State Librarian

THE MARION RECORD

"A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER."

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THE

Marion Record

Is the only Democratic Newspaper in McDowell county, and has a large circulation in adjoining counties. It publishes all the news without fear or favor, and is the organ of no ring or clique.

It is the bold champion of the people's rights, an earnest advocate of the best interests of the county of McDowell and the town of Marion. Its advertising rates are reasonable, and the subscription price is $1.00 *per year in advance.*

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—o—

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The Marion Record,

JAMES MORRIS, Marion, N. C. R. S. McCALL, Asheville, N. C.

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Lv. Jacksonville	.....	5.40 p	.....	7.00 a
Lv. Savannah	.....	10.14 p	.....	11.20 a
Ar. Columbia	.....	2.40 a	.....	3.45 p
Lv. Charleston	.....	5.30 p	.....	.....
Ar. Columbia	.....	10.15 p	.....	.....
Lv. Augusta	.....	.....	10.30 p	1.40 p
" Graniteville	.....	.....	11.15 p	2.10 p
" Trenton	.....	.....	11.48 p	2.33 p
" Johnsons	.....	.....	12.06 a	2.45 p
Ar. Columbia	.....	.....	2.20 a	4.22 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	3.50 a	3.50 a	5.50 p
" Winnsboro	.....	4.49 a	4.49 a	5.52 p
" Chester	.....	5.31 a	5.35 a	6.40 p
" Rock Hill	.....	6.08 a	6.06 a	7.20 p
Ar. Charlotte	.....	7.00 a	7.00 a	8.10 p
" Danville	.....	11.40 p	11.40 a	12.0 mt
" Richmond	.....	4.40 p	4.40 p	6.00 a
" Washington	.....	9.35 p	9.35 p	6.42 a
" Baltimore	.....	11.35 p	11.35 p	8.05 a
" Philadelphia	.....	3.00 a	3.00 a	10.15 a
" New York	.....	6.23 a	6.23 a	12.53 p
Southbound.		**No 35 Daily**	**No 9 Daily**	**No 37 Daily**
Lv. New York	.....	12.15nt	12.15nt	4.30 p
" Philadelphia	.....	7.20 a	7.20 a	6.55 p
" Baltimore	.....	9.42 a	9.42 a	9.20 p
" Washington	.....	11.01 a	11.01 a	10.43 p
Lv. Richmond	.....	1.00 p	1.00 p	12.05 a
Lv. Danville	.....	6.10 p	6.10 p	6.45 a
Lv. Charlotte	.....	11.05 p	11.05 p	9.30 a
" Rock Hill	.....	11.51 p	11.51 p	10.27 a
" Chester	.....	12.25nt	12.25nt	11.03 a
" Winnsboro	.....	1.14 a	1.14 a	11.54 a
Ar. Columbia	.....	2.20 a	2.20 a	1.00 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	.....	4.30 a	1.45 p
" Johnsons	.....	.....	6.32 a	3.29 p
" Trenton	.....	.....	6.45 a	3.42 p
" Graniteville	.....	.....	7.18 a	4.05 p
Ar. Augusta	.....	.....	8.00 a	4.35 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	6.40 a	.....	4.20 p
Ar. Charleston	.....	11.30 a	.....	8.40 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	1.30 a	.....	12.10 p
Ar. Savannah	.....	5.46 a	.....	4.34 p
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TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The St. Augustine, Fla., board of trade endorsed the Memphis Sound Money Convention and requested Messrs. Barling, Dismukes and Rainey to attend.

The western division of Kentucky, comprising one-third of the state, in the railroad commissioners convention, at Owensboro, came out for free silver by acclamation.

At Findlay, O., the employees of the Salem Wire Nail Company and the Findla Company have had their wages increased 10 per cent. There are 6,000 men.

The usual Saturday consultation of the Supreme Court was omitted because of the annual planked shad dinner of the District Bar Association, which some of the Justices desired to attend. The income tax rumors remain as last reported, the probability of the tax being declared off being strong.

Later reports of the conflagration at Brest-Litovesk, Russian Poland, show that 700 houses, seven churches, a synagogue and two railway stations, were burned. Thirty persons were killed, a large number injured, some of them fatally, and 15,000 rendered homeless.

Several of the Swiss mountain railways were compelled last week to suspend their recently opened summer schedules owing to the heavy snow fall. The cold is moderating now. Bitter cold weather, accompanied by snow, prevailed last week in in Central Italy. The people suffered much from the unseasonable weather.

The miners' strike at Pittsburg, Pa., ended in a disastrous defeat all over the districts. The refusal of the Convention to accept the sixty-cent rate or meet Dearmit's price with the abolition of the company stores brought about the result. The Convention called for 60 cents or nothing, and the miners got the latter. The resumption of work is general and the lowest estimate is that 3,000 men are now at work under contract, leaving one thousand unemployed.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Shows Some of the Heaviest Changes Reported in Months.

The New York Financier says the weekly bank statement shows some of the heaviest changes reported in months. An analysis, however, is an easy matter. For one thing, there is the re-payment of $12,000,000 to the banks which advanced the specie for the last gold loan accounts for the expansion of $15,945,000 in deposits, and also for the increase of $11,148,100 in the legal tender item. With reference to the latter, it is evident that the syndicate repaid its debt in paper currency. Fifteen or sixteen millions in legal tenders were withdrawn from the banks some weeks since, and the sudden re-appearance of this money conforms with what the Financier said at the time—that the fund was held under the control of the syndicate.

The one bright feature of the statement is the expansion of $6,374,600 in loans. From a banking standpoint, this is overshadowed by the increase of $6,517,800 in the excess reserve. The bank gained not less than $5,000,000 from the interior movement and Treasury disbursements during the week, although the statement does not show the total increase in cash. The loss of $643,900 in specie is due to the fact that some of the banks are depositing more gold with the Treasury, in compliance with the "double liability" contract with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate.

AN AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

Michael Dwyer's Banquet Won the Big Race at New Market.

At New Market, England, on Thursday a damper was placed upon the crowing of English sporting fraternity over the defeats of American horses, especially over the jubilant utterances at the defeat of Stonnell, Wednesday, on the selling plate, when Michael F. Dwyer's horse finished sixth, with Simms up, and was bought in by Mr. T. Hoodless, owner of Crawley, the second horse, for 949 guineas. Michael F. Dwyer's aged Banquet, won the selling plate of 103 sovereigns Thursday, and was afterwards bought in by Dwyer for 158 sovereigns. The conditions of the race were as follows: Selling plate of 103 sovereigns, 3 years old, to carry 110 pounds, and 4 years old and upwards to carry 126 pounds; the winner to be sold by auction, for 300 sovereigns. The entrance fee 3 sovereigns; course, one Ditchley mile, five entries, or no race. Dwyer's bay gelding Banquet, aged, won. The bay horse Droge, six years old second; bay filly Courante, three years old third. Ten horses started Banquet and Droge carrying 126 pounds. The betting at the start was 5 to 4 against Banquet.

Photographed By Lightning.

At Pensacola, Fla., John T. Wilkerson was struck by lightning in his shop door on Wednesday and was killed. He was standing by a telegraph instrument which was disconnected from any wire, but a loose wire was in contact with his body. The other end of the wire was fastened to a pine tree about 100 feet away. When Wilkerson's body was undressed, a perfect picture of the pine tree, from the top to the point at which the wire was tied, was found photographed on each side just under the arms.

HAMPTON OVATION.

CHARLESTON'S WELCOME TO THE HERO OF '76.

The People Throng the Academy--Hampton's Splendid Speech.

Wade Hampton was given a splendid reception on his arrival at Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday morning, and more than ever the intense affection in which he is held in Charleston was demonstrated.

The streets and sidewalks were lined with happy, shouting thousands, Gen. Hampton's progress was marked by a continuous ovation. Men waved their hats, and the old '76 yell, "Hurrah for Hampton," rent the sky again and again. Ladies and school children were out in thousands, waving handkerchiefs and Confederate flags and shouting with the rest.

The Academy of Music at night was packed from gallery to pit to hear Gen. Hampton, who spoke under the auspices of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy. An admission fee of 50 cents was charged and the proceeds devoted to a fund for indigent Confederate veterans and their widows.

At 9 o'clock Gen. Hampton appeared on the arm of Maj. Barker.

As one man the mighty assemblage sprang to their feet, men yelled, women and children clapped their hands, handkerchiefs and hats went into the air, and for more than a minute it was a scene of frantic delighted enthusiasm.

The Rev. John Johnson delivered a fervent prayer.

Then Major Barker arose and was heartily applauded. His first allusion to the speaker was as to the stone which the political builders rejected in 1890, and instantly wild applause rang out again. Then as other allusions to Hampton were made, each was successively punctuated with ringing applause. When Gen. Hampton rose the audience rose with him, and scenes ensued that baffle description. It was the demonstration at the General's arrival on the stage, repeated with redoubled energy. In the midst of it all the orchestra clasped out "Dixie," and the happy, frantic people continued to yell and yell.

GEN. HAMPTON'S ADDRESS.

As soon as the audience quieted down sufficiently for him to make himself heard, Gen. Hampton proceeded to deliver the address of the occasion. He spoke as follows:

When the flattering invitation from the "Daughters of the Confederacy" and the "Sons of the Veterans" reached me, it came to me as did the bugle call to arms during the war, for the objects contemplated by these patriotic organizations gave me hope that there was "life in the old land yet." In response to the call made on me by your noble organizations, I have come to bid you God-speed in your work, and to pray with all the fervor of a patriotic heart that God may prosper and bless your efforts, crowning them with the success they so richly deserve. No cause championed by the women of South Carolina can fail—those noble, devoted women, always "faithful among the faithless;" the real martyrs of the war and its greatest sufferers; they who, for four years of mortal agony, felt that all that they held most precious was at stake, all whom they loved better than themselves were perilling life and all that made life sweet, in defense of the State; who never faltered, who never despaired, and who when the end came worked with a devotion never surpassed to redeem and save our State.

If I comprehend aright the objects of your associations, they are to rekindle the latent fires of patriotism among our people, to strive to bring them once again together in peace and brotherhood, all striving, as in days gone by, to uphold the honor and promote the welfare of the State, and to instill in the minds of the rising generation a love of country and a reverence for the memory for those who made South Carolina illustrious in the past. To younger hands than those of the remaining veterans the destiny of the State must soon be committed, for our ranks are, day by day, mowed down by 'the reaper whose name is Death,' and in a few brief years we must all join the great army of our dead comrades who have passed over the river and are at rest. Those who fell in defense of our State need no prouder epitaph than that given by the Spartans at Thermopylæ—

"Go, stranger, at Lacedæmon tell,
'Twas in obedience to her laws we fell."

And the living only ask that their fellow-citizens will do them justice to say that they did their duty to their State faithfully as they saw it. That verdict is the only compensation they seek for their services. It will be the task of your organizations and kindred ones, which I trust will be established throughout your State, to preserve the honor and to preserve from destruction the memory of those who sacrificed everything in the service of the State, and that their task will be nobly discharged none can doubt, knowing the patriotic hands to which this sacred duty is committed.

You will encounter many grave difficulties in the prosecution of your work, but be not discouraged, for it is well worthy of your labors and your prayers. You will perhaps be told that the 'Old South'—that South in which we all took such just pride—is dead, and that the 'New South,' the cardinal principle of which seems to be that the highest ambition of many of its advocates is the accumulation of riches, should take the place of the old in our affections. Others may say to you that the cause for which so many of our brave sons gave their lives was submitted to the stern arbitrament of the sword, and as the verdict, against which no appeal lies, was rendered against us, the cause for which we fought must necessarily have been wrong. Do not allow yourselves, my friends, to be misled by that false doctrine—false to your faith, to your State and to your God—which tells you that because of the failure of our cause there was no truth or justice in it. Any human undertaking, however just it may be, may fail, but the everlasting principles of right and of justice can never be blotted out. A great truth, like the God-head whence it emanates, is eternal and it will live "till the last syllable of recorded time." If we admit that as our cause went down in disaster, we were only rebels, we shall brand our heroic dead, as well as the living, as traitors, covering all alike with deserved infamy. Will the living soldiers who followed the starry cross on hundreds of battlefields ever consent to denounce their dead comrades as traitors? Will the sons of these veterans forget the sufferings, the sacrifices, the heroism of their fathers? Will the women of the South, who for a quarter of a century have tenderly and reverently cherished the memory of our dead, ever be willing to brand them as rebels? Ah, no; these things can never be, as long as truth, patriotism, honor, virtue and its synonym, courage, are respected; as long as the fame of the men in grey goes sounding down the ages; as long as the page of history is made lustrous by the names of Lee, of Johnson and of Jackson.

Let me not be understood as speaking to re-awaken sectional animosities now happily dying out, nor as counseling one act of disloyalty to the restored Union. I recognize, as every true Confederate soldiers does, the supremacy of the Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and all the obligations we assumed when our arms were laid down. We, of the South, are now an integral part of the great republic; its flag waves unchallenged from the rock-ribbed coasts of Maine to the Golden Gate and far-off Alaska, from the snow-capped mountains of the North to the orange groves of Florida, and it is the duty of every patriot to strive to make that country the fit abode for freemen for all time to come. But I appeal earnestly and reverently for justice to my Confederate comrades dead and living. They discharged their duty, bravely and nobly, and God alone can judge whether they were right or wrong. We are certainly not called on to admit that we were in the wrong, and every brave man who met us in battle would justly despise us were we to do so. The failure of a cause does not necessarily prove that it was an unjust one, nor can the denial of a truth establish a falsehood. When the torture wrung a recantation of the truth from Galilee did the earth cease to revolve on its axis? Did the river which swept the ashes of Huss to the sea bury in its waves forever the truths he had proclaimed? When our Divine Master perished on the cross, did the doctrines for which He died die with Him?

While we recognize all the obligations imposed upon us by the results of the war, we certainly are not called on to abjure the settled convictions of a lifetime; to forget all the honorable, glorious memories and traditions of the past, and to cover ourselves with shame by defaming the memory of our patriotic dead. Though we have lost much, we can at least maintain our self-respect and preserve our honor, so that we can bequeath to our children a fair name and unblemished honor. While accepting all the legitimate consequences of our defeat, we claim the right to justify ourselves, to vindicate our motives and to honor our dead. By no other means can we preserve our self respect or gain that of mankind. By no other means can we escape the doom which awaits the people who sacrifice principle for subservient expediency; who abandon their ancient virtues to adopt the vices of their conquerors, and who are willing to barter freedom for gilded servitude. To the State that sells her birthright, no day of redemption can ever dawn.

* * * "She shall be bought
And sold, and be an appanage to those
Who shall despise her. She shall stoop to be
A province for an Empire. Petty town
In fief of capital—with slaves for Senates,
Beggars for nobles, paupers for a people;
Heroes are in the lowest scale of being
Slaves turned over to the vanquished by the victors,
Despised by cowards for their greater cowardice."

It is our duty, alike to those who died for us and for those who are to take our places in the future, that we should strive by every means in our power to justify ourselves. Will history vindicate us if we condemn ourselves? But if we cling steadfastly to the faith taught us by our forefathers, if we prove worthy of that faith, we shall not have fought in vain, for though we can no longer defend our cause with our swords, we can justify it before the great tribunal of history, and posterity will do us the justice now denied to us. I adjure you then, by all the glorious memories of the past, by all the hopes of the future, to devote yourselves to the service of your State; to use every effort to reunite our people once again in bonds of brotherhood, and to bring white-winged peace to dwell amongst us forever. Be steadfast in the right—stand fast! "To stand or fall, free in thine own arbitrament it lies."

In the early annals of the Saracens, a story is told of the heroic conduct of the mother of one of the caliphs who was beseiged in Mecca. "When he perceived himself forsaken on all sides," says the historian, "he went to his mother and said to her, 'O mother! The people and even my own children have deserted me. My enemies are ready to give me, if I will submit, whatever I can desire in this world. What do you advise me to do?' 'Son,' said she, judge for yourself. If, as you pretend to be, you know that you are in the right, persevere, for your friends died for the sake of it. But if thou choosest the present world, alas, bad servant! thou hast destroyed thyself and those who were killed for thee. And if thou sayest, 'I stood to the truth, but when my friends declined I was weakened,' this is neither the part of an ingenuous or religious man. And how long can you continue in this world? Death is more eligible.'" He took the advice of his mother, and leaving off his armor, so as to meet death more surely, he sallied forth and gave his life for the cause he believed to be true."

Centuries have rolled by since the brave words uttered by that noble woman were spoken, but they are as true and applicable as they were a thousand years ago. "Judge for yourself. If, as you pretend to be, you know that you are in the right, persevere in it, for your friends have died for the sake of it." Sublime sentiments, clothed in noble words, inculcating a lesson to the women of the South for all generations to come! Let them teach their children that their patriotic fathers fought for their fatherland; that they were inspired by as patriotic motives as ever fired the hearts or nerved the arms of freedmen; and though our cause has gone down in disaster, in ruin, in blood, not one stain of dishonor rests upon it.

If I speak warmly on this subject, bear in mind that it is one near my heart, for I speak in behalf of my dead comrades; I speak not for the victors, but for the vanquished; not for those who wear the laurel, but for those whose emblem is our mournful cypress—our Confederate dead.

"I sing the hymn of the conquered, who fell
In the battle of life—
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who
Died overwhelmed in the strife;
Not the jubilant song of victors, for whom
The resounding acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows
Were the chaplet of fame,
But the hymn of the low and humble, the
Weary, the broken in heart,
Who strove, and who failed, acting bravely a
Silent and desperate part;
Whose youth bore no flowers on its branches;
Whose hopes burned in ashes away;
From whose hands slipped the prize they had
Grasped at, who stood at the dying of
day,
With the wreck of their lives all around them,
unpitied, unheeded, alone,
With death swooping down o'er their failure,
all but their faith overthrown,
While the voice of the world shouts its chorus
—its pæan for those who won—
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant,
and high to the breeze and the sun
Glad banners are waving, hands clapping,
and hurrying feet,
Thronging after the laurel-crowned victors, I
stand on the field of defeat—
In the shadow with those who are fallen, and
wounded and dying—and there
Chant a requiem low, place my hand on their
pain-knitted brows, breathe a prayer,
Hold the hand that is helpless, and whisper:
"They only the victory win,
Who have fought the good fight * * * *
Who have held to their faith, unseduced by
the prize that the world holds on high;
Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist,
fight—if need be to die.'
Speak, History! Who are Life's victors? Unroll your annals and say
Are they those whom the world called the victors—who won the success of a day?
The Martyrs or Nero? The Spartans who fell
at Thermopylae's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or
Socrates? Pilate, or Christ?"

I speak for my comrades,
"Who have held their faith, unseduced by the
prize that the world holds on high;
Who have dared for a high cause to suffer,
resist, fight—if need be, to die."

I speak for the brave men all over the South, who held to their faith unseduced, and for those who proved their faith by giving their lives in defense of it.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for a civilian to comprehend how strong are the ties which, like hooks of steel, bind together men who have stood shoulder to shoulder amid the storm of battle. These ties are indissoluble, and a soldier finds in every true comrade a friend, wherever they may meet and whatever time may have elapsed since they met. Political differences may seem to have weakened temporarily the bond of comradeship, but the grasp of the hand and the touch of the elbow will awaken the memory of the past and all differences are forgotten, all faults on either side forgiven. These feelings sway all true soldiers when they meet together, for all feel that "blood is thicker than water." This is as it should be, for men who were once brothers-in-arms, should at least be friends in peace. Such have always been my feelings, and in every soldier who was true during the war and has been true since, I recognize a worthy comrade. But I have only scorn for deserters or renegades. It was my fortune to command, during the war, men from nearly every Southern State, and wherever the survivors may be scattered, if my voice could reach them they should know how proud I ever have been of their gallant deeds, and they might rest assured that they never will be forgotten, and that the memory of their dead comrades is cherished by me with affection and reverence.

* * * * * * * * *

Daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of the Veterans, the grateful duty imposed on me by your kindness is discharged, all inadequately I feel, but believe me it has been done with a heart in full sympathy with your cause and with a high appreciation of the honor you conferred on me by making me your advocate. There is, too, another feeling which has moved me beyond the power of expression, and that is one of gratitude for the kind greeting given me, not only here, but on every side, by the people of Charleston. My eyes first saw the light in this heroic city; my earliest memories and associations are connected with it; my earliest friendships were formed here—friendships which in many cases are still dear to me—and here I have found friends who have never turned their backs on me. It is not strange, then, that I love this old city and her people, and it seems fit that this, the last occasion on which, in all probability, I shall ever address my fellow-citizens of South Carolina in public, should be here. My life work for Carolina is finished, and whatever judgment shall be passed on it, no son of hers ever served her with more willing hands, a more loyal and devoted heart than myself. My highest ambition always was to serve her faithfully; my dearest hope to "live in hearts I leave behind."

"Land of my sires, what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band
That knits me to thy rugged stand?
E'en as I view each well known scene,
Think what is now or what hath been,
Seems as to me of all bereft.
Sole friends, thy woods and streams are left.
And thus I love thee better still,
Even in extremity of ill."

And now, my friends, it only remains to me to thank you gratefully, to pray that a merciful God may bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our State, and to bid you farewell.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF COTTON.

It is Believed that Prices Are Destined To go Still Higher.

Atwood, Violett & Co., the New York correspondents of the Charlotte Observer say: Our impressions of the market, as previously expressed when we stated that prices then ruling would prove to be the lowest of this or many seasons, have been realized to the letter and we feel that the end of the improvement is still remote. We have never known the statistical position so strong as now. What is left of this crop at ports and interior will enhance daily in value. The cotton itself is in sympathy with everything else that has any value, speculatively or otherwise, and that it will go higher we are decidedly disposed to believe. The situation in this country shows very little cotton outside of New York and New Orleans, and with a large short interest in each the stocks at both places might as well not exist, at the moment, so far as they are available for the investor or the spinner. The weekly movement will be under the same weeks of last year for the next four or five months. It now becomes apparent to the spinner in this country and abroad that this crop is practically in sight and Liverpool begins to show an appreciation of this by raising the value of these local stocks, and we anticipate an active demand by them.

A leading firm connected with cotton interests announced that they will issue an acreage report before the 31st inst. based upon replies to inquiries addressed to every county in each of the cotton producing States. We have had for the past six weeks very radical ideas on this subject, and have taken the position that in consequence of inability more than desire, or both, the South would materially curtail the acreage heretofore put into cotton cultivation. Our New Orleans office telegraphs that their spot market is swept of all offerings at one-eighth advance. This improvement in the cotton market is due to rapidly-diminishing supplies, and a demand more likely to increase than remain as it is. There have been occasional setbacks but, in our opinion, cotton seems on its way to a realization of higher figures.

Bynum Declares for Gold.

Congressman Bynum declares himself in favor of a gold standard. He said, in an interview at Indianapolis, Ind:

"Under existing laws the treasury must on demand redeem the national bank, greenback, and Sherman notes and practically the silver certificates in gold. More than a thousand million of currency is being upheld by a gold reserve of a hundred million of dollars.

"This condition of itself was enough to shake confidence in the soundness of the system, but when it became apparent that the Government could only secure gold to replenish the reserve when depleted by the sale of bonds there was nothing left to support the credit of the Government except an implicit confidence in the determined purpose of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the same at all hazards.

"With our currency in this defenceless condition the agitation of free coinage, independent of the concurrence of other governments, will only increase our embarrassments and hasten the period of a collapse. The banks are the natural repositories of gold, and they, not the Government, should supply the currency and make the redemptions. The Government will have performed its full duty by exacting a security and standing sponsor to the note-holders.

"Our laws empowering the banks to issue currency should be so amended as to induce a sufficient increase to take the place of the greenbacks, which should be retired. This would relieve the Treasury of all embarrassments and bring into active use our stock of gold, which is now dormant."

An Insurgent Victory.

A dispatch from Havana via Key West, Fla., says: Both sides claim a victory in a battle of Jovita Sunday. The government held up all telegrams, permitting only their version to be published. It was first claimed the insurgents lost 300 dead, including Maximo Gomez, who was overten miles away. The Government now admits that Gomez was not present and places the rebel loss at 51 dead and Spanish loss at 47 dead and 35 wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Bosch was shot through the head at the first fire. Surgeon Ruiso, one sergeant and one corporal are among the Spanish dead.

The battle lasted from 5:30 a. m., till 3:30 p. m. The insurgents were led by Antonio and Jose Maceo and numbered 2,400. The Spaniards numbered 500. The Cubans claim the government lost over 120 killed and many wounded. The troops were pursued to the gates of Guantanamo, which was besieged until a regiment sent from Santiago arrived Thursday.

CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Turney Summons the Legislature to Meet May 27th.

At Nashville, Tenn., Governor Turney on Friday issued a call for an extraordinary session of the general assembly to begin May 27th. Under the constitution, this session can last only twenty days and only the subjects embraced in the call may be considered. The call embraces six subjects. The first is the penitentiary question. The second subject is the appropriation bill; third, the revenue bill; fourth, the regulation and examination of state banks; fifth, establishing a levee district to protect overflowed lands in Dyer, Lake, Lauderdale and Obion counties; sixth, to amend the registration laws so as to make registration less frequent.

House and Children Burned.

At Felix, a small station below Selma, Ala., a negro woman locked her two children up in the house and went off. The usual result followed. The house burned down with the children in it. Both of them were burned to death.

THE LATEST NEWS.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Southern Dots.

Fire at Pratt City, three miles from Birmingham, Ala., destroyed forty-one houses. Loss, $50,000. Mrs. C. J. Bonner, in delicate health, died of fright.

The Florida Senate passed bills making January 9, General Robert E. Lee's birthday, and April 26, Confederate Memorial day, legal holidays in that State.

W. S. Hansbrough, formerly a mail carrier in the Nashville, Tenn., postoffice, was convicted of robbing the mails, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the King's county prison.

A piece of timber fell at the Exposition Cotton Company's factory Atlanta on Thursday, knocked down a scaffolding and buried five men to the ground. Two of these, S. B. Pinant, white foreman, Will Dunlop, colored, were seriously injured and have very little chance to recover.

Ella, the eight-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Scott, was burned to death at her mother's home, seven miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., Thursday afternoon. The child was reading before a fire when her clothing ignated. Before assistance could be summoned she was burned to a crisp.

A concession has been let for the star attraction at the Cotton States and International Exposition. It is the Myres Lang tower, 250 feet high, with elevators running to the top and platforms or galleries at intervals to accommodate spectators. The outside will be decorated with with electric lights controlled by an automatic switchboard.

At Savannah, Ga., Governor Atkinson reviewed one of the largest bodies of troops on Wednesday that has been witnessed in that city since the celebration of the city's sesquicentennial in 1883. Twelve hundred men were in line with five companies of marines and blue-jackets from the United States steamships Atlanta and Raleigh which are anchored in the river below the city. The review was witnessed by 20,000 people.

Labor.

The Republic Iron Works at Pittsburg, Pa., have resumed with 500 men, paying amalgamated association rates.

Three thousand employees of the Pencoyd Iron Works at West Manayunk, Pa., near Norristown, had their wages advanced 10 per cent on Thursday.

The strike at the Bellaire Steele Works, Wheeling, W. Va., has been settled by compromise, the firm conceding a 15 per cent. advance in wages. Five hundred men will return to work Monday.

Jones & Laughlin, operating the extensive American Iron Works, Pittsburg, Pa., have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their skilled workmen 10 per cent. The wages of laborers remain at $1.20 per day. About 4,000 men participated in the advance.

Mill News.

The Sterling Cotton Mills Company was organized at Franklinton, N. C., with a capital stock of $50,000. All the stock has been taken and orders for the machinery placed.

The Erwin cotton mills at Durham, N. C., are to be greatly enlarged. The addition is 460x75 feet, and two stories high, and will contain 625 more looms, bringing the number up to 1,000.

The Columbus Fertilizer Company whose plant is located in the lower part of Girard, Ala., has decided to add a cotton seed oil mill to its plant at an additional cost of $10,000. Work will commence at once and be ready for operation by September 1st.

Legislative.

The Connecticut Senate and House passed the bill providing for a State representation at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., and appropriated $7,900 as expenses. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Owing to the epidemic of rabies which has prevailed in certain Florida counties, the House passed a bill putting the control of animals affected with hydrophobia in the hands of the State health officer. The House and Senate have passed a modified Australian ballot law to take the place of the eight ballot-box measure which has heretofore obtained in that State. The bill only requires the signature of Governor Mitchell to become a law.

Mortuary.

Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy, retired, died at Washington, D. C., early Thursday morning after a long illness, aged 81 years.

The Turf.

The ninth Brooklyn Jockey Club handicap was run at Gravesend, N. Y., on Wednesday and was won by Hornpipe. The result was a complete surprise, only one of the horses that was well supported in the ring finishing among the leaders. Lazzarone got the place, and game little Sir Walter was third. The last named was in active demand on the future books and heavily backed on the track.

Washington.

The Treasury gold reserve was increased Friday by payments made by the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, the reserve standing at $97,043,114 at close of business. This is a gain over the previous day of $800,000.

Disasters, Accidents, Fatalities.

Cliff Baxter was killed outright and Andrew Campbell mortally wounded by a premature explosion of a blast in a copper mine at Ducktown, Tenn., on Friday.

Financial.

The Citizens' Bank of Redwood Falls, Minn., suspended business with assets of $135,000 and liabilities of $100,000.

Crime.

Recorder Goff, of New York, sentenced Henry W. Ball, 39 years old, to three years in the penitentiary for attempting suicide.

Miscellaneous.

The New York police re-organization bill was lost in the senate by a vote of ayes 16, nays 16. A motion to reconsider failed on a like vote and the bill was killed.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has signed the Farr compulsory educational bill.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement.

Crop statement from September 1st to May 17th, inclusive:

Port receipts, 7,827,270 bales, against 5,744,757 last year, 4,811,181 year before last and 6,851,379 for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada, 947,154, against 808,712, 833,974 and 197,526; interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 77,493, against 69,133, 103,600 and 187,697; Southern mill takings, 611,319, against 616,074, 596,148 and 536,961; crop brought into sight during 259 days to date, 9,459,216, against 7,238,678, 6,343,923 and 8,776,158; crop brought into sight for the week, 29,504, against 32,461 for the seven days ending May 17th, last year, 32,850 and 53,643; crop brought into sight for the first 17 days of May, 81,859, against 72,277, 71,451 and 107,288.

Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before last and in 1892, and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by the week would take in 260 days of the season last year, 261 year before last and 263 in 1892, against only 259 this year.

WITHIN OUR STATE.

NEWS FROM MANY COUNTIES.

Charlotte's Depot in Ashes.

The depot of the Southern Railway at Charlotte, was burned Friday morning. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It broke out in the garret near the the south end of the building. The garret is said to have been a regular rat den. Matches had to be carefully kept, rats at times having gnawed throughed match boxes. Loss $23,000. Fully insured. Now that both the depots, the Carolina Central and the Southern, are in ashes, it is proposed that Charlotte have them rebuilt together as a union depot.

A Gloomy Outlook.

A dispatch from Raleigh to the Charlotte Observer says: The reports which came in about the cotton crop are all unfavorable. The plants look weak and sick. Six or seven days more of good weather will be necessary to complete the planting. Cotton seed ought all to be in the ground by May 10th at the least, and so they are in ordinary years. Farmers tell me they never knew the planting to be as late as it is this season, never saw the seed germinate so slowly or saw so large a proportion of the crop to be replanted. It has been the wettest and coldest spring since that of 1887.

Mill Notes.

The Erwin Cotton Mills, of West Durham, is doing a large business. When the mill was first erected it was a very large building but additions have been added from time to time until now it is nearly double its original size. Still there is another addition, of immense proportions, in view, and it will possibly be erected this fall. The new building is to be a wing 460 feet long, 75 wide and two stories high. In the present building they are now running 375 looms and when the new one is completed it is proposed to make this number one thousand. This will be a large industry and will give employment to several hundred new hands.

Violation of the Usury Law.

The Supreme Court at Raleigh rendered a decision on Wednesday in the case of Merony against the Atlanta Building and Loan Association. They decided that the contract of the Building and Loan Association was a violation of the usury law. The decision would be a death-blow to these associations in this State were it not that a new act was passed at the last Legislature giving associations all the scope they desired.

The Biggest Strawberries.

The finest strawberries ever seen at Monroe are those grown by Mr. J. W. Steen. The largest one found measures 4¼ inches in circumference and was measured by Mr. G. M. Beasley and numbers of them measure from 3 to 4 inches. It is an actual fact that in making pies the berries have to be cut in halves to get them between the crusts.

Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

At Asheville, Wm. Green, colored, a boy of 14, was arrested for robbing the United States mail. He was the messenger between the postoffice and Kenilworth Inn, and abstracted checks and money orders aggregating $2,500. It is not known that Green attempted to cash the stolen checks or money orders.

An Old Mine.

The Reed gold mine in Cabarrus was the first gold mine discovered in the United States. From 1803 to 1825, the different pieces of gold found in this mine aggregated 115 pounds, steelyard weight.

Wilmington For Sound Money.

At a meeting of the Wilmington produce exchange the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, Believing that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone will result in disaster to the whole country, and especially to the South, we heartily endorse the movement inaugurated by the Memphis Cotton Exchange and other representative bodies toward the propagation of sound financial ideas and an interchange