WILMINGTON, N. C.

Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, - - - June 14, 1898

CHEAP MONEY.

One of the scarecrows of the antisilver men is "cheap" money, but there are some sections of this country in which they have cheap money now, at least it would seem so from the following paragraph, which we clip from the Philadelphia Times:

"There is abundance of money awaiting investment on moderate terms. A loan of \$6,000,000 has been placed by Pittsburg at a fraction under 81/4 per cent, and \$60,000,000 was offered to the city in response to the call. Allegheny opened bids for a \$600,000 loan for water works and \$17,000,000 was the extent of the offers made. Here are two incidents indicating \$77,000,000 available for public uses and showing how great the excess of money is beyond the demand. With a situation like this the Populist clamor for an inordinate increase by free comage of Bilver and an extraordinary issue of fiat money is something colossa in the way of nonsense."

The point in this is that there money enough in this country, and therefore the cry for more is nonsense. There is no doubt that there is money enough in the money centers, too much, and that is one of the things of which the country is complaining to-day, a gorge on one side and a famine on the other; millions locked up in the vaults of the money kings, where it is lying useless and doing no one any good while in other sections the people are next thing to no money at all. A locked up dollar is not a dollar. It paper. The dollar which performs dollar that moves and keeps its their perishable fruits. proper place in the channels of trade.

It is this gorge on one side and famine on the other which gives emphasis to the agitation of the silver question, for the people want to see this money monopoly broken, and an end to this concentration of the money of the country in any particular section. They want to see a more equable distribution of the volume of the currency, and they believe that the free coinage of silver would be a means to this end.

There is one point which enters into this contention which is not referred to in the paragraph we quote, but is an essential factor. The money in actual circulation in this country is, with the exception of the subsidiary silver, nearly all paper, consisting of about \$1,000,000,000, every dollar of which is practically redeemable in gold, with the exception of the silver certificates. Silver is not worth a continental for the redemption of any of it. The men who control the gold of the country, which alone can be used redemption of this paper, control the volume of the paper by retiring as much of it as they see fit or as their gold holdings will command. That is one of the things of which the silver men complain, that this immense volume of paper money should be redeemable in gold only which has to be borrowed for that purpose when there is silver enough available for all the demands of commerce and business which could be, if coined, redeemable in silver which there would be no occasion to borrow and which could not be coined by syndicates and speculators as the gold coin of the country is. They hold, and hold truly, that there should be both gold and silver, that these should be the basis of our monetary system, both of which for conscience sake may be represented by paper redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the redeemer. The very moment there is a discrimination by the Government in favor of one or the other the discrimination acts upon the other and has more or less tendency to discredit it.

That is one of the complaints of the silver men and one of the causes which has given point to the demand for silver. But aside from this there is something radically defective in a monetary system which will enable the people of one section to command all the money they want, and leave millions idle in the vaults awalting bidders, when the people of other sections are suffering for want of it and cannot command as much as they need upon any terms. Hence we find the financial question excitedly agitated in the West and South, where there is a great scarcity of money, and agitated none in the East where it is abundant and cheap. There is no necessity for demanding light as kerosene. One of the advanmore money when it can be borrowed in million-dollar blocks at 31 per cent. and where scores of millions are lying waiting for the borrower to come along with the right kind of security and take it almost at his own price. But this doesn't do the man of the South or vote his time to lecturing. There is the West who needs money any good, more money in that than in making because he can't offer the kind of se- laws, unless the law-maker is on the curity these money lenders demand. make, and Gordon isn't that kind of Our railroads of big corporations a statesman.

might be able to get some of it, but the people none.

With State banks this inequality would be corrected, and there would be such a distribution of the volume of the currency as would make it useful to all sections and make it perform the office for which it was intended, an office which it does not fully perform when it is drawn from one section and uselessly centered in another.

MINOR MENTION

The San Francisco Examiner makes nention of some interesting experiments now being made in California, for the preservation of perishable fruit. It seems that Mr. Frank M. Smith who had met with success in putting up meat in borax was asked by a friend whether he had ever tried it on the preservation of fruit. He had not, but acting on the suggestion he concluded to make some experiments the results of which are thus told by the Examiner:

"He packed several pounds of cheries in a box of powdered borax. This box was placed in the cellar and along-side of it he put a large glass dish filled with the same kind of fruit. Then he awaited developments. The next day he visited the cellar and found the cherries in the dish were beginning to turn. In three days they were so decomposed that it was necessary to throw them away. In order to make a good test he determined not to disturb the packed cherries for three weeks. At the termination of that time the box was opened and the fruit was found as fresh and in as good condition as when first placed

"Mr. Smith was amazed and he was delighted over the result and determined to experiment on a larger scale. He had quantity of cherries packed in a barrel borax and sent to Chicago by slow reight. Last week he received a teleram saying the fruit had arrived in perect condition and was bringing surprisingly high prices.'

At the suggestion of Mr. Smith other large fruit-growers are making experiments the results of which will be duly published that other fruitgrowers and shippers may avail themselves of any benefits that may be found in this method. We do not know what the cost of borax is, but suffering for want of it and can't it seems to be cheap enough to jusget it. That kind of money is just | tify its employment in this way, in addition to which the borax may be used over and over again. If there is only a piece of metal or a piece of be anything in this it is a matter of importance to the fruit-growers of the office of a dollar and is money in | the South, as it will enable them to the full sense of the word is the handle better and more profitably

The Southern States, and the

whole country in fact, are to be con-

gratulated on the decision rendered by the U. S. Court of Appeals at Richmond, Tuesday, dissolving the injunction of Judge Goff in the registration law case, and dismissing the bill. If that injunction had held and the ruling of Judge Goff been sustained every Southern State would have been at the mercy of disgruntled partisans and partisan Judges, wherever the partisan Judge could be found to co-operate with or play into the hands of the disgruntled partisan. In this South Carolina case the whole elective system of the State was set aside on the allegation that some citizens of the State were discriminated against, without designating what particular class, but the presumption is that it was the colored citizen, at least so the ruling Judge thought for he took occasion to say that i gave him particular pleasure, or wo:ds to that effect, to sit down upon such an unjust law. Judge Goff couldn't conceal the partisan bias that influenced him in that decision and one of the strangest things about it is that he was sustained in that decision, and his action marked by Democrats, some of whom had for years held position under and reaped the benefits of the law they sought to have declared null and void.

According to a recent bulletin i sued by the U. S. census bureau, giving the occupations of the people, there were in 1890 engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,013, 201 persons; in professional pursuits, 944,326; in domestic and personal service, 4,360,506; in trade and transportation, 3,325,962; in manufactories and mechanical pursuits, 5,091,

669. This embraces all persons ever ten years of age, of both sexes, employed in "gainful occupations." The per centage of increase is large in all | was accepted. The battalion expects to the occupations; but a notable feature of the report is the large increase of female workers, the number being in 1890 4,000,000 against 1,200,000 in 1880. In some branches the increase of female employes has become very large owing to the fact that so many have found employment as type-writers, stenographers, accountants, cashiers, clerks, &c., for which they have shown special aptitude. This is an evidence of a decided im provement in the methods of the age in thus opening the way for the employment of women, to enable them to be self-supporting and independent, and not be confined to the needle, the school room, or to domestic drudgery as was so much the case in

A German inventor has invented a lamp which burns alcohol made from wood, which gives six times as much tages he claims is that is non-explosive and that the lamp might be broken without danger of setting fire to antyhing.

past years.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, when he retires from the Senate will de-

A Tallahassee, Fla., dispatch tells of a remarkable escape of two negroes who fell into a creek which disappears and runs under ground for half a mile, where it emerges from a mound. They fell in, were sucked in with the stream, and were carried through somewhat the worse of their subterranean experience, but recovered from the scare and the sousing, the first instance of the kind, as other men and cattle have been sucked in and always came out

It was claimed that the largest forest on earth was in Canada, extending 700 miles one way and 1,800 the other, but a French writer says it is entitled to only fourth place, there being one in the valley of the Amazon 2,200 miles long and 1,300 wide and one in Central Africa 3,200 miles long and width not yet fully known. He considers this the largest forest on the earth.

The Mexican cotton bug, which came into Texas a couple of years of ago, has found its way into Alabama and gone into business. It is a six-legged critter, about a quarter of an inch long, half as broad, and is dressed in something like cotton floss nicely parted down the back. There is nothing the matter with its

The Chinese have been smoking opium for over 300 years. No wonder they are a dwarfed, played out race. Some of these days some one will introduce the cigarette and finish them up.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. James M. Pearce, Engineer Steamer Wilmington.

Mr. James M. Pearce, engineer of the steamer Wilmington, dropped dead on the boat yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while the steamer was on her way to the city from Southport. Captain Harper immediately ran the boat back to Southport, where a physician examined the body and gave as his opinion that death was caused by heart disease. The body was taken to the home of the deceased, and Mr. Geo. W. Frederick, engineer on one of the dredge boats at work near Southport, was engaged to bring the Wilmington to the city, the boat arriving here at 9.30 o'clock last night.

Mr. Pearce was a resident of Southport, aged 43 years, and leaves a wife a loving and devoted husband and father. He was a sober and industrious man, prompt and reliable, and one of the best engineers on the river. The deepest sympathy is felt by all in Southport and many in Wilmington, for his family in their sore bereavement. The funeral will take place this afternoon in Southport.

WILMINGTON BATTALION-

Light Infantry, Naval Reserves and Zeb Vance Division K. of P.

The Wilmington Light Infantry, the Naval Reserves and Zeb Vance Division, Uniform Rank K. of P., have united in a permanent organization as a

A meeting was held at the W. L. armory last evening, with the following representatives of each company present: Second Regiment officers residing here, Lieutenant Colonel Walker Taylor and Major W. A. Johnson; Lieutenant Commander George L. Morton and Lieutenant J. C. Morrison of the Naval Reserves; Captain Edwin A. Northrop, Lieutenants C. H. White and R. J. Price of the Wilmington Light Infantry; and Sir Knight Captain Thomas D. Meares and Sir Knight Herald W. F. Robertson, reprefenting the Uniform Rank K. of P. and K. of P. Drum

It was decided to name the organization "The Wilmington Battalion." The purpose of the organization is to show Wilmington up "in good shape" whenever they leave town, and to cause better feeling between the commands. They expect to take in the Atlanta Exposition, and make the same splendid show on North Carolina's Day that they did in Raleigh.

Colonel W. F. Woodward was elected Adjutant, and Messrs. Walker Taylor. George Morton, and W. A. Johnson, Majors in command, ranking respect-

Mr. T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent of the S. A. L, has kindly tendered an invitation to representative members of each organization to go to Atlanta to make arrangements for quarters and look at the grounds, which carry full ranks to Atlanta and everything will be done to make the trip pleasant one.

Died of Hydrophobis. "Pete," a' handsome gray horse, one of the team of the Cape Fear fire engine, belonging to the city, died yesterday alternoon. Tuesday, while working on the streets, in a wagon, the driver noticed that the horse acted in a strange manner, biting his mate on the neck, and biting and kicking at everything in reach. He was taken to stables on Second street near Princess where he was attended by Dr. Carroll veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Dan. Quinlivan, larrier, who decided that the horse was suffering from hydrophobia. Nothing could be done for his relief and

The horse was one of the most valuable in the service of the Fire Department, was purchased four years ago at a cost of \$250, weighed 1,600 pounds and was a strong, docile animal. Foreman Howe and some of the members of the Cape Fear Company had the dead horse buried. They say that they cannot recollect that he had ever been bitten by dog or any other animal.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teethof mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoza. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow s Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

COMMENCEMENT AT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

olmes-Wilmington Yourg Ladies-Concert at St. Mary's--Arrington Star Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12. To-day the Commencement exercise proper are in progress at the A. & M College. There are twenty-one gradnates, who will go out from the college as alumni, the largest class yet graduated from the institution. The work this year has been satisfactory in every respect. Several new departments have been opened and Improvements made, and new courses of study added to the curriculum. There are 215 students.

The Board of Agriculture did not meet this morning, but adjourned to visit the A. & M. College, of which they made a thorough inspection.

There were two funerals here to-day. The remains of Mr. Jeff. Denton, who died at the Keely Institute, were brought back this afternoon; at four o'clock he will be buried. Yesterday afternoor Mr. Jesse Pope, an old citizen, died. He will be buried at five o'clock. There was still another death early this morning, this being the little son of Mr. J. A.

A special in this morning's News and Observer tells of a jail delivery at Smithfield, by which three United States prisoners were set at liberty. It was learned to-day that one of this trio was an old moonshiner named Bray, who has an almost unequalled reputation in this section fo craftiness and bravery. For over twelve years he has been known as a moonshiner, and it has been the ambition of every deputy to capture him. He was only caught several months ago in this county after a desperate fight. He was tried in the Federal Court and sentenced. Now he is free again.

The rains here yesterday were peculiar for the sudden way in which they came up. Severel parties from the city were picnicing. One party was fishing in boats when the heaviest rain came, and

they ceased to picnic. There was a peculiar robbery here last night. The Farms Flouring Mill was entered and a quantity of flour stolen, The thieves, however, left no track. The building was apparently secure, all the doors and windows being locked. Suspicion has fallen upon the watchman. At the Seaboard Air Line freight depot much stealing from the cars has been detected. One man, Vale Mimms, was caught in the act. He was this morning bound over to court by the Mayor. More arrests will follow.

State Geologist Holmes and his force are now engaged in active work in different parts of the State. The geologist himself is now engaged in publishing reports and making investigations in regard to the prospects of obtaining a water supply from artesian wells in the

Several members of the survey are already in the field. Mr. I. V. Lewis is making an investigation of water power west of the Blue Ridge. He is assisted by Mr. E. W. Myers, of Washington, who has just graduated with high honors from the University. Mr. W. W. Ashe. of Raleigh, is at work in the forests of the Piedmont section and Mr. H. B. C. Nitz is getting up a report on the monazite mines of the State. Several Wilmington young ladies are

visiting friends in this city, after having attended the University Commence ment. They are Misses Sallie Kenan, Mary and Cary Davis and Mary Calder Miss Kenan was the "honor girl" at Commencement, she having been presented with the rosette of the chief ball

All the deputy collectors in this and most of the Greensboro district are now engaged in taking reports and bonds of the brandy distillers of the State. The crowning feature of St. Mary's takes place this evening at 8 o'clock. It

will be followed by a reception, given in the handsome art gallery of the school. Mr. Cherokee Campbell, of the Tri umvirate of Arrington Judges is still here, though he has moved his carpet bag from the Park hotel to the less ele gant, but also less expensive Harrison House. "Governor" wants it distinctly understood that he is here for business and that Democratic whiskey will cut no figure with him. He says he expects the other two members, Bryan and Phillips, at every moment. Neither has yet ap-

Chapel Hill is still gay, though Commencement is past. Monday afternoon the "left overs" gave a german at which twenty couples were present. There are many students already gathering at the little village to attend the Summer

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKETS Full and Beliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 12.-Blackberries scarce, Gooseberries quiet and weaker, Cherries and peaches in better supply and quiet. Watermelons lower. Muskmelons quiet unless fancy. Huckle berries freely offered. Potatoes in light receipt and unchanged. Cabbage lower. Other vegetables in moderate demand, and cleaning up quite closely at full prices. Muskmelons, Florida, per barrel, \$1.00 to 4.00. Cherries, North Caro-Ina, per pound, 2 to 8c. Blackberries. North Carolina, per quart, 5 to 10c. Gooseberries, prime, per quart, 4 to 5c. Watermelons, Florida, per hundred, \$25.00 to 35.00. Huckleberries, North Carolina, per quart, 2 to 7c. Peaches Georgia, per carrier, \$1.50 to 8.00; ditto Florida, ditto \$1.50 to 2.50. Plums beach, Georgia, per carrier, \$1.00 to 1.50 ditto Georgia, wild, per carrier \$3.00 to 4.00. Strawberries, Mary land and Delaware, per quart, 2 to 50 Beets, per barrel crate, 50c to \$1,00 Cukes-Charleston, per basket, 50c to \$1.25; ditto Savannah, per crate, 50c to \$1.00. Cabbages—Norfolk, per barrel crate, 75c to \$1.25. Peas-Eastern shore, per basket, 30 to 60c; ditto Maryland ditto, 40 to 60c; ditto Norfolk ditto, 8 50c. Potatoes-Southern Rose, \$2.00 3.85; ditto ditto white, \$2.50 to 3.25; ditto ditto poor to fair. \$1.50 to 2.00; ditto ditto seconds, \$1.25 to 1.50; ditto ditto culls, 75c to \$1.00. String beans Charleston, wax, per basket, 75c to \$1.25 ditto ditto green ditto, 75c to \$1.25; ditto ditto common, 50 to 80c; ditto ditto ditto common, 50 to 60c; ditto Gen. Watts telegraphed in reply that North Carolina, wax, ditto, \$1.25 to the Naval Reserves of the State would 1.75; ditto ditto green ditto, \$1.00 to 1.50; ditto Norfolk, wax, ditto, \$1.00 to 1.50; ditto Norfolk, wax, ditto, \$1.50 to 2.50; ditto ditto green ditto, \$1.50 to 2.25. Squash—Florida, marrow, crate, \$1.00 to 1.50. Tomatoes—Florida, choice, carrier, \$1.50 to 1.75; ditto ditto common ditto, \$1.00 to 1.25.

Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their ments. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach tion, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

SPECIAL SERVICES SUNDAY. lev. Dr. Patterson's Sermon to Confeder

ate Veterana. Rev. Dr. Patterson held special ser rices in St. John's Church Sur ioon for the Confederate Veterans About fifty members of Cape Fear Camp attended. They were escorted to the church by a battalion formed of the Wilmington Light Infentry, the Naval Reserves and Zeb Vance Division Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, all with side arms only. The church was crowded and many persons were unable to gain admission. Besides Rev. Dr. Patterson, there were present in the chancel Rev. Dr. Carmichael, the rector, and Rev. F. N. Skinner, rector of St.

The services began with the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldier," sung by the choir; Rev. Mr. Skinner read the prayers, the creed was said, and this was followed by the hymn, "Soldiers of Chris, Arise." Dr. Patterson then entered the pulpit and began his sermon. It was a beautiful discourse and was heard throughout with intense interest by the large number present. The congregation was dismissed by Dr. Patterson with the penediction, the line was reformed and the Veterans'and their escort marched back to the City Hall, where the camp broke ranks and the military proceeded to their armories.

ction from Lightning.

The STAR is indebted to Mr. Graham of the United States Weather Bureau, for a copy of "Protection from Lightning," a pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for general distribution, giving the best methods of protecting life and property from lightning, and directions for procedure in cases of apparent death from lightning stroke. A collection of practical rules for guidance in selecting and maintaining conductors, and a notable instance in the case of the Washington Monument of the successful use of protectors, are also given.

Copies of this valuable publ cation can be had upon app ication to Mr. Graham, Chief of the Weather Bureau Station in Wilmington.

Laurinburg is a Dry Town, A private telegram received in Wilmington last night by Mr. Ino. F. Mc-Nair, from a friend in Laurinburg, N. C., stated that the election held yesterday in that town, was carried by the dry ticket, by 48 majority. The telegram added that there was great excitement; but everything was quiet at the time the dispatch was sent.

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Stockholders Meeting-Reports-Officer Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The stockholders of the Carolina In surance Company held their annual meeting yesterday at the office of the company in this city and re-elected the old Board of Directors, Messrs. D. L. Gore, Clayton Giles, S. Solomon, G. W. Williams, D G. Worth, Donald McRae and Luhr Vollers.

The President in his annual report Since our last annual meeting the Company has purchased a half interest in the warehouse in rear of our office building. Should a favorable opportunity offer itself we will probably purchase the remaining interest.

A few months ago Mr. G. W. Williams, who had served the company faithfully, and without compensation, since its organization as its President, lelt it neces sary, on account of the increasing duties of the office, to resign this position, The Board of Directors reluctantly accepted his resignation after unanimously adopting resolutions thanking him for his efforts in promoting the in terests of the company.

The affairs of the company are shown by the reports of the President and secretary to be in a very satisfactory

The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, D. L. Gore; Vice President, Clayton Giles; Secretary, M. S. Willard.

Atlantic National Bank.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic National Bank, held yesterday evening, Mr. W. C. Coker, Jr., was elected Assistant Cashier, Mr. Coker was graduated from the South Carolina College last June, standing first in his class, and has been connected with the Atlantic National Bank since that time. He is a son of Maj. J. L. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C., and nephew of Hon. W. C. Coker, of Darlington, S. C.

WELDON NEWS,

White Man's Foot Crushed-Six Prison ers Sent to the Penitentiary. [Star Correspondence.]

WELDON, N. C., June 10 .- A white man attempted to board a South bound freight train on the Atlantic Coast Line here yesterday a. m. and his foot was so badly mangled as to necessitate amoutation. The company is having him properly cared for, as usual, for which they eserve much praise. This is simply Sheriff Clark of this (Halifax) county,

took six prisoners to the penitentiary to-

day, two colored and four white. Mr. John R. Kenly. The efficient general manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, Mr. John R. Kenly, is a passenger on the steamship New York, which left New York city yesterday for Liverpool, England. He goes to London to attend the International Railroad Congress, which meets at the Imperial Institute in that city on the 26th inst., and over whose deliberations the Prince of Wales will preside. Mr. Kenly will afterwards take a run over to the Continent, and will probably return to Wilmington about the middle of August or the first of September. His wife and daughters have gone to Baltimore, where they will remain with relatives until his

S. C. Naval Reserves. A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Mc-Adoo has telegraphed Adjt. Gen. Watts to this effect: "I desire to inspect the naval militia of your State if it can be inspected in Charleston in two weeks. If the inspection is desired the date can be

like to be inspected as indicated during the first week in July.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as

they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials force. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.



RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

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High Grade Tobacco

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MEETING OF STATE BOARD OF AG RICULTURE,

Prustees of the A. & M. College-The Ar-

rington Tribunal-Illieit Distillery Seized -Pepole Stirred Up On The Silver Ques-[Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 11.

The people in this vicinity are thoroughly stirred up on the silver question, It is almost impossible to engage i conversation and not wind up with a discussion of the money question.

A call has been gotten up for signatures which demands that Chairman Pou of the Executive Committee call meeting in favor of free coinage. Mr. B. C. Beckwith and several others have signed it. The gentlemen who originated it are yet uncertain whether or not to put the call out for general signa-

There was a general local rain in the county yesterday which did the crops ch good. Mr. J. N. Denton, of this city, died

yesterday in Greensboro, where he had gone to take the Keely cure. He left here Saturday in quite feeble condition. Mr. Denton took the cure about two years ago, and quit drinking for several

The State Board of Agriculture meets this afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, at 430 p. m. The members of the Board are W. R. Capehart, J. B. Coffield, W. F. Green, H. Gilmer, H. E. Fries, Dr. McClellar M. Mewborne, A. E. Aiken and H. E King. Mr. Long, who was appointed a member by the last Legislature, has since died, and his vacancy will be filled by the Board to-day. There are ten named above are Democrats, and are members of the old Board, whose terms did not expire. The last three named Messrs. Mewborne, Aiken and King, are the new members elected by the last Legislature to fill vacancies of members whose terms had expired.

An act was passed by the last Legisla ture abolishing the Board of five Trustees of the A, & M. College and providing that those chosen in their places should be Directors, additional to the ten that made up the old Board.

The Governor some days ago re quested the Attorney General to give him his opinion as to the legality of the election of these five additional Directors who are C. S. Johnston, J. C. Harriss, J. R. Chamberlain, and O. H Starbuck. The Attorney General took t as his opinion that they were not legally appointed, basing his opinion on the decision in the Cook-Meares case. When the Board meets this afternoon a Commissioner of Agriculture will b elected, as well as a Director to succeed the late Senator Long.

Mr. Mewborne will receive the votes of the populist members of the Board, per the populist caucus agreement dur ing the session of the Legislature. Acting "Chief Justice" Campbell, the Arrington tribunal, surprised the town by putting in an appearance early this morning. He came without the proverbial silk beaver which he wore during the last Legislature, and which is said to be used only by the representatives of Cherokee county, remaining in the archives of the court house while the Legislature is not in session. Mr. Campbell says all the other memberslustices Phillips and Bryan-have been notified to meet here to day. They are expected to arrive this evening. The

Judge was quite sober. Deputy Collector Mebane reports the destruction of a 75 gallon illicit distillery in Guilford county. [Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, June 11 .- The Board of Agriculture met this afternoon with a full attendance, Mr. Mewborne and Mr. Asken announced in the meeting that the five additional members appointed by the North Carolina Legislature had reached the conclusion that they were not legally elected and that they would make no contest. All of the five additional members, except J. C. L. Harri son, were in the city. They decide upon the above course at a meeting this morning, on the advice of their counse Spier Whitaker. They were prompted to pursue this course on the strength o Attorney General Osborne's letter, which said that the decision in the Cook Meares case decided points involved in this case, both being identical. The Board elected five new directors to fill the vacancies and a successor to Senator Long, deceased. They are N. B ughton and W. S. Primrose, Raleigh; . W. Wharton, Beaufort; Frank Woods, Chowas; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte;] Nelson, Caldwell. The Board will be in session several days. It is not thought a commissioner to succeed Mr. Robertson will be selected, but that Mr. Bruner, as secretary, will continue to manage the

The Board of Geological Survey urges persons connected with the survey to co-operate with the Government, the railroads and Exposition authorities in making an exhibit illustrating the resources of the State at the Atlanta Ex-

TARBORO, N. C.

Superior Court-A New Bank-Crops Back ward-Cold Rajn. Star Correspondence TARBORO, N. C., June 11.

His honor, Judge McIver, opened Court here yesterday. The civil docket cannot be closed in less than two weeks, if then.

Yesterday a new bank was opened

here under the name of Tarboro Bank, It organized with a capital of \$250,000; cash capital \$30,000. President, John J. Shacklelord; Cashier, James Mehagan. The larmers are backward with their crops and are very much discouraged. The continued cold weather has a tendency to retard the growth of cotton and tobacco. At this writing a cold rain is falling.

Monroe Whalen, of Birmingham, Ala.' writes: "I purchased six of your Japanese Pile Cure from Mr. Amzi Goddon, and it has entirely cured me of a case of Pries of 23 years standing; will advise my friends to use it." J. H. BUNTING, J. H. HARDIN,

S. C. REGISTRATION LAW. VICTORY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

AND A SET-BACK FOR GOFF. The U. S Court of Appeals Dissolve the the Injunction and Dismiss the Case-Deone Entered Annulling All of Judge Goff's Work-Opinion by Chief Justice

Puller. RICHMOND, VA., June 11 .- The cele erated South Carolina registration case was decided in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day. The State wins, udge Goff's famous injunction is disolved, and the original bill will be dis-

The decision of the Court was ansounced by Judge Hughes shortly before 8 o'clock. An outline of the Court's position was given, Judge Hughes submitted a strong individual opinion, and the order reversing Judge Goff was en-tered at once. None of the counsel who took part in the argument were present. Judge Hughes, in announcing the

"This case was heard by the Chief fustice. Judge Seymour and myself on Friday last. We thought it was of a character to call for an early decision, and it was determined, after adjournment on Friday, that the decision should be announced to-day and a decree entered. The case was extensively argued at the board and nothing can be gained by waiting a further time for the examination of briefs. We are of the oqinion that the injunction which was granted in the case ought to be dissolved, and the bill dismissed. A decree to that effect will be entered at once. The opinion of the Court on the important questions presented by the record will be prepared by the Chief Justice and filed and reported as soon as practicable. Meantime, a brief statement of the grounds of the decision prepared by the Chief Justice is how filed."

The Chief Justice expresses himself as follows: 'The judiciary act of March 8rd, 1891, contemplates prompt decision on appeals such as this, and as we cannot give extended expression to our views at this time we content ourselves with a

brief statement of our conclusions, "Under section 7 of that act, where, upon a hearing in equity in a Circuit Court, an injunction is granted or continued by an interlocutory or decree, "in a cause in which an appeal from a final decree may be taken under the provisisons of the act to the Circut Court of Appeals, en appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing such injunction to the

Circuit Court of Appeals." "By section 5, appeals or writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court, 'in any case in which the Constitution or law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States,' but although the constitutionality of a State law may be drawn in question in the Circuit Court, yet it the case may be disposed of on other grounds, not involving the validity of such law, we think this Court has juilisdiction on appeal. (Carzy vs. Railway Company, 150 U. S. 170; U. S. vs. John, 155 U. S 109.) It in the instance of apeals from interlocutory orders, on con sideration, it should appear that the question of the constitutionality of the law is controlling and must be decided, the cause can be remanded to the Circuit Court that application to the Supreme Court for certiorari may be made. American Construction Company vs. Railway Company, 148 U. S. 372)

"In this case the bill of complaint challenged the constitutionality of certain laws of South Carolina, but the question was raised on the threshold whether the case made was one of equitable cognizance, and this being so, we sustain the jurisdiction and overrule the

motion to dismiss. The jurisprudence of the United States has always recognized the distinction between the law and equity as, under 'the Constitution, matter of substance as well as of form and proceedure (Cates vs. Allen, 149 U.S. 451; Mississippi mills vs. Cohn, 150 U. S. 202, 205). It is well settled that a court of chancery is conversant only with questions of property and the maintenance of civil

The Court has no jurisdiction in matters of a political nature, or to interfere with the duties of any department of Govenment, except under special circumstances, and when necessary for the protection of rights of property, or in matters merely criminal or merely informal, which do not affect any right of property. (In Sawyer, 124 U. S., 200 Fletcher vs. Tuttle, 151, 111, 41; Hardesty vs. Tait, 28 Maryland, 513; ex parte Lumsden, South Carolina, 19 S. E. Rep.,

"The equitable powers of the Court can only be invoked by the presentation of a case of equitable cognizance, and there can be no such case in the Federa Courts, where there is a plain and adequate remedy at law, nor does illegality alone afford ground for equitable interference. (Shelton vs. Platt, 189, U. S.

"Tested by these principles, this bill o complaint cannot be maintained, for it asserts no threatened infringment of rights of property or civil rights, and no adequate ground for equity interposi-

"Being of this opinion the restraining orders must be reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the

The opinion filed by Judge Hughes is an exhaustive treatment of the questions raised in the case. The other Judges who sat have not had an opportunity to see the paper, so Judge Hughes is solely responsible for it

Judge Hughes' opinion in the South Carolina case is, in part, as follows: The Judge gives a careful review of the record and, continuing, says : "There is nothing in the record to show that the complainant is a man of color, or that those for whom he sues are colored persons. The bill contains no allegation that the provisions of law complained of were devised against the complainant or those for whom he sues account of their race. color, or previous condition of servitude There is nothing in the averments the bill from which it may naturally, or must necessarily, be inferred, that the complainant and those for whom he sues are citizens of color. There are no averments in the bill which show that the case falls within the purview of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Nor does the bill contain any allegations which raise a Federal question under that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State "to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws." It charges that the effect of the provisions of the registration acts comregistration to different classes of citizens; but it does not point out how this is so. It leaves the discrimination as to the inference and research in sources other than its own averments It charges that the provisions of law com-plained of discriminate; but it does not describe the manner of discrimination. or define the classes affected, pro or con; or define the classes affected, pro or con; nor does it show that the laws complained of in discriminating between classes as to the privilege of registering granted by them, violate the clause in the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State "to deny to any person within at equal protection of the laws." It confounds privilege with protection. The bill has no reference to a Federal election in setting out complained."

prayers, several objections a behalf the State of South In what follows I shall r one of these objections. of the Circuit Court, rend in this case, it was held the had jurisdiction to res supervisor of registration ormance of his duty und laws of South Carolina. our Government into the xecutive and judicial de isting uishing leature of our oolity, and it is essential to a that each of these departs independent of the other, is fundamental and organic be just as dangerous to its the judicial department to or others as for the executive of epartments to do so. H epartments to the right of the judiciary to put t has that right simply as any ts protection of private ret not that right as a mere me tling abstract questions; and enforcement of private right the power to interfere with tion vested in the other department with the exercise of the politic of those departments. It a that it is a dangerous cue upon the prerogatives of the ciary be entrusted to exercise of interfering with the hole election in a State. If the Se one county can be enjoine performance of the duties in nim, by the election the State from whom his commission, those of

and to the orders of injury by the Court below in pay

and in the case at bar he is qualified voter) can eojoin ; throughout the entire State deprive thousands of their no If a court has power to do elections are at an end. If a improperly held there are means provided by law for their results and remedy without the exercise of the power by the Courts, A who has been defeated may a voter whose right to registe denied may proceed to con forcement of that right, and eges give what the Legislan sufficient protection to the mi in my judgment one citizen e der pretence of righting his on distranchise others. I do not Court has jurisdiction to in njunction or otherwise with ment of laws by officers holding riving their powers from these tainly not to the extent in attempted to be done by In arriving at this cohave not considered the whether or not the registrate

counties can be also.

"Thus a single citizen in

South Carolina violate the Fr stitution or laws. I prefer to opinion upon the ground of ndence of the different De of the Government upon the of interference by the Courtsing which will result in dragging stantly into the arena of party and upon the general principle Department of the Gove each officer thereof, high or lor judgment, the duties upon him by the laws creating As illustrating these general I refer to the following Mississippi vs. Jonnson, 4 Gaines vs. Thompson, 7 Wall isiana vs. Jumel, 107 U.S.711 vs. Southern, 117 U. S. 52, A 193 U. S , 443; in re Sawier, "I can imagine nothing i

nicious than a direct parti the judiciary, by in the politics of the asked practically process of registration under the State should be suspender tire county during the pleas court, and that all the citi county, not then registered should be denied the right of during that pleasure. It see that the mere statement of the the case shows that the injuring improvidently granted. I think hould be dismissed

THE COTTONICA REPORT OF THE DEPART

AGRICULTURE.

pared With Last Year and th Condition June Ist, 1895. By Telegraph to the Morning

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The the special investigation made Department of Agriculture is growing counties, shows that it cent: three an ir crease of from per cent., and three an incress: per cent, and less; 250 a decress 11 to 20 per cent.; 158 a decress 21 to 30 per cent.; 44 a decreat 81 to 40 per cent.; sevenia do from 41 to 50 per cent. and

crease of over 50 per cent. The consolidated returns of he statistical division for the une show the State percentage age, as compared with last I lows: North Carolina 81, Sot lina 84, Georgia 85, Florida 86 89, Mississippi 88, Lous ana 85, Arkansas 80, Tennessee 81, 75, Irdian Territory 91, Oklah Virginia 73. The average for the States is 85 2, a reduction of cent. upon the revised acreage

The average condition of the June 1st is as follows: North 61, South Carolina 72, Florida 92 Alabama 85. Louisiana 85 Texas 79, Art Tennessee 87. Missouri ritory and Oklahoma 70, The general average for the 81, against 88.3 last year and 85 DESTITUTION IN

Midland. MIDLAND, June men, heads of families, marched into Midland this mon besieged the court house something to eat from the cials. They claim that thirt children are crying Hubbard was settled about

years ago and the men claims
were promised a mill and sta
which has failed to materialin
have plenty of tan bark and so up, but say they cannot get a run to Hubbard to haul it out were in a desperate mood. Ad immediately be taken to reli families. All Free. Those who have used Dr. Discovery know its value, and have not, have now the opportunity it Free. Call on the advertuse gist and get a Trial Bottle, Free

your name and address to H.
len & Co., Chicago, and get as
of Dr. King's New Life Pills election in setting out complainant's case. The gravamen of the bill contemplates only a State election to be held for members of the State Convention to convene in August next. It is not shown that any Federal election is to be held in the State of South Carolina before November, 1895. To the bill thus described,