

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

### OH, THAT THIRD TERM!

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER AND A CLEVELAND SMILE ARE THE TWOLATEST PHENOMENA.

### "THE SOUTH SOLID IN ANY CASE."

The Views of the South on Silver Privately Brushed Aside in the Calculation in the Hope that She Will Again Swamp Her Convictions in the Color Question.—The Late Dr. Hall was the Pastor of Jefferson Davis, Whose Pew-Plate Caused a Row.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14. The interview of Senator Gray declaring in favor of a third term for Mr. Cleveland has caused men who scouted the third term talk to take the idea seriously. It is now asserted that the proposition to renominate Mr. Cleveland had its origin outside of the circle of managing politicians. As the story goes, early in December, while the politicians were still hopelessly and helplessly in the dumps about the November result, a prominent official received a long letter from a friend—a man not in office and not wanting office—in which the whole situation was carefully, and, as the official thought, luminously examined. This man was a tariff reformer and an advocate of "sound" money. He was also a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland. He wrote at some length and pointed out that Mr. Cleveland must again lead the party. Otherwise, as this man insisted, Democratic disorder and disruption would be inevitable. The argument was that the party as a party had failed to score except as to the money question. Tariff revision was next to a confessed fiasco. Mr. Cleveland had been right and had tried to secure the proper and promised legislation, but protection Democrats in the Senate had defeated him. But he had hit the bull's eye as to the finances, and was the only man in the party capable of carrying the fight to a successful finish. He must be renominated for this particular purpose.

"The figures offered were these: The South's vote sure. The South, it was asserted, would not bolt. In the last analysis she had always held the negro question above all other questions and would do so again. She might insist and threaten as to silver, but she would never bolt for any failure to get what she wanted on that score. Then New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana would, it was predicted, return to the Democratic column with Mr. Cleveland in the forefront standing for sound money, while in Ohio and Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, a greater light could be put up in Mr. Cleveland's name than in that of any other leader in the party.

"The prominent official, in reading this letter to a friend, remarked at the close: 'I believe I'll show this to the old man himself.'

"I would if I were in your place," was the reply.

"The thing was done. The prominent official upon his next visit to the White House, after transacting his regular business, produced his friend's letter, saying: 'Here is something, Mr. President, that may interest you.'

"Mr. Cleveland took the letter, read it slowly and handing it back smiled pleasantly and replied: 'That is very kind. But, of course, I haven't thought about such a thing. Tell me something about your friend.' And this the prominent official proceeded to do in terms of very warm eulogy.

"The story got out. The President had smiled at the suggestion of his name for another term and had inquired about the author of it. The suggestion soon came from other quarters. This same official got letters of like tenor from other persons and other prominent men did also. It seemed to please such people to be told that their letters had been read by the President, and that he had appeared to appreciate their very high praise. And a good many of these letters, it is said, found their way to the White House.

"Beyond this there is no authoritative report. Mr. Cleveland at most seems only to have smiled when the subject was mentioned and to have manifested some polite and natural curiosity about those indulging in such unusual praise of him.

"But this is sufficient to give many Democratic leaders genuine alarm. They don't like the looks of things. They are not criticizing Mr. Cleveland, but rather the men who are laying before him their private correspondence written in this vein. Any man, they hold, is liable to be impressed with praise so hearty and to have his judgment more or less affected by it. But the Mr. Cleveland to be elected President again not a man of them believes. And they hope he may see his way at an early day to put the whole matter at rest."

The death of Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., recalls the story that during his incumbency of the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, during the war, he was under suspicion of sympathizing with the South. Jefferson Davis had held a pew at his church, and they were warm friends. When Secretary of War, Mr. Davis had appointed Dr. Hall chaplain at West Point Military Academy. Yesterday's Star gives the following interesting account of Dr. Hall's embarrassing experience from 1861 to 1865:

"Dr. Hall's experiences during the war were striking and often hazardous. Many in his church went South and served on the other side." Among them was Jefferson Davis. When, in 1857, the church was enlarged, Mr. Davis was given the first choice of a pew, and he gave the pew to his wife. When the Davis family left for the South in 1860, Mrs. Davis asked Mr. Proctor, the sexton, to put a plate on their pew. The sexton did not do this until the war was half over. One engraver committed suicide, another blundered, the plate was delayed. Finally, corrected and approved by Dr. Hall, it was placed on the pew. The outcry that followed was terrific,

### TOO HOT FOR THEM

MR. CARLISLE'S WET-NURSES, MORGAN, BELMONT AND CAMPBELL, SUDDENLY LEAVE.

### THEIR NEXT MOVE NOT KNOWN.

The Storm of Friday Succeeded by a Strange Calm Yesterday.—Western Banks Offer Relief, also Pittsburg and Rochester Offer \$1,000,000.—A Feeling Called "Reassurance" is Said to Have Returned.—The Government in Distress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Yesterday's excitement over the financial situation engendered by the impression that the bond syndicate had withdrawn its protection of the government gold reserve was succeeded by a calm today. There were no developments to add to the unbusiness business circles and consequently the feeling tended toward reassurance. When banking hours closed at noon there had been no deposits of gold made at the Sub Treasury by any of the city banks in furtherance of the policy begun yesterday and on the other hand there had been no withdrawals for shipment, as no steamers sail on Sunday. It was reported that the National City Bank had given the syndicate \$1,000,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks, but the report could not be confirmed at the bank in absence of President Stillman, and J. Pierpont Morgan declined to say whether it was true. In banking circles it was said that unless the syndicate received some gold from the National City Bank yesterday, it had no more gold on hand at present. These gold certificates, about \$3,000,000 in all, are not cancelled when paid in by the syndicate, and therefore, always appear in the Treasury's statement to be outstanding. For the convenience of the syndicate in making deposits they are allowed to re-issue, the deposits of them being treated always as "coin."

Representatives of Pittsburg and Rochester banks have made an offer to deposit \$1,000,000 in gold in the sub treasury here to help keep the gold reserve intact, the offer being accompanied by the proviso that the government pay the express charges on the gold.

The Treasury's offer to ship currency taken in exchange for gold at government rates would, it is anticipated, result in deposits of gold next week.

There is absolutely no confirmation to be had in the best informed circles of the rumors of an impending bond issue. The probability of such an issue would be known here only by J. Pierpont Morgan, the financial adviser and mainstay of the administration, and possibly by August Belmont as the representative of the Rothschilds. W. H. Cameron, President of the Chase National Bank, the reputed deviser of the great bond syndicate scheme, has left New York for the west to be absent for about ten days. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont are out of town and profound ignorance obtains among the other members of the bond syndicate as to the next financial move on the programme.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—General Manager Condit, of the Springfield Clearing House, this afternoon, telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury that the banks of this city would furnish the Government \$1,000,000 in gold in exchange for currency. No reply had been received up to a late hour to-night.

### MRS. GOULD KEPT HER SEAT.

The Millionaire's Wife Did Not Rise in the Presence of the Prince of Wales, and Was Therefore Satisfied Upon by English "Sassistry."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Vanity-Fair says that it does not think that Mrs. Gould, at the Cowes Regatta, reached the highest standard of sportsmanship and the story is retold of how, when the Prince of Wales was introduced to Mrs. Gould on the club lawn at Cowes, she did not arise from her seat, as under the rules of etiquette she should have done when conversing with a royal personage.

### The Miners in Mourning.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 14.—This was funeral day at Calumet. Every hearse in the county was pressed into service and the mines were idle, the miners being kept busy going from one funeral to another. In addition to the thirty killed in the Osceola mine, a week ago, four miners have since been killed here by mine accidents. In the seven years ending with September 1, 1894, 532 men were killed by accidents at the mines in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the recent disasters will bring the list to more than 600.

### The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, \$3,161,525; loans, increase, \$4,333,100; specie, decrease, \$1,911,600; legal tenders, decrease, \$7,524,700; deposits, decrease, \$5,099,100; circulation, increase, \$157,600. The banks now hold \$25,703,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

### Ex-Consul Waller's Chances Gone.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Siecle says that the United States had received a complete explanation from the French authorities of the case of ex-Consul Waller, who is a prisoner under sentence of twenty years for having been, as alleged, in correspondence with enemies of France in Madagascar, and that his cause is irrevocably lost.

### OIL MILLS AT WELDON.

Capital \$30,000.—With Ex-U. S. Senator Butler and Railroad Commissioner J. W. Wilson Among the Directors. Special to the News and Observer.

WELDON, N. C., Sept. 14. The Weldon Oil Mills were organized under their chart to-day at this place, with J. W. Wilson, President; H. A. Mims, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, J. W. Wilson, M. C. Butler, J. D. Cameron, W. W. Wiggins, T. N. Hill, R. T. Arrington. The capital stock is thirty thousand dollars.

### A BIG STATESVILLE FAILURE.

The Firm of Wallace Brothers, Wholesale Dealers in Roots and Herbs, Make an Assignment, with Assets of \$75,000, Liabilities Not Stated.

### A BLOW AT LIBERTY BELL.

While It Was on Exhibition at A. Matthews' Three Sashes With a Shred of Hammer, Considerably Damaging It.—The Man Arrested and People Incensed.

AROLA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Liberty bell which arrived here last evening and about 2,000 people gathered to see it. While Manager Knapp was giving a history of the bell, and in guiding were holding it preparatory to ringing it, a man named Matthews dashed through the crowd and struck the lower rim three hard blows with a sledgehammer, making three dents in it. The bell was considerably damaged. Manager Knapp said he would trust to the people of Arola to prosecute the villain who had so grossly insulted American pride by striking one of its cherished emblems. Maj. S. A. D. McWilliams, of the Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., effected the arrest, and Matthews was locked up. A telegram has been sent to United States Marshal Burton, who will take the prisoner to Springfield. The people of this city are highly incensed over the affair.

### MR. CARLISLE CALMER NOW.

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### AT THE 'VARSITY.

More Students Present and More Enrolled Than Ever Before in Its History. President Winston, of the University, is in the city, and is full of enthusiasm over the fine opening. He says there are more students present and more students enrolled than ever before in the history of the University, either before the war or since. The chapel is chock full at morning prayers, and soon the galleries will have to be used.

### BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Philadelphia (first game): R. H. R. Washington, 2 2 0 0 2 12—2 2 4. Batteries: White, Orner and Backley; Bostel, Malesworth and McGuire. Attendance, 1,900.

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At St. Louis: 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0—11 3 2. St. Louis, 1 0 0 0 0 3 2 0—6 9 2. Cleveland, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 2. Batteries: Prentiss and Pfeiffer; Cappy and Zimmer. Attendance, 2,000. Called on account of darkness.

### Cholera on the Increase.

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### America Stands Off Honduras.

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### Two Be Men at Athens in One Day.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 14.—Secretary Smith leaves for Washington Monday. Speaker Crisp is here to place his daughter, Bertha, in school and son in university.

### AMOUR'S ILLEGITIMATE CHILD

John Stuart Coleman Makes this Charge Against His Wife in Answer to One Against Him of Ill-Treatment.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—At a special term of court, held here to-day, argument was heard by Judge Merwin in the case of Dora Haddock Coleman, of New York, who sues for separation from her husband, John Stuart Coleman, alleging ill-treatment. Her husband has brought a counter-suit, and claims that his wife is an illegitimate child of Philip D. Armour, of Chicago. A sensation was caused in court when the story was told by the lawyers. To-day's proceedings were to compel Coleman to pay a reasonable amount per week during the pendency of the action. Coleman makes a sweeping denial of the charges of ill-treatment.

### Mr. Armour's Statement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—In relation to the Coleman case, Philip D. Armour said: "I never saw Mrs. Coleman in my life. I never saw her mother. Some time ago, I think about two weeks, I got a letter from the woman's husband, saying he believed his wife was my daughter. I paid no attention to the letter, as I think the man is crazy, or else was drunk when he wrote it. Shortly after, however, I got another letter, this time from Mrs. Coleman's lawyer, which I answered, saying I had never seen the woman and had never seen her mother. The lawyer, who is a decent reputable man, wrote me saying these facts were exactly as he understood them. He said Mrs. Coleman had told him she never had seen me and she was certain her mother never had seen me in her life. The fact is these people, the Haddockes, lived in Stockbridge at one time. This is the town in which I was born. I remember such a family, but never knew any of them. It was forty or fifty years ago and until this story came up I had forgotten all about them. This is all there is to the Coleman story."

### NOT SO BIG AS IT SEEMS.

Mr. Primrose says that Insurance Companies do not Unduly Absorb Money from the State, but that Cities are Upheld by them.

The figures given in the News and Observer of yesterday's issue in regard to fire insurance in this State having been commented upon, a representative of the paper called on Mr. W. S. Primrose, President of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company for his views of the matter.

Mr. Primrose said: "The figures given in your article are calculated to be misunderstood, and are undoubtedly misleading although I am sure not intentionally so. 'I will assume that the figures representing gross premium receipts for the year ending July 31, 1895, viz: \$895,377.23 are correct. It was stated that the losses incurred for the year were about one-half of this amount, and that \$332,000 (your figures), the other part, drained from the State, 'has gone away never to come back again.' That about \$332,000 (your figure) of this money has gone away never to come back again."

"You did not take into account that agents who secure these premiums all over the State receive 15 per cent on the gross premiums, and that the State imposes a 2 per cent tax on gross receipts. Now, out of the \$895,377.23 left for losses, this 17 per cent commissions and tax, and \$118,214.12 also remains, making \$481,591.25. Thus your figures were short by some \$118,000, which counts as a fairly respectable item of itself."

"Then there other taxes, such as \$100 for annual license, \$21 for certification and publication of statements; also a fee paid by the companies annually for license of each individual agent, expenses of special agents and adjusters, appraisers, etc., and another considerable sum is left, the amount of which could only be approximated now, hence I will not give it as I wish to be exact. The above, however, is the experience of a favorable year. The figures for ten years ending 31st January, 1895, shows that including loss ratio 95.6, agent's commissions 15 per cent and State tax 2 per cent, not counting the other items, that 83.6 per cent of gross premiums have been left in North Carolina."

"It may be somewhat germane, as a matter of information, to state that another account must be charged against these gross premium receipts, which lowers the margin of profit. That is the rates of expenses, for salaries in the home offices of the companies, for special agents, for equipment and supplies, etc., and this account, although not unreasonable when added to the amount left in North Carolina, has shown an unreasonably small profit in this field for the past ten years."

"Now, as to the last statement of the article, viz., that for last year's business \$339,000 'has gone, never to come back in the payment of losses or in any way.' I will simply ask a question. If the companies, during the current year, incur say twenty per cent more losses than premiums received, is it not apparent that some of the money carried away last year must come back to pay these losses? As a matter of fact, this is so, and has been so too frequently in the past."

"The question might be asked, in view of the statements in your article, if in drawing a grand balance, the state would not be better off without fire insurance and this large drain stopped. Of course this would be erroneous in the extreme."

### WOMAN AND THE BICYCLE.

KITRELL, N. C., Sept. 11, 1895. Special to the News and Observer.

I am sure that Mr. O. R. Smith, in the communication published here, said more than he really meant. He is a very earnest man and a very sincere one, and such people are not apt to weigh their words or measure their phrases. Like numberless other good people, he considers the new trend in female life to be harmful, and he spoke, and spoke with more heat and less reserve than he ought to have done. Nevertheless, I cannot think that he is wanting in respect for woman. It is rather the depth of his respect for her that impels him to grip too blindly at habits which he feels will lower her from the high pedestal on which our race has flung and wisely placed her. I must confess to some old fogyness in that respect myself. The Southern woman of the past is to me the ideal woman. And I would fain keep her as she was forever. But the world moves. Ideals change and she must measurably change or become an anachronism. But I believe that the purity, modesty and delicacy inherited from a long line of mothers must needs abide with her always, and that, however widely her mode of life may come to differ from what it has been, that purity, modesty and delicacy must necessarily characterize it. With the strictures on woman's garb, now so much in vogue, I have no patience, if men would divert a part of this solicitude to their own habits, not to say their own morals, the world would be the better for it. This eternal tutelage of woman smacks too much of paternalism. As an escape from it, or an antidote for it even female suffrage might be justifiable. In the name of justice, in the name of liberty, which we prize about so much and understand so little when somebody else's liberty is concerned, leave women to dress and act as she thinks becoming. Rest assured that she has not only a finer taste, but a stronger and truer moral sense than we have. The real question, the burning question touching women, and one which cannot much longer be put by a far more vital than either bicycles or bloomers. It is the too common attitude of man towards woman in certain relations. Male honor is all too narrow to embrace the protection of women. A man may be the soul of honor in all his dealings with men and yet not scruple to take every dishonorable advantage that he can of any woman. Nay, not only not scruple to do so, but do so and suffer no whit of disparagement in the eyes of the world. It is a matter in which his honor is in no wise concerned. Therefore, let good men withhold their homilies on unessential things and direct their energies to essential things. Let them see that the same standard of honor current between man and man becomes the standard between man and women. I have reference not only to those grosser wrongs, which are, it is true, too common, but also to those countless lesser wrongs which will suggest themselves to all reflective minds. O. W. BLACKNALL.

### RETRACTED SLANDER.

End of the Sensational Slender Cases from Oak Grove Township.

Justice Roberts' court was the scene of an interesting trial yesterday. The slander cases from Oak Grove township were taken up. There were four of these cases and in each J. T. Gray, on behalf of his daughter, Miss Maggie Coley, sued Mrs. Sallie Ferguson, Miss Valeria Coley, J. E. Ferguson and Elbert Carrion for original slander.

The court room was full of Oak Grove people, for the matter has stirred the township from one end to the other. But the case was amicably settled, the defendant entering a "retract," taking back all they were said to have said. This judgment of retract was entered by consent of the attorneys, Snow and Argo for the defendant, and R. H. Batt for the prosecution.

### COTTON HAS IMPROVED.

The September Report of the State Department of Agriculture.

The crop report of the State Department of Agriculture for the month ending Sept 1st will soon be issued. It shows the following averages: Cotton, 78 1-8; rice, 86; peanuts, 87 1-8; flint peas, 90 1-8; corn, 95; tobacco, 90 3-8; sorghum, 91 1-8; meadows and pastures, 95 1-4; preparation for wheat (new crop), 89 1-2; preparation for oats (new crop), 89 1-2; sweet potatoes, 86 3-4. The slight improvement in cotton hardly represents the facts; the crop and acreage are fully 80 per cent. in this State, if not more. Never was a better corn crop reported at 95—really 165. All the averages are low, and the farmers will bear us out that this has been a year of abundant returns to the farmer from his labor.

### Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister

at noon yesterday delivered to Mr. Adeo-acting Secretary of State, a draft for the equivalent of \$1,449,000 drawn on the Spanish financial agent of London, in settlement of the More claim.

### CHOLERA IN THE INCREASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—A private letter which came on the steamer Olympia from an officer of the cruiser Albatross, which is now lying at Honolulu, states that the cholera epidemic is on the increase and that it is still all to well water it will soon. The Olympia is probably that she will have to remain at Honolulu for some time, owing to the fact that it may be deemed unsafe to take coal there.

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### THE FIRM OF WALLACE BROTHERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ROOTS AND HERBS, MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT, WITH ASSETS OF \$75,000, LIABILITIES NOT STATED.

Special to the News and Observer.

### STATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 14.

A genuine sensation was sprung on the town this morning about 10 o'clock in the firing of an assignment by Wallace Brothers. It has been known for some time that they were heavily in debt, but an assignment was not particularly expected at this time. The assignment does not state the amount of indebtedness, but says because of debts due to the Merchants and Farmers Bank, Charlotte, N. C., H. B. Chaffin & Co., New York, Come Export Co., New York, and others, the assignment is made. The firm of Wallace Bros. was a heavy borrower from individuals in Ireddell and other adjoining counties and it is utterly impossible at this early date to give an aggregate of the total indebtedness. As the news spreads, creditors are coming to the scene stating the amount of their loss which runs from \$100 to \$2,000. Men from the country and town have been standing all the evening in groups about the street discussing the far reaching consequences of the assignment and the probable development of a large indebtedness now unknown. The firm was very discreet in not giving security paper, such as mortgages, so as to keep the real indebtedness a secret; therefore, no definite estimate can be made. The assets consist of the wholesale stock of dry goods, roots and herbs, notes, accounts and real estate. No accurate estimate of the assets is at hand. This year's tax returns of all property of the firm and of the individuals was given in at nearly \$40,000. A liberal allowance for assets, considering the price property is now selling at, will be \$75,000. The indebtedness will doubtless exceed this \$75,000. E. F. Long, Esq., is the assignee. Under the present assignment law no preferred creditors can be made. Therefore, the assets will be distributed equally.

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UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—At a special term of court, held here to-day, argument was heard by Judge Merwin in the case of Dora Haddock Coleman, of New York, who sues for separation from her husband, John Stuart Coleman, alleging ill-treatment. Her husband has brought a counter-suit, and claims that his wife is an illegitimate child of Philip D. Armour, of Chicago. A sensation was caused in court when the story was told by the lawyers. To-day's proceedings were to compel Coleman to pay a reasonable amount per week during the pendency of the action. Coleman makes a sweeping denial of the charges of ill-treatment.

### Mr. Armour's Statement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—In relation to the Coleman case, Philip D. Armour said: "I never saw Mrs. Coleman in my life. I never saw her mother. Some time ago, I think about two weeks, I got a letter from the woman's husband, saying he believed his wife was my daughter. I paid no attention to the letter, as I think the man is crazy, or else was drunk when he wrote it. Shortly after, however, I got another letter, this time from Mrs. Coleman's lawyer, which I answered, saying I had never seen the woman and had never seen her mother. The lawyer, who is a decent reputable man, wrote me saying these facts were exactly as he understood them. He said Mrs. Coleman had told him she never had seen me and she was certain her mother never had seen me in her life. The fact is these people, the Haddockes, lived in Stockbridge at one time. This is the town in which I was born. I remember such a family, but never knew any of them. It was forty or fifty years ago and until this story came up I had forgotten all about them. This is all there is to the Coleman story."

### NOT SO BIG AS IT SEEMS.

Mr. Primrose says that Insurance Companies do not Unduly Absorb Money from the State, but that Cities are Upheld by them.

The figures given in the News and Observer of yesterday's issue in regard to fire insurance in this State having been commented upon, a representative of the paper called on Mr. W. S. Primrose, President of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company for his views of the matter. Mr. Primrose said: "The figures given