-matro-secimentes

-000400-00012245888

want to look outside of that for any other cause. The free coinage man is right in his assertion to the extent that when meney is plentiful it is more easily arned and more freely spent, people as a rule live more generously, consume more and are willing to pay more freely for what they want. The man who when money is hard to get would support a family on a thousand dollars a year, if money were plentiful and more easily earned would spend fifteen hundred for the same purpose. Apply this rule proportionately to the 12,500,000 families in the United States, and it means the consumption of a vast amount of the necessaries, not to speak of luxuries, the spending of a great deal more money than is spent when people are compelled to economize, and consequently more liberal prices, because of the greater demand.

That's how the volume of the cur rency affects prices when there is no foreign demand and the producer is compelled to rely upon the home market. The anti silver man loses sight of this fact when he contends that the sole cause has been overproduction, while the silver contestants lose sight of overproduction altogether.

The simple fact is that it was not verproduction nor too little money which caused low prices, but both together. This was and still is an agricultural country. Seventy-five per cent of her \$1,000,000,000 of exports consists of products of the farm in some form. We raise more than there is an export demand for, which throws the producers back on the home market to dispose of the emainder, and this being usually more than the home market can consume there is a surplus, which the dealer anticipating takes advantage and makes his prices accordingly after figuring upon what he may be

may be able to sell. Here the volume of currency comes in again, for if money were abundant, business brisk as it would be with an abundance of money, the masses of people would be able to buy more and to pay more for what hey bought, and the surplus would smaller if there were any surplus

But the opponent of silver coinage will say there has been no contracion of the currency, we have more silver comed and in circulation than we ever had, and this, therefore, can't be the cause. There has been contraction of the currency and a very material contraction, although ounting all the different kinds of money we now have in alleged circulation) the per capita is larger than it was at any time previous, for there were at the close of the war and for ome years after it, \$1,000,000,000 of Government bonds which were used as money, which are not in existence now, because they have been releemed and destroyed.

They count the \$500,000,000 of silver coin as a part of the currency, absolutely ignores it and reuses to pay it out in the redemption demand notes presented, and the banks follow the example set by the Treasury, ignore it all they can, and use only as much of it as is necessary for change.

But admitting that every dollar they say is available for circulation, there is still a practical contraction brought about in another way, which is really more disastrous than an actual contraction of the volume of the currency would be, because it puts the control of the volume of money in the hands of a comparatively few men of one section and enriches them and their section while

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

VOL. XXVI.

Let a small number of men have control of the volume of the currency, whether it be large or small, and they can and will manipulate it in their own interests, they can and will fix the rates of interest which Borrowers must pay for the use of that money when the lenders are not held in check by law, and they can and will fix the prices of agricultural and other products which become subjects of commerce or of speculation.

Thus the people who live by their earnings suffer not only from the scarcity of money, but from the unequal distribution of the money by which some sections have a large surplus, enough to meet their current needs, and if they get it at all must get it from the monopolizers who, under the present monetary system, are absolute masters of the situation and monarchs of all they survey. While the free coinage of silver would increase the volume of currency it would at the same time break up this monopoly and the people who have need of money would gain immensely

MINOR MENTION.

The dispatches in reference to Venezuela and Nicaragua are becoming interesting, for they are begining to show up the motive which inspires England in her demands upon both of these countries. In the former it is greed for extension of territorial possession, in the other it is to threw obstacles in the way of the building of the Nicaragua canal under the control of the United States. When the Bluefields trouble began and England took so much interest in and gave such moral support to the Mosquito Indians, who had disputed the jurisdiction of Nicaragua over what was called the reservation, we expressed the opinion that the Nicaragua canal was at the bottom she made her arbitrary and peremptory demands upon Nicaragua for indemnity for insults to British dignity and outrages upon British sub jects, we reiterated that opinion. The dispatches published yesterday confirm the correctness of our views and show that they were not based on mere suspicion. It is thought that the intimation of the cession of Corn Islands by Nicaragua in lieu of the money indemnity may be a shrewd device of Nicaragua to make this Government show its hand. It will not show its hand while the hinted at cession is a mere matter of talk but if it should assume the shape of a business transaction there is not much doubt that it will show its hand, a full hand, too, and both of them. This Government might just as well permit Great Britain to go in and take full possession of Nicaragua as permit her to get possession of territory, however small which would give her command of the canal. She would be very well satisfied with Corn Islands instead of the money indemity, and would think she had made a splendid bargain,

publication of the Washington re port that a bill had been prepared at the instance of a number of Representatives in Congress and Senators, who are in sympathy with Cuba. which will be introduced at the next session of Congress, providing for the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, is to keep up the hopes and the courage of the insurgents to continue the fight, but whether it has this effect or not it will also have the effect of spurring up the Spanish Government and the Commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba to proceed with more vigor against the insurgents, to crush them before the movement can be started in Congress for the recognition of their belligerency. If Cuba had this now Spain might as well withdraw from the field and acknowledge her independence and save life and money, for with it the Cubans could command more men and money inside of thirty days than Spain could inside of thirty months. There are thousands of men in this country who would look on a campaign in Cuba as a pic nic. Spain knows this and this is one reason why talk of according belligerent recognition to the Cuwhile the Treasury of the United bans will spur her up to more speedy and aggressive action.

and knocked the bottom out of the

The only object we can see in the

Monroe doctrine beside.

A London publishing house, by authority of the Queen, has published a book giving a history and description of the Queen's dolls when she was a tot. It is a little singular that the idea didn't occur to Her Majesty to include this in the autobiography which she is getting up. There must be a good many idiots in that country when a publishing house would expect to sell enough of that kind of trash to pay expenses.

According to the latest advices from India Umra Khan is in a bad way and all because he can't prevail impoverishes other sections which on his followers to stick to him and become tribute payers to the monop- run the risk of being filled with Enolizers of the money which they need. glish bullets.

JUDGE MEARES WINS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Cook vs. Meares-Russell and Edwards Plead for Cook-Rountree Holds the Fort for Meares-The Court Decides That Meares Is the Duly Commissioned and Qualified Judge-Appeal to the Supreme Court.

After opening Court Judge Hoke announced that he had examined the certified copies of proceedings of the Legislature, as handed up for his finding by counsel on both sides, and that they seemed to be the same, with the exception of one that went a little further than the other. He found as facts, while others are far from having that the election of Mr. Cook took place on the 11th day of February, and that the act creating the Criminal Circuit became a law two days later on the 18th.

Upon which finding Col. Edwards, of counsel for relator, Charles A. Cook, asked for an intimation from the Court as to whether he should address the Court on the question of the right of the Legislature to elect a Judge of the Circuit. The Court replied that it would be pleased to hear from counsel on all questions involved in the case, but that he was rather of the opinion that the Legislature had the right to name the Judge of the Court after it was in existence, but that he wished to hear argument, especially on the right of the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy, and as to whether a vacancy existed at the time of the appointment of the Hon. O. P. Meares as Judge.

Col. Edwards then addressed the Court in a lengthy and exhaustive argument in support of the position of the relator. Mr. Geo. Rountree followed on behalf

of Judge Meares, making a splendid argument and quoting numerous authorities. A number of his fellow-members of the Bar spoke in the highest term of his effort.

Judge Russell, representing Mr. Cook. made a good speech, plausible and ingenious, and closed the argument at about 5 o'clock.

The Court then rendered its decision, that the relator, Chas. A. Cook, is' not entitled to the Judgeship, and that O P. Meares is the duly qualified and legally appointed Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court until his successor is elected by the next General Assembly. From this decision counsel for relator appealed to the Supreme Court.

The case has excited a great deal of interest throughout the State and will continue to attract attention until it is finally decided. This it is thought will be done at the present term of the Supreme Court.

Other cases disposed of in the Superior Court yesterday were as follows:

The jury in the case of Beverly Scott vs S. H. Fishblate, after remaining out over twenty-four hours, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Final decree was made in the case of Junius Davis, receiver, vs. John Haar, Jr., et al, and Junius Davis, receiver, vs. Peter Mohr and wife and

The Court will meet to-morrow at 10 clock and take up the remaining cases on the calendar.

frican M. E. Church.

The General Conference of the A. M Church will convene in this city on the first Monday in May, 1896, and continue in session for about four weeks. Four hundred delegates will compose the Conference, some of them representing African Methodism in Canada, West Indies and Africa. It is thought that three or more Bishops will be elected to fill vacancies by death of Bishops during the great reunion, and to meet the growing demands of the Church, There also a strong sentiment in favor of organic union between the Zion connection and the A. M. E. Church.

Bishop W. J. Gaines. D. D., president; Bishop B. W. Arnett, secretary, and Rev. J. H. Armstrong, treasurer, of the General Conference Commission, met in this city January last and appointed the various committees to arrange for the

The coal chutes at the C. F. & Y. V R. R. depot at Point Peter were completed a few days ago, and yesterday three car loads of Pocahontos coal were received and placed on the chute for delivery to the British steamer Corin thia, loading with cotton at the Champion Compress. No large shipments of coal from the mines at Egypt, in Chatham county, have yet been received, but it is expected that in a short time it will be moving freely in this direction. A new and powerful locomotive-19-inch cylinder-is used to put the coal in the chute, which is thirty-two feet above the level of the track. It is in charge of Mr. B. T. Jones, yard conductor, and Mr. W. A. Fry engineer.

Cotton Receipts. The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 149 bales; same day last year, 25 bales. Receipts for the week ended April 19th, 475 bales; for same week last year, 544 bales. Receipts for the crop year to date, 284,558 bales, against 188,

558 for same time last year; an increase

of 45,641 bales. -The toughest commentary on the Douglass Legislature is the statement that it appointed a negro magistrate for Bladen county who died in the penitentiary two years ago. Is it true? Respectfully referred to the Bladen readers

of the STAR. - On account of the meeting of the Confederate Veterans at Houston Texas, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Tickets on sale May 17th and 18th, limited to fifteen days from date of sale. Rate from Wilmington,

- Mrs. Jas. Sprunt and Mrs. G. W. Kidder have been appointed sponsors for the fund the Naval Reserves

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDING IN THE TALL THE MILITARY COMPANIES IN THE STATE INVITED TO THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES

> Clerk of Court Young Refuses to Qualify Magistrate Appointed by the Governor-The Penitentiary Equabble-Light Frost -Republican Mass Meeting.

Star Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20. Mr. George F. Kennedy, who was appointed a magistrate by the Governor in place of an appointee of the Legislature who failed to qualify and who Clerk of the Court Young refused to qualify when application was made, to-day went be-fore Mr. Young and demanded that he be given the oath of office. Mr. Young refused and cited Mr. Kennedy to chapter 288 of the Acts of 1885, which Mr. Young says gives a magistrate ninety days in which to qualify. It is very ikely that Mr. Kennedy will enter suit against Mr. Young. Marshburn, the man who was appointed by the Legislature, was in the city yesterday and failed to qualify. Mr. Kennedy says that

Marshburn has told several of his friends that he would not accept the office. State Treasurer Worth, who has been riding a very high horse for the past few days, came down a few degrees yesterday. Mr. Worth told your correspondent Thursday that he did not intend to pay any penitentiary vouchers until the courts decided which of the two claimants was the legally elected one. To-day he said that he would continue to pay the expenses of the penitentiary as usual. I ventured to ask, was the matter of the different officers' salaries included? The Treasurer hesitated and finally said he was not prepared to speak about this matter. It s well known that Mr. Marion Butler nfluenced Mr. Worth in this action. Mr. Butler left the city and Mr. Worth got weak in the knees when the pressure

was applied. Mr. Worth cashed a voucher signed by Mr. Leazer, superinendent, to-day, which was in favor of a Raleigh merchant in the sum of \$105. Capt. W. H. Day, one of Kitchin's counsel, tells me that he and the other counsel for Kitchin have submitted the proposition of having an "agreed" case o Leazer's attorneys...

There was light frosts here both yeserday and this morning. When the list of magistrates for Wake county was first published the statement was made here that a negro was appointed a I. P.

This was denied, especially by Popu-

ists, but it now turns out that there was a negro appointed in Little River town-The Governor's Guards will soon issue invitations inviting all the military companies in the State to attend the unveiling ceremonies of the Confederate

monument here on the 20th of May.

Companies will attend from several The Republicans had their mass meeting last night and they decided to have primaries in the different wards Tuesday night, and a regular convention Thursday night. Loge Harris, who favored holding a mass meeting and putting out a citizens ticket, was not present. Loge had an idea that the crowd was "agin" him, so he remained away. John Nichols seemed to cut more ice than any one else. John has been the under dog for

THE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

the past two years, but he rose up last

It Has Been of Little Benefit to the Planter -But They Will Make Money Next Fall If There Is a Materially Reduced Says the New Orleans Picayune:

Cotton is now quoted at 614 cents per pound for middling, compared with cents about six weeks ago. This advance of 114 cents per pound or \$6.25 per bale, within so short a time is a very important improvement, and cannot fail to have a very powerful influence on the entire cotton-producing section of the country. So small a proportion of the crop remains unmarketed that the appreciation in value of the remnant will do but little practical good to the farmers, as they will reap no direct benefits. For this reason the Picayune does not believe that the advance will have as much effect on the acreage problem as some persons seem to expect. It is possible that some few short-sighted planters will be induced to plant more cotton than they proposed to plant some weeks ago; but, as a general rule, the advance will have no effect on the acreage.

The planting is very backward in all parts of the cotton belt, and the recent dry and cold weather has still further impaired the planting prospects. The large decrease in the purchases of fertilizers i generally admitted. Advances are likely to be very hard to secure this season hence farmers will have to devote more attention to food crops than they ordi narily do. Therefore, with a very backward start, with less fertilizers, and with the absence of the usual help from the merchants, it cannot be claimed that the new crop season has opened auspiciously

for a large vield. Sharp as the recent advance has been. there is really no present indication that it has reached its culminating point. In fact it is now more apparent than ever that, notwithstanding excellent trade and good prospects ahead, Manchester spinners have allowed their stocks to run very low; having taken much less than their usual proportion of the American crop. Trade has recently improved greatly in the United States, and the advent of peace between Japan and China is likely to greatly stimulate the demand for cotton goods in the far East. There is, therefore, every reason to expect brisk competition for the remnant of the crop of 1894, and consequently, a further advance in prices.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Piano Agent Charged With Embezzlement in Fayetteville-He Has a Bad Record. following sad story:

Albert A. Shaw, who has been representing the Stieff Piano Company in this city for over a year past, was arrested Friday at the instance of the Piano Company for embezzlement. He is charged with collecting money due the company and appropriating it to his own use, how much the company will not disclose.

When Mr. Shaw came here some two or three years ago nothing was known of him, but by his good behaviour and pleasant manners, he soon won the re-spect of the public and the affections of a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a prominent farmer of an adjacent county and to whom he was soon married. Since his arrest it has leaked out that

he is an ex-convict and a bigamist, hav-ing left a wife and three children in Richmond county, when sent to the pen-itentiary, to whom he never returned. We understand that he has confessed propose to raise to purchase a silver ser-vice for the U.S. cruiser Raleigh. to the embezzlement. He is now in fail, not having been able to give bond.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

An Attorney Explains the Status of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Matter-All I's Intricacies Up to the Present Time Unravelled.

Last evening, says the News and Ob-Burton and from him obtained a clear statement of the rather muddled case of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad mortgage bond suits, in which evidence was taken a few days ago before Special Master Martin, at Wilmingto

"In March, 1894, an action was begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, against the C. F. & Y.V. railroad and the Merchants' Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, to foreclose the first mortgage on the railroad, in which the complainant is trustee. The company represents \$3,000,000 of bonds. The Baltimore Trust Company, to which Dr. W. A. Lash was afterwards appointed successor, was trustee in the second mortgage, or consolidated mortgage, which secured \$180,000 of bonds.

"Gen. John Gill, of Baltimore, was apointed Receiver by Judge Simonton in March, 1894, and has since been man-

aging the affairs of the railroad.
"The North State Improvement Company intervened in the action and set up diverse claims. Eugene S. Martin, of Wilmington, was appointed Special Master by Judge Simonton and has just concluded the taking of evidence as to the different claims upon the road. "Before the close of the evidence the

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company abandoned its claim to the four branch lines, aggregating thirty-three miles and fraction, and they are now conceded to be covered by the second mortbonds. The complainant also gage conceded that the North State Improvement Company, represented by J. W. Fries, of ceiver, is the owner of a large amount of rolling stock, now in the possession of General Gill, as receiver. This stock is valued at about \$86,000. It was also conceded that the said Fries is entitled to rental for twelve months (\$12,000). Mr. Fries also claims \$6,000, rental for six months prior to the beginning of the action and \$45,000, work done on the line between Mt. Airy and the Virginia line (Norfolk and Western extension) and which was, as he contends, provided for under the terms of the first more

"He also claims \$14,000, unpaid coupons on the bonds of the South-Carolina Pacific road, which were endorsed by

"Murchison and Company, of New York, were virtually conceded to be the owhers of \$90 000 of coupons from the first mortgage bonds, which matured December 1, 1898, and which they purchased. These conpons, under the conditions of the mortgage, are a preferred

There are various other points an dispute between the parties, but the above are the most important. The case has ot yet been argued before the Master. His report, by special agreement, will be heard by Judge Simonton about the middle of June, when a decree of sale will be asked for by the complianant. The counsel in the case is composed of a number of brilliant lawyers from this and other States, who wil make a learned and eloquent argument, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company s represented by H. B. Turner, of New York; Cowand & Cross, of Baltimore; Ricaud & Weill, of Wilmington, and George M. Rose, of Fayetteville; W. A. Lash, trustee, and the North State Improvement Co. are represented by Watson & Buxton, of Winston; R. O. Burton, of Raleigh, and Gen. Rountree, of Wilington. Mr. Rountree also appears for Murchison & Co. Messrs. Aycock Daniels, of Goldsboro; F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh; Mr. Williams, of Richmond Dillard & King, of Greensboro, and Judge Bennett, of Wadesboro, represent holders of certain of the second mortgage bonds, while Judge Hudson, of South Carolina, represents John Gill, re-

JUDGE JONES WINS.

The Preliminary Fight for the Judgeship of the Western Criminal Circuit Won by Judge Jones.

As the Meares-Cook case comes up in Vilmington to-day, the following special to the Charlotte Observer will be read with interest, although it is said there is a slight difference between that and the lones-Ewart case

ASHEVILLE, April 17.-A special to the Citizen from Waynesville says the Circuit Criminal Court judgeship contest between .Thos. A. Jones, who holds the Governor's commission, and H. G. Ewart, who was elected by the Legislature, was argued last night before Judge A. W. Graham and decided in favor of ones. Judge Graham holds that the Governor in appointing Jones filled a vacancy, and that the Legislature had no right to fill vacancies. The case was argued by Gen. Theo. F. Davidson, W. W. Jones and F. H. Sondley, in behalf of Jones. Briefs were submitted from F. H. Busbee and Senator Pritchard, and argument made by J. M. Moody in behalf of Ewart. Moody gave notice of appeal, and the appeal will probably be heard by the Supreme Court next week.

unt S. A. L. Still Cutting. The following is given as the latest cut of passenger rates made by the Sea-

board Air Line: From Atlanta to New York, \$12; Phildelphia, \$10,80: Baltimore, \$8; Washngton, \$8; Portsmouth, \$6; Norfolk, \$6; Richmond, \$8 30: Boston, via New York nd rail, \$17.75. From Raleigh to Atanta, Athens, Greenwood and other points on G., C. and N. Railway, \$6; to Baltimore, \$7.95; Washington, \$7.25; Philadelphia, \$10 75; New York, \$11.75; Boston yia New York and rail, \$17.70.

A Good Point. We are told by Riordan's cotton report that "cotton gave fresh proof of its puovant and invincible strength" yesterday and that "the basis of the advance s not speculation or sentiment." The sensible farmer will cut down his acree sowhsxtraonts every time the market ticular season of the year. High prices in April do not help the farmers very much. What he wants are high prices in the Fall and Winter, and the surest way for him to get high prices then is to make a general reduction in the acreage

For the Confederate Monument Unveiling. The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will sell round trip tickets at low rates for Ra-leigh, N. C., on account of the unveiling of the Confederate monument, May 20th. Rate for individuals, one first-class fare for the round trip; for military companies in uniform or regularly organized associations of veterans, twenty or more on one solid ticket, two and one-half cents per mile one way for the round trip.

The following rates will govern from competitive points to Raleigh, N. C., yards. No one on the train was hurt, and and return, for military companies, etc. : the track was cleared by 7 o'clock last Fayetteville, \$1.95; Greensboro, \$2.05; Wilmington, \$3.35, Maxton, \$2.95. Tickets to be sold May 19th and 90th, for continuous passage in each direction, with final limit May 22d, 1895.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT

Term of the Superior Court for New Hanover County,

The grand jury having concluded its abors made its report yesterday, and was discharged. The report is as SUPERIOR COURT, April term, 1895.

To His Honor Judge Hoke:

We, your grand jury, beg to report that we have faithfully and diligently nvestigated every matter brought before us by the Solicitor or upon informa tion, and have found twenty-five true bills, five not true bills, and have made one presentment.

We have visited the county jail and county home, and after consultation with some of the pastors of this city, who have taken marked interest in the Associated Charities of the county, and also with some of the County Commissioners, we have decided in connection with our report to submit some regulations, which we would recommend adopted for the future government of

We find the county jail crowded with nearly twice the number of prisoners in the colored ward for which the jail was was built, and in this crowded state, with no change of clothes, and no facilities for bathing, and inadequate ventilation, vermin abound and foul disease and death must result if some change is not made before the hot weather comes. No humane man would herd dumb animals so closely and in such an atmosphere. We blame no one, as Mr. King, the jailor, has done everything in his power with the means at his hand to ameliorate

their condition. We would recommend that the county should furnish cheap clothes to every prisoner admitted, retaining his own clothes and returning same to him upon release, keeping the prison clothes thoroughly clean. We would also recommend that bathing facilities be provided and that all the prisoners be required to bathe at least twice a week, and that steps be taken to exterminate the vermin that infest the premises and that no more prisoners be admitted to any ward than the number for which the ward was

The County Home we find possibly as well conducted as could be expected under the present system of management, but in our judgment the present system, from a charitable point of view, is radically defective, and even from a business point of view is capable of great im-

The county has built and is maintaining an extensive plant, but it remains, so far as the white poor are concerned, comparatively empty and great difficulty has been found in inducing persons, although alone in the world and absolutely dependent, to consent to go to the Home under the present management, and additional money has to be given to support outside of the Home, Charity experts everywhere have come to the conclusion that public institutions ought to be humanely and kindly conducted and thus outdoor reliefs can be

reduced to a minimum. In our County Home we find the superintendent's family occupying a large wo-story building with eight large rooms, while the male and female white patients occupy only the two wings, and no accommodation whatever for children. The superintendent has free of rent a good farm and free labor, except for the obligation of giving them food and clothes. The inmates make no complaint about the food except that those working in the fields complained of receiving only two meals a day. We could not find that the superintendent had given them any clothes or shoes and ome did not have enough fifthy rags on them to conceal their persons, The sexes have not been properly separated and immorality of the grossest kind has existed.

In view of these facts we would recommend. 1. To cut off the Home from the arm, leaving only enough ground for the proper appearance of the Home, the recreation of the inmates, and a vegetable garden in immediate connection with

the Home. 2. At some suitable site upon the farm erect a simple farmer's house with necessary outbuildings

3. Rent out the farm to the highest bidder, due regard being had to responsibility and humanity, giving the farmer as now the labor of the prisoners and requiring occasional inspection to see that he feeds and clothes them properly. 4. Employ at a salary a suitable super-

intendent of the Home, making the selection entirely upon moral grounds and executive ability, The superintendent should have for the use of his family the four rooms on the lower floor of the central building, reserving for children or others the upper rooms. 5. The prisoners of the Home to be at the expense of the county, and each inmate to have clothes furnished either in lieu of or in addition to their own, so that they could have proper changes and

avoid the vermin which are so prevalent there now. 6. Bathing facilities should be supplied, and bathing at least every week should be compulsory. W. H. CHADBOURN, Foreman.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS: WILMINGTON, N. C., HEADQUARTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The annual reunion of the whole Association will be held in the city of Houston, Texas, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of May next, A grand place it will surely prove. And as the representative of the North Carolina Division the Association, I trust the State of North Carolina will be well represented there. As the representative of the State, I have made every effort possible have tried hard to organize camps all over the State. I have issued circular to every camp, and asked all Confed erate veterans whether they belonged to camps or not. I wanted the State to be well represented. I have asked railroads in every direction to be liberal. Above all Mr. Emerson, the agent of our railroad, who, as usual, has been remarkably suc cessful. The rate is a generous rate of ne cent per mile. The Atlantic Coast Line puts the rate at \$24 round trip. rain for the past few days and there is
The railroads certainly have done their much fear expressed that the fruit crop best to make it a success.

As Major General of North Carolina I hereby appeal to all the different camps and to all Confederate veterans who are not membeis of camps to do their best to make the representation of North Carolina equal to any State in the South. E. D. HALL, Maj. Gen'l N. C. V.

Freight Train Wrecked Local freight train No. 9, on the Cape Fear and YadkinValley Railroad, bound east from Greensboro to Fayetteville, was derailed near Ore Hill, about one o'clock yesterday. Five or six cars were thrown from the rails and the track was torn up for a distance of about fifty

The through passenger and mail train, due here last evening was delayed by the accident and did not arrive until early this morning.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

WHAT HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO. THINK OF THE OUTLOOK.

General Tendency Towards Improved Trade Helps Cotton-Crop Conditions Another Pactor-Decrease in Use of Fertilizers Estimated at 25 Per Cent.-Decrease in Acresge at 10 Per Cent,-Drought in Texas Creating Unessiness Among Planters.

NO. 25

Paine's Celery Compound is as Su-

perior to the Ordinary Spring

Medicine as the Diamond is Bet-

When women become invalids, homes,

With an impaired nervous system pure

Women and men all over the country

whose strength and vitality have been

because their physicians order it, or be-

power of building up the strength, rein-

Paine's celery compound continues,

week after week and year after year, to

weakness, and to renew the health of

Paine's celery compound is relied on

But when labor is excessive, protac-

ted or done under great mental and bod-

ily strain, as is usually the case with the

work women are called to do, the health

of the nerves should be carefully watched

over, and the small beginnings of nerv-

ous weakness immediately checked by

the use of Paine's celery compound. The

smallest as well as the largest cities are

full of brave women who might lead de-

pendent lives, but prefer to work. They

keep well and equal to their duties by

prompt recourse to this genuine nerve

regulator and blood renewer, Paine's cel-

ery compound, whenever they feel over-

worked, run down and in danger of se-

rious illness. This great Spring remedy

to-day enables countless men and women

to keep steadily at work with strong,

well-fed nerves and healthy, richly nour-

Every woman, if she is "run down," in

is in poor condition, her nerves un-

strung,-every such woman should heed

such testimonials as this from Miss Edith

"I was advised by a friend to try

long season of hard work and travel.

Nothing that I have ever taken has had

such a speedy and lasting effect upon

me. I am now advising all of my

friends to take it. For that tired, irrit-

able condition resulting from an over-

taxed nervous system, there is nothing

Take Paine's celery compound now.

PENITENTIARY CONTEST

GET POSSESSION.

[Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, April 18.

It makes people well.

oners, stockades and all.

dinary, with powers unlimited, has as

members Ed. F. Wakefield and H. C.

Dockery and Spier Whitaker as pro-

peller. This unusual committee went

out to the penitentiary and demanded of

Mr. Leazer immediate possession. As

The commissioned directors met ves

erday and transacted only routine busi-

ies. They are in session again to-day.

State Treasurer Worth has astonished

everybody by his declaration that he

will not honor Mr. Leazer's vouchers.

Your correspondent had a talk with him

this morning. Mr. Worth said he

would honor no more of Mr. Leazer's

vouchers until the courts decide which

set of directors is legally constituted.

Mr. Worth said that all vouchers were

cashed yesterday, but that none would

be honored to-day or at any time here-

after until the matter was adjudicated

He says Mr. Leazer's term of office ex-

pired yesterday. Mr. Worth, it would

seem, has decided the whole matter.

He has robbed the court of its prerog-

turned from the penitentiary. They

were not allowed admission. The direc-

tors went into session as soon as the

The Capital Club gave the first ger-

The Governor has made requisition

on the Governor of West Virginia for

Virginia State penitentiary. Ney is

wanted for burglary, and will be brought

to the State at the expiration of his

Mr. C. A. Cook and counsel, Col. Ed-

most honored citizens died at their

homes last Saturday. They were Mr.

Joseph D. Congleton, for several years postmaster ar Sneed's Sound, aged 65, and Mr. Daniel Henderson, a prominent

farmer at Stump Sound, the latter being

75 years of age. They were highly es-teemed, and the news of their deaths

will be received with sorrow all over the

The Augusta Chronicle of the 18th says: "The Atlantic Coast Line through its agent, Mr. R. A. Brand, has

paid all claims in Augusta for the loss by fire of freight in the wreck on the Man-

chester and Augusta Railway near Ri-mini on the 13th. There were eight car-

loads of freight for Augusta merchants

They Always Pay Promotly."

man since Easter last evening.

trial which occurs this week,

committee returned.

sentence in May.

days next week.

Deaths in Onslow.

will suffer.

county.

Kitchin committee has just re-

yet the members have not returned.

R. Meek, of Fall River, Mass,

ished blood and tissues.

countless ailing, desponding women.

their strength at this trying season.

blood is impossible; health is impossible.

ter Than Cheap Glass.

children, friends, all must suffer.

Why not be well?

and making people well.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s weekly cotton etter says:

After a week of great excitement in which many new factors have come into play as affecting the value of coiton, the market has assumed a more natural phase, and will be governed from now on by the prospects of the growing crop.

The tendency toward an improvement in all commedities, which is as marked a feature of the market as the tendency of decline was last year, is factor which will be always present, and which must never be overlooked in considering the course of the market. Whenever crop conditions ustify an improvement in values, the effect of these conditions will be added to by this disposition on the part of the commercial world to anticipate a further brought down during the winter months mprovement in trade, and in the natuare now taking Paine's celery compound, ral demand for cotton. Undoubtedly a large portion of the holdings of those merchants who had the foresight to ancause they have learned from other ticipate this improvement in general equally trustworthy sources its unfailing business have been liquidated at this advance in the market, and their interests are now distributed in many other vigorating the nerves, purifying the blood hands awaiting a further advance based upon a change in the crop prospects for the worse. Should these accounts become positively bad, it is now cure the most difficult cases of nervous realized that the number of buyers would be largely increased by the success of this bull movement, and an improvement would meet with no opposiwith implicit confidence by thousands of tion from any quarter, as merchants and diligent wage earners, who must keep up manufacturers alike would be only too happy to see an appreciation in the value

of the raw material. At the present time the crop is backward, and a drought exists in Texas, which is creating much uneasiness among the planters of that State, and which furnishes at present the principal factor which prevents a sharp reaction rom the recent advance. The effect of this improvement in prices upon the minds and actions of the planters will be undoubtedly towards inducing them to increase their acreage to the largest extent practicable with reduced credit. and to use as many fertilizers as they can secure from their factors. Our advices lead us to believe that the reduction in the use of fertilizers this year will not exceed twenty-five per cent. and that the reduction in acreage under present conditions will not exceed 10 per cent., if indeed it is so great. In forming this estimate we are guided by poor health, fretful or weak, if her blood what we consider to be the natural tendency of human nature under present conditions which are exactly the reverse from those existing two months ago. It is well always to remember that any adverse crop advices which are received Paine's celery compound," says Miss | this season will have more effect than Meek, "as I was all run down from a for many years past, and that while cotton has advanced 20 per cent, in value, it is not yet dear, and should circumstances favor a short crop, the improved condiion of trade here and in Europe would stimulate speculation to an extent not now thought possible.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

Germany, Russia and France Will Take Joint Action to Prevent Territoral Aggrandisement by Japan in the East. By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, April 20 .- The evening edi-KITCHIN AND HIS CROWD UNABLE TO tion of the Koelnische- Zeitung, contains this statement: In view of the pressure State Treasurer Worth Says He Will Not exercised by the Japanese war party, Germany urged Japan at the beginning Honor Superintendent Leazer's Vouchof March to be moderate in her terms of ers Until the Court Decides the Contest. peace, adding that a demand for the cession of mainland territory would be especially calculated to induce intervention. When it European Mr. Kitchin, six of his no quorum difrom reports of the rectors, and counsel held a meeting yesconditions offered by Japan, she was terday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They little disposed to follow this friendly adtransacted no business though they revice, initial steps were taken on March 28rd for the establishment of an undermained several hours in session. This standing with the European powers. A morning, however, Kitchin, eight of his complete agreement was reached by no quorum directors, and counsel met Germany and Russia and the co-opin Mr. Spier Whitaker's office. At 12 eration of France was secured. The three powers will now proceed to take o'clock they adjourned, having elected joint steps to protect their interests. The Mr. Kitchin agent, appointed the execerritorial changes at which Japan aims utive committee and also another comwill be the first point to be kept in view. mittee with powers unlimited to make The object is to prevent Japan from enimmediate demand on Mr. Leazer for twining herself so tightly around China the possession of the penitentiary, prisas to be able in case of need to shut off the latter entirely from Europe. Such The Executive Committee is coman injury to their interests the powers posed of H. C. Dockery, chairdesire to avert in good time. Japan has man; T. E. McCasky, secretary, I shown hitherto such circumspection that E. Bryan (of the Arrington Investigating Committee), E. F. Wakefield and Myer Habn. The Committee Extraorshe may be expected now also to desist

rom drawing the bow too tightly." The Nord Deutsche Allgemeini Zeitung says to-day: "Germany never had any idea of abstaining from intervention in the East. Throughout the war she has been fully alive to the great danger that might arise for Europe, both politically and commercially as a result of the new order of things in East Asia. Germany's share in the European interests concerned is so important that the Government would be guilty of serious neglect in case it should not vindicate our claims with firmness and determination

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS. Judge Goff Issues an Order Which Will Test the Registration Law.

to the full extent.

COLUMBIA. S. C., April 19 .- Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States Circuit Court, has granted an order restrictng the supervisor of registration of Richland county, S. C., from exercising the functions of his office and requiring him to show cause before him in Columbia, on May 15, why the injunction shall not be made permanent. The order is made far-reaching and brings to a square test all the registration laws of South Carolina since 1882, involving also the Constitutional Convention Act. The bill alleges that all these acts based in any way upon the laws of 1882 are in violation of the State and Federal Constitu-Peter Ney, who is confined in the West

There is quite a stir about it to-day. Douglas & Obear, attorneys, located in Washington, are conducting the case on behalf of the Republican State Com-

wards, are in the city. They leave for Dr. Pope and J. G. F. Caldwell have Wilmington to-day to be present at his gone to Washington to bring this registration test suit before the United States Raleigh has a circus booked for two Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction in another form.

It has turned very cold since the Mr. Caldwell, it is understood, will also apply for an injunction against the dispensary authorities. bringing to a final test the constitutionality of the dispensary law. These gentlemen are now n Washington. Two of Onslow county's oldest and

TRAIN WRECKED

On the Beabcard Air Line-A Colored Bakeman Killed. By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

NORFOLK, VA., April 20 .- The Southbound local freight on the Seaboard Road was wrecked this morning near Stever Station, about two miles from Suffolk, and — Walker, a colored brakeman, instantly killed. The engine jumped the track at a switch and it, together with nine cars, were badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman jumped without injury. The brakeman attempted to jump, but fell, his head being crushed against a cross-tie. His body was taken to Portsmouth. A force of men is engaged in clearing away the wreck, they are mentalined for the first burn