were the following : To charter the Wilmington and Southern railway and to incorporate the

People's Fire Insurance Company of North Carolina. The Public Printing Committee met

Broughton and Barres Bros., of Raleigh. and J. W. Goelin and Stewart Bros., of Winston. Stewart Bros. made the lowest bid, offering to do the work at 27 cents per thousand ems and 52 cents per thousand for rule and figure work. The contract will not be let till the committee examine the responsibility of the

# COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Hep, Pop. Caucus Comes Near Breaking Up in a Row-A Compromise Arrangement Suggested-Joint Committee of Fourteen Appointed to Take the

"I am opposed to cumulation and I am opposed to going back to the old plan," said Senator Fortune, of Cleveland, in the Republican caucus. He earnestly advocated dropping both the Ewart and the Big Five bill, and starting out on the new line. He proposed, as a compromise, that each county should elect three commissioners by a direct vote of the people, and that then, upon the petition of 800 land owners, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint Board of Audit of Finance, who shall be of a different political party from the members of the Board of Commissioners. Senator Fortune presented them as the ideal compromise plan, and believes that it is the best way out of the trouble the Fusionists are in. He told the caucus that he was not alone in his

Pops and Reps concurred with him. After Mr. Fortune there was much speaking, but the more they spoke the further away from each other the two portions drifted. A row was almost mminent. The colored contingent had been dozing up to Thursday night, bu then the colored brother waked up and was wide-awake last night. Thursday night he railed and reared. So belligerent did he get that a prominent Populist was heard to remark that while he went in as a co-operationist and a cumulationist, he wanted it distinctly understood that he went in as a white man and would come out as a white man, even though it meant a return to the

advocacy of this plan, and that many

Democratic party.

Last night's meeting was far from a love feast. Hitherto the speeches had been comparatively quiet, but last night conservatism and gentle phrases were thrown out in the snow storm, to freeze. and red hot words kept the temperature inside almost at blood heat. Outside it was snowing, inside it was raining. Raining hot boiling showers of cumulation and anti-cumulation. The "nigger" was a factor and he was not forgotten. A re, gular old fashion second district row was threatened. Moody, Luck. French, Hileman, Fortune, Rice, Grant. and the other leaders saw the angry clouds gathering and they knew that unless something was done "raz)rs would be flying in the air." So a motion was made to appoint a committee of seven Republicans and seven Populists to take the whole matter under advisement and report to a subsequent caucus. Of course such a committee will doubtless be unable to bring toappointment headed off a big break in the co-operation ranks. Neither side wanted a vote, neither side could afford a vote, and therefore a vote was not

# A BIG DEFALCATION

THE BANK OF LEXINGTON, VA, WIPED **OUT BY ITS CASHIER.** 

Its Capital Stock and Nearly All the Money Due Depositors Gone-Other People Said to be Mixed Up in the Affair-Steps Taken to Arrest the Fugitive. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- A special to the Post from Lexington, Va., says: The defalcation of Cashier M. Figgatt, which has swamped the Bank of Lexington, the only banking institution here and the principal financial agent of Rockbridge county, with a population of over 30,000 people, a large number of whom are prosperous, well-to-do farmers, continues to be the all-absorbing topic. Business is practically suspended to dis

cuss the situation." The news of the bank's collapse did not reach the county until late yesterday afternoon, and this morning at an early hour a large number of country depositors came in to verify the report. which had not received much credit at first. When they got here they soon learned the worst. The bank directors. with experts, have been in session since yesterday continuously trying to ascertain the bank's condition. All day long the streets in the vicinity of the bank building have been dotted with groups of prominent town and county people, depositors and sureties on Cashier Figgatt's bond, discussing the situation in all its phases. The concensus of opinion is surprise expressed that Cashier Figgatt's defalcation, covering a period of twenty-three years, since 1872, should have gone undetected by the president and board of directors of the bank who are shrewd, prac-

tical business men personally interested in the successful operation of the bank. Late this afternoon a statement was posted in the bank's window, as a result of the work of the board of directors. and the long-looked-for announcement apon which much speculation had been made was eagerly read. This statement develops the astonish-

in addition \$65,200 10 of the \$72,000 belonging to depositors, leaving cash due depositors the insignificant sum of \$6 578 12. The bank is therefore short 865 200.10 in cash, with only a little over \$6 500 with which to pay depositors \$72,000. The Virgina Military Institute is out about \$20,000, which will materially cripple that institution for a time, while the rund of Washington and Lee University losses nothing. All the professors and employes of the latter institution were paid a few days ago and their money was deposited in this bank. The collapse therefore leaves them in a bad fix. A prominent director of the bank in reply to an inquiry if Mr. Figgatt, the absconding cashier, has taken any of the banks money with him, said to-day: "There was a deposit of \$8,000 made the evening before the departure of Mr. Figgett of which there is evidence, but the money is not to be found, which statement would seem to explode the theory held here, based upon statements made in a note left by riggatt that he did not carry a cent of the bank's money with him. It is believed that Figgatt did take a large sum of money with him. Rumors are flying thick and fast from various quarters that one of the most conservative men on the board of directors has stated that there are other people mixed up in this affair with Mr. Figgatt outside of the bank, and that interesting and startling developments are likely to come to the surface involving others in a few days.

It is said that Figgatt left here with two large valises heavily packed, and it is surmised that he took with him funds of the bank. The closing of the bank involves all branches of business and will seriously cripple business here for some time to come. The county treas-urer's funds were ail in this bank. Steps have been taken to arrest the fugitive cashier and it is only a question of a few

ing fact that Faggitt has swamped the \$80,000 of the bank's capital stock, and

bills were passed and many were also

to-day, according to the new law, to open bids and let the contract. Bids were filed by E, M. Uzzell, Edwards & did with the money is still a mytery,

and the day of fifty cent wheat is here, probably to stay. Practically -0100400r00001225888 speaking a \$1,257 debt is as hard or Entered at the Post Office at Wilmitgton, N. C., as harder for the average Western farmer to carry now than a debt twice as

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as 

The figures of indebtedness on the farms of the United States in 1890. as furnished by the census, bear out the assertion which has been frequently made that the South is in a better condition than any other section of the country as far as her farmers are concerned, and that means when you get down to the bottom of it, that she is altogether in a better condition. No man or community can be said to be prosperous if in debt beyond the ability to pay. The man who is in debt be-

A mortgage is not always an evidence of adversity or of a condition tablishing enterprises, but the farm which produce no more than those

bill was defeated in the House of While \$1,257 is the average Representatives shows that the two leading parties are pretty well split on that questian, a majority of the Democrats and Republicans voting being both against it. The vote of the Republicans is not so indicative of their position on the gold question

as that of the Democrats is, for the Republicans were playing politics, When we consider how these and part of their game was to defeat what, we recognize the fact that the the purposes of the administratian barrassment of the Treasury, with the expectation of turning it to political account in the next national contest. But the vote of the Demostrain a point to be in harmony with the administration, and put the

can be profitably marketed un- also foreshadows the position of less where farmers live near Southern and Western Democrats in large shipping cities). At the the next National Convention, when ruling prices for the past several the silver question will loom up in years for wheat, pork and beef how such proportions as it never has be-

tunate one who can pay the \$73 59 ever has been before. interest, which must be dug out of Oueen Lilioukalani kept a diary, the ground annually. When wheat which was a very foolish thing for was a dollar a bushel and other farm her to do. "The Sons of the Misproducts sold in proportion this sionaries" have found the diary, and would be an easy thing to do, but hold that as evidence against her. the day of dollar wheat has gone Among those arrested as aiding and abetting the rebellion, and furnishing cash, was young Rudolph Speckels, youngest son of Karl. But as Rudolph hasn't got through sowing his wild oats yet, and is large would have been twenty years limited to \$600 a year, his financial ago, but the debt is on him and backing couldn't have been very sticks and grows if he fails to pay

the interest, whether the price of his products go up or down, and the ten-The Southern farmer has the advantage of owing less and of having he will be permitted to wear the more things to fall back upon to pay what he does owe, for he can raise everything the Western farmer can raise and scores of things that the Chinaman is in much feather since Western farmer cannot raise, some the Japs have gone to plucking.

Rep.-Pop. Joint Caucus to Consider the Cumulative Plan-Unable to Come to

will account for the movement of so [Raleigh News-Observer.] talk as to whether Southern cotton land mills in these lines, as they have successfully done in the coarser cumulation the long hoped for, sought for, and prayed for solution of the ques-

> squarely against it. and therefore was out of order. Con succombed, but not until be had made

ever vote for cumulation. Ewart, Walser, Cheek and other promi ent Rads were absent, and a few of caucases to last them all the session. that he was here to vote as his people wanted him to vote, that was for straight on the troubled waters. He was for once exceedingly conservative and very anxious that the Co-operationists should do in small towns in municipal elections

Lusk and others, feel certain that the game is theirs. Some of the Rads, how ever, claim a dozen or fifteen of Butler's comes the wings of the Wizard will be clipped for once, at least. It is rumored that Ewart, Williams of Craven, and others are planning to report favorably the Ewart bill to-day or to-morrow, and get it on the calendar

and may checkmate the joint caucus at Revenue Cutter Colfax.

They claim a majority of the committee.

Wilmington yesterday, after a two weeks' cruise to the the northward. teras, and reports strong gales, heavy coast. In all the harbors and inlets

an opportunity to go North. coke Inlet, a large fleet of vessels is deof fuel, which was supplied by the Colfax. the other islands along the coast are brought no information concerning the party of Baltimoreans wrecked on Roa-

Death of Mrs. Emily J. Fanning. Mrs. Emily J. Fanning, relict or the late Phineas W. Fanning, departed this life at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of consumption, aged about eighty years.

The deceased was a devout Christian and her many good deeds and charitable acts among the suffering poor stand as a iving monument to her memory. The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon from St. Paul's P. E church, tent member, and the interment will be

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENSATIONAL SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

strong. Now that Lt Hung Chang has been restored and sent to Japan as a peace maker the presumption is that clothes of which he had been divested, and also the feathers, although neither Li nor any other

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

an Agreement. The joint caucus met again last night to lurcher consider the Whitaker-Cumulative Big Five County Government bill. Speeches were limited to five minutes, but again the limit got lost and Guthrie spoke for more than an hour. He told how he used to be a Republican, and what a good Republican be was while he was a Republican. and how even now his Populism was seasoned with Blaineism and some other brands of Republicanism. He saw in

them by planting both his number nines Cox, of Pitt, wanted to get a test vote so that the rabid anti cumulationists might know whether to be in or be out when the final vote on the Big Five bill was taken, for he tried to offer a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the caucus that the cumulative system was unwise and not wanted, but French who was in the chair, said that the genleman from Pitt was not "on the list,

wager with himself that he would

tion of county government.

Cook, of Warren, who had been

hem declared that they had enough Petree spoke but under some disadvantages, as the crowd was yelling for Russell. Petree is a straight-out anti-Big Five man and wanted it understood goods unmixed with cumulation or any compromise measure. Russell opened barrel of oil and proceeded to pour it et together on a good conservative bill. le wanted to see, and expected to see, the people voting in off years like they where men rose above party and went in or men and for the best interest of all the people, but even Russell's oil wouldn't work. No vote was taken, although one was expected. Both sides are alraid of a vote, but both claim that vote is what they want. The Populists wish Moody's help and with the help of

crowd and say that when the final vote shead of the Big Five cumulative bill

The revenue cutter Colfax returned to The Colfax went as far North as Hatseas and very cold weather all along the

many ves els are weather-bound, waiting In Blacon Island Roads, near Ocratained. Many of them were entirely out The inhabitants of Ocracoke Island and also suffering from want of fuel, they have had no communication with the main land for three weeks. The Colfax

The Income Tex.

noke Island.

The Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue have been busy for some days sending out blanks to banks, other corporations and individuals to be filled up with amounts subject to the United States income tax. Under the law returns must be made by the first Monday in March, but there has been a movement set on foot in Congress to extend the time to April. All persons whose income is over \$8 500 per annum are expected to make returns, but only those having incomes of over \$4,000 are subject to the income tax.

fore, and when there will be less disposition to compromise than there