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The Gold Craze. The gold monometalists tell us that the silver craze is subsiding.

The Gold Craze (continued). They have lost interest in silver, although the "craze," as the gold monometalists call it, may have somewhat subsided.

Some time ago Hou, W. P. Byrum, of Indiana, who was put upon the stump in that State to carry on a campaign of education as a "sound money" professor, wrote the New York Herald that while the free silver agitation had subsided in the cities and towns, in the rural districts and among the farmers the sentiment for free silver was very strong.

But if the silver "craze" has subsided the gold craze is developing pretty rapidly. In convention recently the Democrats of the State of Massachusetts took a long and bold stride in advance of all the conventions of either party that have been held so far this year, and proclaimed straight out from a financial and political standpoint, this is simply money.

The Democratic national platform of 1892, declared for bimetalism and for the free coinage of silver on an international agreement, and in the event of the failure of that through such legislation as would maintain the party of our different kinds of money. There was nothing said in that platform about committing the party to the gold standard, nor about paying all Government obligations in gold, but these Massachusetts Democrats kick the platform of '92 into the old plunder room, construct a new one for themselves, declare for the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver or the purchase of any silver by the Government, which in plain English means that they don't want any more silver coined on any terms, but must have gold as the only money metal.

Thus far every Republican convention which has met has reiterated the Republican platform of 1892, which favored bimetalism, on certain conditions, and every Democratic convention which has met has reaffirmed the Democratic platform of 1892 which favored bimetalism on certain conditions, both platforms being substantially the same, but the

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Massachusetts Democracy struck out on a new line and as for it kicked the national platform all to pieces, and sat down as hard as it knew how on bimetalism. They don't want any silver in theirs, except as they are compelled to have it to make change.

But as a matter of fact these Massachusetts Democrats voiced the sentiment of no small number of the so-called "sound money" advocates, who are quite as much wedded to gold monometalism as these Massachusetts proclaimers of it are.

Secretary Herbert delivered his long advertised speech on the money question at Montgomery, Ala., Friday night. Judging from the synopsis of the speech given in the press dispatches it was somewhat different from the speeches delivered by some of the other missionaries of "sound money" in the fact that it was more conservative and that Mr. Herbert talked both as Democrat and a bimetalist, although he qualified his bimetalism by the intimation that the country didn't really have much use for silver and got along pretty well before 1878 with very little of it.

But there are some remarkable passages in the speech, one of which we quote as follows: "Fortunately for this country the effects of the panic of 1893 are rapidly passing away; money has begun to flow again in its accustomed channels; wheat has risen in price; cotton has risen in price; iron has risen in price; wages are increasing, and all this comes from the fact that the bimetalists of this country, who are shrewd, far seeing and who watch with keen eyes the doings of every political convention, have come to the conclusion that the free silver sentiment in the United States is not strong enough and not powerful enough to force this country to a silver basis."

We have a very high regard for Secretary Herbert, but we respectfully submit that such twaddle as this does credit to neither his candor nor sense. If this be the reason why cotton and wheat have risen in price, to what will he attribute the fall in the price of corn, oats, potatoes and other products? Doesn't Secretary Herbert and every one else who has as much sense as the average man ought to have know that the advance in the price of cotton has been caused by the reported shortage in the crop, and that the advance in wheat, which has been only trifling, has been caused by the reported shortage of 370,000,000 bushels in the world's supply? The silver question had no more to do with this than it had for the unusually warm weather of last September. Nor were the revival in business, increase in wages, etc., influenced, as asserted, by the indications favoring "sound money," for the business revival began, and wages began to increase when the agitation was at its highest, and when the principal perplexity of the professional politician was how to frame his platform without antagonizing it too much. But there is just as much substance in this quotation as an argument against free silver as there is in nine-tenths of the arguments made against it, and no more.

When wool was put on the free list the protectionists confidently predicted that it would destroy the wool-growing industry in this country because our wool-growers could not grow it and compete with other wool-growing countries. But ever since the Wilson tariff has gone into operation the prospects of the American wool-grower have been improving, the home demand constantly increasing. The sales last week in the city of Boston were the largest on record, and 500,000 pounds of the 12,000,000 sold went to England. This wool was from Montana, and furnishes some proof that the Western wool-growers can grow wool for shipment in competition with other wool-growing countries. The wool-growers of Ohio, New York and other States where they pasture sheep on \$50 or \$100 an acre land might not be able to do that, and it is hardly to be expected that they would. They can't grow oranges or bananas either in this State, in competition with Florida

and Cuba. If the wool business continues to improve for the next twelve months as it has for the past, the protectionists will be ashamed to open their mouths when the next Congress meets.

Mr. Murat Halstead, formerly of Cincinnati, now of Brooklyn, is in favor of making the Presidential term two years instead of four. We suppose his idea is that two years is long enough or too long for a President who doesn't fill the bill according to the popular notion, and if he does, he can be re-elected. But then imagine a Presidential election every two years, with the excitement, the disarrangement in business, and the millions of dollars it costs, all of which are a pretty severe strain on the country with our quadrennial elections, which have brought many people to the belief that an election once in every six years would be the better thing. But perhaps Mr. Halstead's idea is to give the term one-half so as to reduce some of the numerous aspiring statesmen a better show to get in, without living and hoping in vain as long as John Sherman has. But if that be his idea he should propose a one year or six months term, for that is the only thing that would fill the bill in this respect.

SUPERIOR COURT. Vendor for the Plaintiff in the Case of Mary Williams et al. vs. Leo. Held—As Appointed—Other Cases—Final Adjudgments.

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Smiles are sometimes fascinating and sometimes costly. This was probably the conclusion of the young man in Atlanta who was arrested the other day and fined \$25 for familiarly addressing a young lady on the street, without the preliminary of an introduction, under the delusive impression that she smiled at him in a store. He will probably be more particular hereafter in translating Atlanta feminine smiles.

The Patrons of Husbandry propose to establish a great manufactory of agricultural implements at Springfield, Ill., which is to be started up next Spring. The company is composed of members of lodges in twenty-two States.

BOOK NOTICES. The November numbers of The Paris Album of Fashion and La Mode de Paris are already out, and will be valued by the ladies, who find them such attractive and useful publications. The colored figures, of which there are nine in each number, are a special feature of these publications, in addition to which there are numerous plain figures, showing the styles of dress for the season. Published by A. McDowell & Co., No. 4 West Fourteenth street, New York.

How Corbett Looks. A New Orleans telegram says: "Corbett and party were driven to the hotel. He will give a performance at the St. Charles Theatre to-night and leave for Texas to-morrow morning. It is the general opinion among local sports that Corbett is not the same man as of old. His face is very much pined and there is a dull look about his eyes."

Cape Fear River Yesterday. A telegram yesterday to Mr. Madden, agent here for the steamer A. P. Hart, reported that she left Fayetteville Friday at 5 p. m., with flat in tow carrying 150 bales cotton.

A Large Cargo. The British steamer Jeannara, Captain McLouchie, was cleared yesterday afternoon for Bremen, Germany, with a cargo of cotton—11,195 bales—shipped by Messrs. Alex Sprunt & Son. The cargo is beyond doubt a very large and valuable one. The Jeannara's registered net tonnage is 3,179, and her freight of 11,195 bales weighed 5,899,327 pounds, and is valued at \$504,000.

—The sketch of the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment by Gen. T. F. Toon is concluded in the STAR to-day. Many of the companies composing that fine regiment were from this section, and very many of the survivors are subscribers to the STAR. They will enjoy the sketch.

MR. GEO. H. CARDWELL. Died Yesterday Afternoon at Greenbrier Springs, Virginia.

The sad intelligence reached here yesterday that Mr. George H. Cardwell was dead. He died at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., in the afternoon. Mr. Cardwell, well known in Wilmington, having been chief clerk for Mr. T. M. Emerson for the past ten years, came here a few days ago, and was taken ill. He was in the highest esteem by his employers and his associates. All Wilmington knew this man for his gentlemanly, kind and good qualities.

About one year ago his health began to fail, and he left his home in Richmond, Va. He was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a widowed mother and two brothers. His mother resides in Richmond, Va. One of his brothers, Mr. Guy A. Cardwell, who is well known in Wilmington, who holds a responsible position in the traffic department of the A. C. L. and is another brother, Mr. Frank Cardwell, is with Mr. John D. Potts, division passenger agent of the C. & O. R. R. His remains were sent yesterday afternoon to the residence of Mrs. I. G. Cardwell, his mother, at Richmond, Va., where the funeral services will take place to-day. Mr. Guy A. Cardwell is a native of Virginia, and attended the funeral of his brother.

The deceased was a man with good qualities in every respect, was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and during his lifetime he was a man of high character and of high standing in the community. He was a native of Virginia, and attended the funeral of his brother.

AS TO PRICE. A Talk With Mr. Tallmage About the Cotton Market. Mr. Dan Tallmage, interviewed by a reporter for the Wilmington News and Courier in regard to the cotton market, said: "Our local holders have shown much wisdom in letting their goods go somewhat freely, for, barring accidents, the present crop is about a record breaker, even eclipsing that of 1892. At the same time I trust we shall not see quite so low figures as three years ago, for monetary conditions are now very different."

"But," suggested the reporter, "considerable has been said of late concerning the high prices in Japan. Has that anything to do with the present market?" "Very little, I fear," replied Mr. Tallmage. "Japan exports only 1 per cent of her crop, and the United States gets but a small portion of that. We import, however, from five times as much as Burma, or so-called Java, and this is the foreign which consequently most largely affects the price of domestic rice."

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lucy Williston-Cotton, Gin and Cotton Burned. The Mail Robbery Case. RALEIGH, Oct. 8.—Commissioner of Labor Statistics B. R. Lacy announces that he will resign after his present term expires, on Friday, 12th inst. He is cashier of the Dime Savings Bank.

RALEIGH NEWS. A Bigamist Arrested in Asheville—G. Z. French Working Up Russell's gubernatorial Campaign. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4.—The Governor is notified of the arrest of Frank Carter, of South Carolina, at Asheville. Carter is a bigamist. The Governor of South Carolina has been notified. All the parties are high.

Two Members of the Gang Arrested at Wedon. WELDON, N. C., October 8.—For several A. L. line have found that cars had been robbed of their contents, and they went to work to capture the thieves. So last night two of them, Robert Newsum and Tom Lashley, (both colored) were arrested and had a preliminary trial before Mayor Goodrich. They were held on a piece of railroad iron, his fingers were smashed, joint by joint, with a blacksmith's hammer until the hands were shapeless masses of flesh and bone. The screams of the agonized victim, with the intense glare of the mob and the sight of much blood, frenzied the mob and winchesters into Smith's body. They then threw his remains in a brush heap, fired it and piled on fuel until it was consumed, even to the larger bones.

LESS COTTON MORE MONEY. The Wisdom of Reduced Cotton Acres—The Advice of the Newspapers Was Wise—About Next Year.

The wisdom of reduced cotton acreage and increased provision crops, says the Augusta Chronicle, is fully vindicated by the experience of the Southern farmers this year. A big corn crop and an increase in the most profitable fur bars and smoke houses, while the short cotton crop makes the cotton that has been raised bring prices that are profitable to the farmer, has been at home nearly everything he needs in the way of provisions, and he has the proceeds of cotton to buy clothes, furniture, and the comforts of home.

Again the advice of the newspapers has been proven wise, and though the Southern farmer is not yet out of the woods, "those fellows who farm in the newspapers," they are forced to admit that they had taken ten years ago the advice of the newspapers and raised at home all the provisions that were needed instead of buying from the West. The Southern farmer would be more independent to-day. Circumstances do not necessarily mean that the farmer what the newspapers have long been urging them to do, and the result proves the wisdom of the editorial advice.

COTTON CROP OUTLOOK. Reduction of the Cotton Acreage Looked for in the Department Report—Estimates as to the Probable Yield—The Market for New York, October 5.—The trade expects that the report of the Department of Agriculture, which will be published on the 10th of October, will show a sharp decrease in the condition of the crop during the month of September and many are estimating that the report will show a reduction of ten points as compared with the report of September the 10th. This idea is based upon the universally poor accounts received from the cotton belt, through private sources, and they furnish the basis for the active speculation which has advanced prices to the highest quotations recorded for the present crop. It is believed that the market will continue to reduce his crop estimate to agree with private advice, and it is already intimated that his next estimate will point towards 6,750,000 bales, a probable yield of this season's planting.

RAILROAD COLLISION. An Engineer Killed and a Postal Clerk Badly Injured. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—Alex Atkins, an engineer on the Atlanta and West Point Railway was killed in a collision this morning one mile below Red Oak. Atkins was engineer on the New York and North Carolina Railway, which left here at 6 o'clock this morning, 15 minutes late. At that point he received orders to pass a northbound passenger train, the Red Oak. Instead of stopping at the station, he ran through at forty miles an hour. Conductor Law signalled the engineer to stop, but Atkins paid no attention to the signal and ran on until he struck the train and threw a piece of coal over the tender to attract the engineer's attention. Still Atkins kept on. Law, who had secured the train, saw the collision, then cut the cars loose from the tender. The engineer sped on and two hundred yards further crashed into the approaching freight train. The collision broke the train and the passengers escaped. Engineer McDade, of the north-bound train, reversed his engine and jumped. His engine and the frames on the south-bound train also jumped. Atkins stuck to his engine and was terribly crushed. He was not unconscious at first though he begged the train men to let him work to rescue him to give him something to relieve his agony. He died three hours later. A postal clerk named Boyd, on the north-bound train was badly injured. The train men presumed that Atkins got mixed on his orders as he had first received his instructions to pass the north-bound train several miles below Red Oak.

A HORRIBLE CRIME. And Its Terrible Punishment—The Lynching of a Negro by Whites. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 5.—The predicted lynching of Neal Smith, the negro convict who assaulted Maggie Henderson at Cole City, took place at 5 o'clock last night. Two hundred and fifty armed and undisciplined men went to the stocks and demanded the culprit. The guards refused. The mob covered them with Winchester, resistance was useless; and they gave him up. The mob took Smith to the place of his crime shot him to death. An eye-witness of the lynching says that when Smith was first taken to the scene of his crime, W. A. Henderson, the father of the outraged girl, who headed the mob, cut off Smith's ears for souvenirs, and mutilated him otherwise in a horrible manner, and then, while the negro's screams were held on a piece of railroad iron, his fingers were smashed, joint by joint, with a blacksmith's hammer until the hands were shapeless masses of flesh and bone. The screams of the agonized victim, with the intense glare of the mob and the sight of much blood, frenzied the mob and winchesters into Smith's body. They then threw his remains in a brush heap, fired it and piled on fuel until it was consumed, even to the larger bones.

NEGRO LYNCHED. For Brutal Assault on a White Woman. CINCINNATI, October 8.—The Post says: Tobe McGready, colored, assaulted Mrs. Gus Berry, near Perote yesterday, choking her and leaving her unconscious on the road. Deputy Sheriff Chauncey captured McGready last night, and was bringing him to jail here, when he was met by a mob. McGready sprang from the deputy's buggy and fled to the woods. The mob fired twenty shots at him, riddling him with bullets.

STEAMER COMMODORE. Further Instructions From Attorney General Harmon. To Release the Vessel But Hold the Arms and Ammunition—Mr. G. Z. French's Visit to Raleigh—Seaboard Air Line's Drone—Cotton—Buffalo Bill's Show—State University. [Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5. The delay of the Southern Railway train from the West for the past ten days has caused serious inconvenience to parties desiring to reach Wilmington. While the new schedule will not prove popular, a change which insures connection will be hailed with delight.

STEAMER COMMODORE (continued). Further instructions by telegraph from Attorney General Harmon, at Washington, in regard to the Commodore matter. The instructions were brief. They stated that Mr. Carroll's letter setting forth the entire matter had been received and requested him to release the vessel, but hold arms and ammunition if practicable. Accordingly Marshal Carroll sent Mr. Bunting, his deputy at Wilmington, the instructions received. He also advised the Attorney General of his action. The Commodore will be at liberty, just why the arms and ammunition are to be held and the vessel is not, is not exactly known. Further light on the subject will probably be received by mail.

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