

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

IN DURRANT'S DEFENSE

ATTORNEY DUPREY CHARGES THAT PASTOR GIBSON KILLED BLANCHE LAMONT.

ARGUMENT IN THE CASE BEGUN

The Court a Scene of Excitement and Public Interest Aroused as Never Before at the Trial of a Man for his Life—Only One-Tenth of the People Could get In—Durrant Cool and Impassive—Speech of Attorney Duprey—Mrs. Durrant on the Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 25.—The department of the Superior Court in which Theodore Durrant is on trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was a scene of excitement this morning. The announcement by the district attorney that the "people rest," and the subsequent statement of attorneys for the defense that they would be ready to proceed to-day, drew to the City Hall a crowd that could not get admission to a room ten times the size of the apartment set aside for the trial. The fact that the defense in its opening statement would reveal for the first time the nature of evidence relied upon for an acquittal served to arouse public interest to a degree never before seen in California at a trial of a man for his life. The hot, sultry day was intensified in the crowded court room. Although the occasion was of the gravest importance to Durrant, he was the most cool and impassive individual present.

The defense first called, for further cross examination, Detective Gibson, Deputy Coroner Hillel and Mrs. Leake. The last mentioned was questioned regarding her eyesight, she maintaining that it was good and that she never had had any optical trouble. Gibson said that he had found a hatchet in the belfry on the occasion of his second examination, and Deputy Coroner Hillel testified that when he first viewed the body of Blanche Lamont in the belfry, the mouth of the dead girl was slightly open.

Attorney Eugene Duprey, for the defense, then began his opening statements. His intimation that the murder was committed, not by Durrant, but by Rev. John George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church, and a significant allusion to the resemblance of the preacher's handwriting with the lettering on the paper found on Blanche Lamont's rings, created a marked sensation. The address of Duprey began with the definitions of the jurors in capital cases. He attacked the news papers for the articles written and published concerning Durrant and warned the jury against improper deductions from circumstantial evidence. Duprey then said:

"The District Attorney has presented a strong case of circumstantial evidence, which at first would create a strong suspicion of the guilt of the defendant. We claim that beyond a strong suspicion the prosecution has failed to go. We contend that with all the testimony introduced the only issues to be passed on have not been answered. Where did Blanche Lamont die? Her death? When did she meet her death? Who caused her death?"

"These questions have not been answered. A fourth question is the cause of her death. A fifth has not and cannot be answered. What was the motive of the accused to take the life of Blanche Lamont? Under the testimony thus far we claim to ask the court at this time to instruct the jury without one word to acquit. As a duty to the defendant, his parents, and the community his lips should be unsealed. You are entitled to and should know where Durrant was and what he did on April 3, from the time he arose in the morning until he went to bed at night. The District Attorney promised to show that Durrant was not where he should have been on the afternoon of April 3, namely, at the lecture room of the Cooper Medical College. Where is that proof? No allusion to it has been made."

"The prosecution has called between forty and fifty witnesses. Of that number who have given material evidence of three elderly ladies, three young ladies, a pawnbroker, a Victoria hotel keeper, and a police court slyster, and his colleague have furnished the substantial testimony upon which the prosecution relies. We insist that the proper proof is wanting to convict the defendant with the murder. We will show that other men had access to Emanuel church. Proof may point to others."

"Let me carry you along through ground upon which we ask for a verdict for the defense. First, you shall hear from the mother of Durrant how he was interested in church work and what he did for Emanuel church. We will tell you how he met Blanche Lamont and of his associations with her. Mrs. Durrant will tell how her son was dressed when he left home on the morning of April 3. She will tell what her son did that evening. The good repute and honorable character of the defendant will be proven. The attendance at the Cooper Medical College and his general demeanor shown. On April 3, Durrant left his home and walked towards the house of George King, so that he might have a helper that evening to fix the gas in the church. We accidentally met Blanche Lamont whom he told he was on the way to King's house and asked her to accompany him. She said that she did not have time to accompany him before school, and requested Durrant to accompany her to school. He went with her as far as Sutter street and Octavia, where the de-

endant went on to Webster street to the Medical College. We will show these facts and what Durrant did from his arrival there until noon hour, when he walked to Broadway and to a bluff overlooking the bay. We will show you his return to college at 1:30, and what was done from then until 3:30. Then, that he went to Dr. Cheney's lecture, and we will produce his notes different from any other students, and show he is marked present. Dr. Cheney will tell you that he was present. We will show you that after this lecture he took the Sutton street car to Polk, to Mission and Ninth, out Mission, and then to the church, and alone did he walk into the church. We will show that he arrived at the church at 4:55 and not before; that he entered by the door on the south side; that he went into the library, took a book and a card he wanted. He removed his coat, neatly folded it, took out his watch so that it would not drop out while he was fixing the gas jets. He then went up to the ceiling by a ladder and fixed the gas burners.

"We will show that when the gas jets turned on the seventy-two gas jets much gas escaped. Through lack of ventilation this gas remained in the atmosphere near the ceiling. When Durrant went to the ceiling he inhaled the gas, which made him sick, as testified by King. You are asked to believe that this man accused of murder went directly down to secure a witness to his crime. We will show that Durrant was on the platform lying down when King returned and went down to the kitchen to take the seltzer. We will show that upon the request of King, Durrant helped King to carry a cabinet organ down stairs into the Sunday school room. Then Durrant and King left the church together, Durrant putting on his coat at the door. It being King's dinner time, Durrant walked with him part of the distance, then Durrant returned home, meeting a lady on the way to whom he said the gas made him sick. After dinner he went to the church to an evening entertainment. This will be the simple story of the defendant. He will be corroborated by those who know him well and who will give reasons why these statements are correct."

"We will then turn our attention to some evidence found in the church. We will show that the marks upon the belfry door are the marks of a chisel and that the chisel was found in the pastor's studio in a tool box. We will show you as long as they have introduced a paper here with letters on it as compared with letters found in Emanuel church, that they are letters written by Rev. John George Gibson. If we are to act upon suspicions we will show you that there are others who have been cast into suspicion worse than the defendant. We will show you that on April 3, Durrant wore a dark suit of clothes of blue cloth, while the witness Vogel said he had light trousers. We will show that the eye sight of Mrs. Leake and Mrs. Crosse are impaired and that the reputation of witnesses Quinlan, Oppenheim and Phillips for veracity is bad. If we can prove what we have outlined, we should have the spirit of Blanche Lamont call upon you to realize the truth, and if her spirit could come before you it would say: 'Let the defendant stand out; let him be free, for he harmed me not.'

"Theodore Durrant is innocent. We stand for his life; we demand his liberty."

After a recess Mrs. Matilda Durrant, mother of the prisoner took the stand as the first witness for the defense. She told about her own birth and marriage in Toronto, Canada, where Theodore was born. The family came here in December 1879. She detailed the childhood of the prisoner and his education at various schools. During vacations he worked at various occupations. He had money in the bank. She testified on the morning of April 3, her son was dressed in a blue cheviot suit, the blue trousers of which she identified and the garments were introduced as evidence. Mrs. Durrant stated that her son returned home that evening shortly after 6 o'clock, dressed in the same blue cheviot suit. He wore no overcoat. When Theodore left home on the morning of April 3, he kissed his mother good bye and saluted her in the same manner when he returned at night. The family dined that evening at 8:15 but the witness said Theodore had little appetite and he did not look well. At 8 o'clock that evening he took his mother to a street car, and when she returned, at 11:30, he was in bed and asleep.

Police Sergeant Reynolds described the chisel marks on the belfry door. He searched for a tool with which the mark might have been made and in the pastor's study found a chisel which fitted the marks exactly.

OMAHA, Neb. Sept. 25.—The Bee to day says: "Last night a prominent member of the Pinkerton Detective Agency passed through this city. He had just come from San Francisco, is familiar with the whole proceedings in the Durrant matter. When pressed by a friend for a tip on the surprise that Durrant's lawyers were holding back, he said that as the fact would soon come out in court, he had no objection to telling what the profound secret was. The detective said that Durrant had now in his possession, and would soon show to the court a letter which is bound to establish his innocence of the crime with which he is charged. This letter was written by Blanche Lamont a day or two after she is supposed to have been murdered. Concerning the contents of the letter, or its exact date, he would not speak, but he said that there need be no doubt that the letter was written by Miss Lamont later than April 3."

FAVOR LOCAL OPTION

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS DECLARE AGAINST MEDDLING IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A STRONG TICKET NOMINATED

But They Declare for a Proper Observation of a Day of Rest and an Orderly Sunday—Opposed to Unjust Sumptuary Laws—Fairchild and His Handful of Bolters Walk Out of the Convention and Leave Tammany Hall in Full Control.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democratic State Convention wound up its business this afternoon and adjourned sine die. The session was an exciting one and at times the delegates became disorderly almost beyond control. The fight was over the contest of the State Democracy for admission to the convention, and they finally withdrew from the hall, refusing to accept the offer of a one-fifth representation to Tammany Hall's four-fifths. The bolt left Tammany Hall in control and the following ticket was speedily nominated:

HORATIO C. KING, of King's county, for Secretary of State.
JOHN B. JUDSON, of Fulton county, Controller.
D. C. DOW, of Schoharie, State Treasurer.
B. NORTON CHASE, of Albany, Attorney-General.
RUSSELL STUART, of Onondaga, State Engineer.
JOHN G. FELLER, of Auburn, Judge of Court of Appeals.

When the bolters left the hall, headed by Charles F. Fairchild, the latter announced to the Associated Press reporter that the State Democracy would hereafter put up a ticket of their own on all local issues. He declined to say whether they would affiliate with the Republicans. The bolters were alternately cheered and hissed as they left the convention, and the scene was similar to that of last year when the same men were thrown out without even gaining as much recognition as was offered them to-day, but refused. The platform, as adopted, declared for:

Home rule, the first essential condition of good municipal government; local jurisdiction and control over purely local affairs; no legislative meddling.

Equal and honest enforcement of all laws; a proper observation of a day of rest and an orderly Sunday; modifications or repeal of laws unsupported by public opinion; no unjust sumptuary laws; no blue laws; recognition of the fundamental American principle of freedom of conscience; home rule in excise, as well as in other matters, within reasonable limitations established to protect the interests of temperance and morality; and amendment for the excise and other laws by the Legislature of the State which shall permit each municipality expressing its sentiment by a popular vote of a majority of its citizens to determine within such proper legislative restrictions as shall be required by the interests of the entire State what may be best suited for its special necessities and conditions.

Beneficial and needed legislation in the interest of law; opposition to combinations, trusts and monopolies in restraint of competition in trade.

Federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies; no meddling with the present reformed tariff to the injury and unsettling of business and industries.

Sound money; gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency not convertible into coin; gradual retirement and extinction of the greenback currency; no free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Strict construction of the Federal Constitution; rigid maintenance of the reserved rights of the States; no force bills. No entangling alliance with foreign nations; the vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; no jingoism. We re-affirm the Democratic national platform of 1892, and congratulate the people that Democratic legislation and Democratic administration has successfully brought the country out of the disastrous financial and industrial condition into which it was plunged by the ill conceived acts of the Republican party. We endorse the administration of President Cleveland.

The platform closes with a denunciation of the last Republican Legislature.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Chancellor McGill Will Probably be Nominated for Governor To-Day.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—All the indications point to the nomination of Chancellor McGill for Governor by the Democratic Convention which meets here to-morrow. There have been no very warm contests and most of the delegations will come to the convention unpledged. In the rural districts there has been a very strong sentiment for Augustus W. Ouler, who has been working for the nomination, particularly among the farmers, but in the cities and county towns it is all for McGill, with a little feeling for Justice Lippincott. The leaders all look at it in this way and they anticipate a very tame convention.

Terrific Storm in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 25.—A terrific wind, hail and rain storm passed over this city this afternoon. Barlum & Bailey's circus was giving a performance and dismissed the audience. The main tent, animal tent and boarding tent were blown to strips and completely wrecked. No one was injured. The animals were badly frightened and nearly stampeded before the storm was over.

GENTRY IS NOW KING

THE NORTH CAROLINA HORSE BEATS THE KANSAN IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

THE FASTEST THIRD EVER PACED

The Track Was in Perfect Condition, and, Notwithstanding the Strong Wind Blowing Up the Stretch, Gentry Made the Fastest Record of the Season—Though the Weather Was Warm and Threatening, Some Seven Thousand People Saw the Contest.

DUBUQUE, Io., Sept. 25.—Seven thousand people saw to-day's races at Nutwood Park. The weather was threatening and warm. The track was in fine condition. A strong wind was blowing up the stretch. In the special pacing, third heat, Gentry made the fastest record of the season and the fastest third heat ever paced or trotted.

Summary:
Special pace, purse \$4,000.
John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes (McHenry) 1 1 1.
Joe Patchen, (Curry) 2 3 2.
Fidel, (Ryanbe) g 3 3 3.
Time, 2:05 1 2; 2:05; 2:03 3 4.
Third heat by quarters: 31 1 2; 1:02 1 2; 1:33 3 4; 2:03 3 4.

THE BRITISH YACHT WON.

Ethelwynn Beaten Twenty-three Seconds by Spruce IV.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The second race, which took place to-day between the half-raters, Spruce IV., the English boat, and Ethelwynn, representing the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, of Connecticut, for the international challenge cup offered by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York, was won by the English boat by twenty-three seconds. The race was over a triangular course laid on Long Island Sound, each leg of two miles, and the course was sailed twice over, making a total of twelve miles.

The Lilliputian yachts were sent away at 12:30 after they had two signals, one to get ready at 12:15, and another at 12:25, notifying them to prepare for the signal gun start that was to be fired at 12:30.

There were flagged to make their first heading for a point east by south half north, which was a reach, with the wind southeast. Before the racers got half over the first leg the wind hauled to the eastward and they had to beat the rest of the way to the first turn. Spruce showed good judgment at this early stage of the game by remaining in closer to the shore and avoiding the rough water. Ethelwynn was compelled to make a tack more than Spruce before she got around the first mark, but she got there three minutes and seventeen seconds ahead of the challenger.

On the next leg it was a broad reach, on which point of sailing the Britisher was said to be at her best. But she did not crawl up on her rival. On the contrary, she lost 54 seconds. Then the boats headed for home to complete the first round. This leg was a close reach and on it Spruce gained on the Ethelwynn six seconds and when they started on the first leg of the second round there was only three minutes, fifty-eight seconds between them. Now the wind shifted to the southward again and Spruce came up and blanketing Ethelwynn passed the American and left a clear length of water between her taff rail and Ethelwynn's bow.

Within an eighth of a mile of the first mark on the second round Spruce passed Ethelwynn, but the Yank immediately drew ahead again, only to surrender to Spruce within three minutes. Again when the two skippers had a bit of luffing match between themselves, Ethelwynn went ahead, nearing the fifth mark and drew away from the Briton, turning the mark thirty-one seconds before her antagonist.

On the last leg Mr. Field ran up half a dozen of the jibs before he got through with his experiments and lost time enough to have won the race.

The last leg was a beat to windward. Mr. Fields carried out a policy of long tacks, while Mr. Brand went about so often that the on lookers declared he was tacking twice to fields once. The breeze was blowing six knots an hour when the boats began this heat but dropped to four. Ethelwynn stood on a long board to the eastward, while Spruce by making her small sized tacks scooted over the line close hauled twenty-three seconds ahead of the American boat which had eased off sheets far away from the finish and came ahead very fast but too late. The official time table is as follows:

Start: Spruce, 12:30:00; Ethelwynn, 12:30:08.
First mark: Ethelwynn, 1:15:15; Spruce IV 1:18:38.
Second mark: Ethelwynn, 1:36:37; Spruce, 1:40:41.
Third mark: Ethelwynn, 2:02:55; Spruce, 2:06:53.
Fourth mark: Ethelwynn, 2:39:38; Spruce, 2:39:48.
Fifth Mark: Ethelwynn, 3:25:59; Spruce, 3:27:39.
Finish: Spruce, 4:25:44; Ethelwynn, 4:26:07.

Still Exporting Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The Treasury to-day lost \$1,000,000 in gold for export to Europe and \$150,000 to Canada, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve at the close of business to-day \$94,118,434.

ILL LUCK STILL PURSUES HIM.

Another Vexing Question as to Payment of Ransom's Salary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Ex-Senator Ransom's draft on the Treasury for \$255 on account of salary as United States Minister to Mexico still remains unpaid and it is probable no action in the matter will be taken until Secretary Carlisle's return. The Secretary some days ago directed that the draft be honored, on the supposition, it is thought, that the re-appointment of Mr. Ransom had removed all obstacles to the payment of his salary.

Acting Comptroller Bowers, however, has raised a question which may result in the delay of the payment until Congress shall take action in the matter. Section 1761 of the revised statutes declares that "No money shall be paid from the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointees has been confirmed by the Senate."

The question which has now arisen is whether Mr. Ransom, under his last appointment, can collect his salary as a recess appointee, upon the theory that his previous appointment having been made during a session of Congress, and therefore, in his case, unconstitutional, operated to fill the vacancy. If it did, it is said, he undoubtedly is entitled to his salary; but if not, his salary must be withheld. There is a series of decisions by the courts holding that a defacto officer of the government is entitled to compensation, but whether such defacto fills a vacancy as contemplated by section 1761 remains to be determined.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Baltimore: R. H. E.
Baltimore, 3 0 3 1 0 0 0—7 7 0
Philadelphia, 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 5 2
Batteries: Hoffer and Robinson; Taylor and Clements. Attendance, 5,900. Game called on account of darkness.
At Brooklyn: R. H. E.
Brooklyn, 2 0 0 1 1—4 3 2
Boston, 0 0 2 0 0—2 4 3
Batteries: Dahl and Grim; Dolan and Ryan. Attendance, 1,800.
At Washington: R. H. E.
Washington, 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—3 7 1 1
New York, 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 6 7 5
Batteries: Mercer and McGuire; Dohney and Doyle. Attendance, 1,800.
At St. Louis (first game): R. H. E.
St. Louis, 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 3—8 16 4
Cincinnati, 6 2 1 2 2 2 0 0—15 12 5
Batteries: Coleman and Otten; Foreman and Vaughn.
At St. Louis (second game): R. H. E.
St. Louis, 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0—5 13 1
Cincinnati, 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0—4 8 5
Batteries: Breitenstein and Otten; Parrott and Gray. Attendance, 500.
At Louisville: R. H. E.
Louisville, 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0—4 7 3
Pittsburg, 2 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—11 15 3
Batteries: McFarland and Warner; Hawley and Mack. Attendance, 400.

How the Clubs Stand.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Baltimore,	83	42	.664
Cleveland,	83	45	.648
Philadelphia,	77	50	.607
Chicago,	70	56	.556
Boston,	69	58	.543
Brooklyn,	70	59	.543
Pittsburg,	69	61	.531
New York,	65	62	.512
Cincinnati,	64	61	.516
Washington,	41	83	.331
St. Louis,	38	90	.300
Louisville,	34	95	.264

Where they Play To-day.

CHICAGO at CINCINNATI.
CLEVELAND at LOUISVILLE.
PITTSBURG at ST. LOUIS.

Base Ball Teams Coming South.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—Arrangements are being made for the Baltimore and Philadelphia base ball teams to make an extended Southern trip after the Temple cup series is played. The start will be made at Philadelphia, Oct. 12, where two games will be played. The teams will then come to Baltimore for two more games and then go South.

Manager Irwin, of the Philadelphia, said this morning that the trip would be for the benefit of the players, and it would not be made under the auspices of the management of the teams, although the scheme has the sanction of the managers. Mr. Irwin will probably go with the Phillies, but it is not likely that Manager Hanlon will make the trip.

After playing in Baltimore the team will go to Richmond, Savannah or Augusta, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans and Dallas, Texas. Games will be played in Dallas about the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, and the men will witness the fight. The trip will end at Dallas when the teams will disband.

Nashville Beats Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—The Nashvilles turned the tables on the home team to-day and defeated them, that was easily done for the Nashvilles did not appear to care to win. Had they taken this game there would be few people to see them play to-morrow. In the third and last contest. The visitors did much better work than yesterday. Richmond scored two runs in the sixth inning but they do not count, as rain prevented the inning being finished.

Nashville, 1 3 0 0 3—7; 6; 0.
Richmond, 0 0 0 0 0—0; 3; 6.
Batteries: Hahau and Sweeney; Flynn and Foster.

Annual Elections in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25.—The special election held today to decide the question of biennial State elections and the division of Providence into representative districts at a late hour seemed likely to result in the defeat of the amendment to the Constitution embodying the proposed change.

EX-GOV. JARVIS TALKS

HE TELLS WHY HE DIDN'T GO INTO THE SILVER CONVENTION.

STRONGER THAN EVER FOR SILVER

He Says That He Was Invited To Attend a Non-Partisan Convention, But When He Found The Populists Were Determined to Demand Pledges He Remained at the Hotel—The Democratic Party Not Hurt by the Proceedings of the Convention.

"Where is Governor Jarvis?" This was the question that every delegate asked his neighbor yesterday when the Silver Conference met. "Some said the Governor was sick—had couldn't stand the heat in the hall. But Democrats said: 'No, the Governor stays away because he isn't ready to do Butler's bidding.' After the Convention a reporter of the NEWS AND OBSERVER called to see the ex-Governor and ex-Senator. He seemed very well—as to health.

"Governor, I did not see you in the convention to-day?" said the reporter.

"No, I was not there."

"Why did you not attend?" "I was invited to attend a non-partisan silver conference, and I came in good faith to join in such a conference to help forward the cause of silver. It looked to me, after studying the situation, like a partisan, Populist convention, bent on getting some party advantage if possible. I was at a conference yesterday evening composed of Populists, Republicans and Democrats, called, as I understood it, to formulate the resolutions to be passed by the convention. A series of resolutions had been prepared by a Democrat, who was one of the callers of the convention, which were admitted to be very appropriate and very strong in their condemnation of the demonetization of silver and equally strong in their utterances for its restoration. To these it was insisted that another resolution should be added, recommending the people to vote only for candidates for Congress and electors for President and Vice-President, who are pledged to silver. No compromise that could be suggested, as I am informed, would satisfy the Populist leaders. When I became satisfied of that fact I determined to remain out of the convention for the reason that I was not willing to pledge myself at this time to a body which had no authority to require or take pledges as to what I will do or what I will not do next year. While I may have my notions as to what the situation will be next year I do not know what it will be, and I intend to keep myself free to act, when the time comes, as I may think best for the good of the cause of silver and the good of the country."

"But, Governor, it is claimed that the resolution only recommends to the people."

"Yes, but I have a notion that when one recommends to the people to do a certain thing he is under some obligations to do it himself."

"But did you not state in the conference Tuesday evening that you considered the cause of silver as above party?" "I did, and do not wish to modify or take back one word I said, and still I propose to keep myself in a position to act, when the time comes, as my judgment may tell me is my duty."

"Now I do not wish to be understood as criticizing any Democrat who did attend, for many attended who are as patriotic and much wiser than I am. Nor do I criticize the Populists for insisting on going as far as they did in the resolutions. It was their right to do so, and I make no complaint. I am simply giving my reasons for not attending the meeting."

"How do you think the meeting will affect the Democratic party in the State?"

"I do not see that the Democratic party is involved in the meeting one way or the other. Simply because myself and other Democrats came to Raleigh to attend the meeting ought not and does not affect the party one way or the other. We came in our individual capacity, and not as partisans. Our own good and our conduct here may hurt or help us as individuals, but it cannot hurt or help the party."

"The Democratic party in North Carolina is pronounced along the silver line, and when the time comes for it to speak and act, it will, in my opinion, give forth no uncertain sound, and it will not hesitate to make the demonetization of silver, as it existed prior to 1873, the one great issue upon which it will join battle with the money power."

CAPT. ASHE NOT PRESENT.

He Explains Why He Was Absent, After Having Signed the Call and Having Been Appointed a Member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Capt. S. A. Ashe said yesterday concerning the result of the convention and his absence from it, in the face of the fact that he had signed the call and had been appointed a member of the committee on resolutions: "It will have a very beneficial result, such as will be very desirable in North Carolina; beneficial to silver, and so far from hurtful to the Democratic party, it will be to its advantage.

"On Friday evening," continued Capt. Ashe, "Mr. Smith invited all the gentlemen who signed the call to meet in his office, and a good many of them attend-