

## STATE NEWS.

The Democratic Judicial convention of the 11th district convenes at Shelby Aug. 1st.

Hon. Kope Elias, it is said, can get a Federal office of the President by asking for it.

Judge Spier Whitaker has resigned and Gov. Carr has appointed Mr. R. Allen in his place.

Mr. S. A. Ashe, editor of the News-Observer-Chronicle, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the 4th district.

A meeting of negro bicyclists was held in Charlotte on the 13th inst. The United States can now boast of only two such events.

Frank Houston, of Union county, a graduate of Harvard University, has been elected professor of political science in the University of Texas.

"Shirtless Hannibal Napoleon Simpson," Rockingham county, has suddenly blossomed into large proportions as a Third party orator, and wants to go to Congress from the fifth district.

It is affirmed by on State exchanges that North Carolina erected the first public observatory in the United States at her University in 1824. The affirmation cannot be successfully denied.

Brother Patton, of Morganton, abates his missionary zeal and takes the field in the 8th district for Congressional honors. He might possibly have saved a few heathens, but he'll never get to Congress.

Mr. J. G. Hall, of Hickory, who is at the other end of the congressional lane from Congressman Henderson, "carried the war into Africa" yesterday, and came over here last night.—[Charlotte Observer 13th.]

The aggregate amount of revenue collected in the fifth North Carolina district for the month of June was \$106,429.04. It was collected as follows: Winston, \$53,817.58; Statesville, \$29,625.39; Mt. Airy, \$8,624.25; Asheville, \$14,361.82.

Rev. Jas. Needham, of Bliss, N. C., a Methodist minister ninety-five years of age, still fills his regular appointments, and thinks it no feat at all to walk three or four or ride fifteen or twenty miles. Who can report another minister of his age and physical activity doing duty?

Mr. J. F. Armfield, colonel 4th Regiment, State Guard, is after a Statesville correspondent of the Charlotte Observer. He denies in the plainest Anglo-Saxon phraseology that he "put the influence of" his "military organization into the contest," at the Statesville primary, in behalf of his father for the judgeship.

L. B. Wetmore, a Lincolnton attorney, went on a spree Thursday night, and did a great deal of promiscuous shooting before being disarmed and quieted. Mr. Wetmore is said to be a gentleman of talent, but, we must say, this little episode looks as if his reputation is the gift of friends, too partial for accurate judgment.

Col. Harry Skinner and Mr. A. L. Blow came to blows at Greenville, N. C., on the 12th inst. Only one round was "fit," but but both gentlemen were borne from the field of "even honors" by friends. Col. Skinner indulged too much in personalities to suit Mr. Blow. The latter called a halt at "d—n liar." Both men retired bloodily but game.

Miss Eleanor Markman, of Roundout, was pronounced on the 8th instant dead by a physician; but on the following Wednesday, when the casket was being borne to the hearse, a tapping was heard on the lid of the coffin, and the body being returned to the house, the young lady was found to be alive. She is now thought to be recovering. Says she was conscious all the while but too weak to indicate that life was not extinct any sooner than she did.

## Young Lew Wallace Fined.

HAMMON, Ind., July 10.—Lew Wallace, Jr., of Indianapolis was arrested last night on a charge of personating a United States Marshal. Wallace displayed a star and ordered all saloons closed up. Before Judge Morelock this morning he was fined \$10 and costs. He left for Chicago. All is quite.

NATIONAL  
CURRENCY.Important Bill Reported in Re-  
gard to Gold Contracts.

## ANY MONEY LEGAL TENDER.

Discrediting a Nation's Currency Has Been a Crime Punishable by Death in Some Countries.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The judiciary committee of the house has just made a favorable report upon a bill of much importance.

It is a measure of but four lines, introduced by Mr. Lane, of Illinois, and reads:

"That all contracts for the payment of any sum of money, whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender for the payment of debts when the contract matures."

In its report, the committee recommends the passage of the bill, saying it finds "that the purpose of this bill is to regulate the practice in the federal courts in regard to entering judgments, in requiring such judgments to be expressed in dollars and parts of dollars, and to preserve the stability and uniformity of the currency."

The report further says:

"The law now is that gold, and silver coin, and treasury notes are a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. There are some exceptions in regard to the payments of customs, etc., in treasury notes, but this has no application to judgments between private parties. The law makes coined money and treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of private debts, that is, makes both kinds of money equal for this purpose, and neither the courts nor private individuals have the right to annul the law.

"The law is greater than the court or the individual, and neither have the right to set it aside. The courts have no power to legislate or to annul the laws of congress, or to permit private parties to set aside a public statute. This the federal courts have done in holding that a judgment can be entered in 'coined dollars,' which is done for the very purpose of annulling the act of congress making treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of debts. In England it was a felony to discredit the money of the realm. The courts of France have held that parties cannot, by special contracts, discriminate between the bank notes of the Bank of France, which are made a legal tender, and coin money, which is also a legal tender.

"Many other nations of the earth even went further and made it a crime punishable by death to discredit the money of the country.

"The state courts of many of the states of the union has passed on this question, and they hold the law substantially as it was held by the court in France.

## IT HAS DISAPPEARED.

There is No More Backbone to the Strike, So John M. Egan says.

Chicago, July 17.—The great railway strike is practically at an end in Chicago. Trains on all roads are moving, passenger trains are, almost without exception, on time, and freight traffic is rapidly becoming regular.

"The backbone of the strike is not only broken," said Manager Egan, of the General Managers' Association, "but the backbone has entirely disappeared. The blockade is raised, and it will require but a short time to get the railroad business of the city back into its regular routine."

On the Chicago and Grand Trunk, passenger service is regular and freight and suburban service was resumed today.

While Debs declares that the blood is upon Pullman he is trying to incite more rioting and to induce some of the violent to deal with Pullman. If that is done then the blood of Pullman will be upon Debs. In the meantime the law has Debs and some others in hand.—[Wilmington Messenger.]

## THEY HAD NO GRIEVANCE.

Pullman Shows Clearly That His Employees Were Not Justified in Striking.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Mr. George Pullman made an extended statement in regard to the trouble with his employees which led to the recent general strike. He said wages had been reduced at Pullman in order to keep the shops from closing entirely, as the cars he was building were being constructed at an actual loss.

Nine weeks ago 4,200 employes were on the pay-roll, when a demand was made on him that wages be restored to the scale of a year ago. He explained to the men the situation and offered them an inspection of the books to show that he could not restore the old scale. They refused to abide by this and struck, thus closing the shops, and doing what he had been strenuously trying to avoid. He explains that with this state of affairs existing he was asked to submit to arbitration, which, he says, would have been a piece of business folly.

He was already running at a loss, yet if some third party had decreed this should be increased he was expected to submit to it. He says the stock of the Pullman Company is owned by over 4,000 people, many of them women and trustees, the average holding of each person being eighty-six shares. The stock is not watered, as every share represents \$100 paid into the company.

He refutes the charges that rents and water rates were high in Pullman, and explains that he could not have pursued any other course than the one he did.

## FRAUDULENT LOTTERY SCHEMES.

Clever Devices and Bogus Circulars by Which Many People Are Being Swindled.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 17, 1894.—Since the Louisiana State Lottery Company removed to Honduras and resumed business under the name of the Honduras National Lottery Company, the patrons of this great concern have been eager bait for "clever operators, and every month thousands of people are taken in by lottery schemes which purport to be the original Louisiana State Lottery.

The modus operandi is to send a bunch of tickets to some prominent person, enclosing a complimentary ticket good for \$5,000. The party is instructed to sell one-fifth of the ticket to some other wellknown prominent person, and keep the other fifth for himself. Another condition is that the party must remit \$100 in payment for tickets, at least three days before the "drawing."

In order to make the offer appear genuine, a circular of the Honduras National Lottery Company is inclosed with the address of J. H. Lombard & Co., New Orleans, La., carefully stamped in red ink over the address of Paul Conrad, Puerto Cortez, Honduras, C. A., care Central American Express, Port Tampa City, Fla. As a matter of fact, the Honduras National Lottery Company has no such agency in New Orleans, and Lombard & Co. never had and connection with this company. The New England States are flooded with the bogus circulars, and a number have already been swindled.

## DEATH OF A DASTARD.

Assassin Prendergast Hanged at Last for His Crime.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A crime against the state was expiated on the gallows of the Cook county jail this morning. Nearly nine months have elapsed since the bullet of an assassin deprived Chicago of her chief executive, the State of one of her most illustrious citizens, and the country at large of a statesman and a patriot. Today the crime was avenged, and Patrick Eugene Prendergast suffered an ignominious death at the hands of the hangman.

The execution was devoid of incident for the assassin went to his death like an ox going to the shambles. Up to the last moment the hope of interposition from some source or another did not desert him, although he was fully cognizant of the fact that all efforts in both State and Federal courts and in the executive chamber had been exhausted. When it came to the end he nerved himself for a supreme effort, and paid the penalty of his crime without a whimper and without a word.

CONFERREES  
FIX RATES.Neither Iron Nor Coal Has Been  
Restored to the Free List.

## \$1 A GALLON ON WHISKEY.

They Agree on the Income Tax Except as to its Limit.—The Tariff on Pottery Increased While Glassware Comes Down.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The tariff conference has now advanced to such a stage that it is impossible longer for the conferees to keep the main features of their work from their congressional associates. Much that has been definitely accomplished has reached Senators and members not on the committee, not in the form of rumors and reports, but as accomplished facts. As thus considered the chief features on which the conferees came together are as follows:

Pottery rates increased 5 per cent., making the rates those of the House instead of the Senate. Glassware comes down to the House rates, the action being the reverse of that on pottery for reasons hereafter stated. The cotton schedule has been scaled down about 5 per cent. from the Senate rates. The woolen schedule also has been brought down a considerable per cent., making it more in accordance with the House rates. The tobacco schedule has been brought back to the House rates on the important item of wrappers, the rate being \$1. instead of the Senate rates of \$1.50 and \$2.25.

The metal schedule has not been materially changed from the rates fixed by the Senate.

Neither iron nor coal has been carried back to the free list, as in the House bill, and while the decision is not final there is every reason to believe that the Senate rate of forty cents per ton on each will stand.

The income tax has not yet been passed, but there is little or no disagreement, except on one item of limiting the tax to five years, and on this the conferees have not come together. The issue between ad valorem and specific rates thus far has not resulted in as much of a return to the House ad valorem rate as was expected, as it has been found that in some cases the ad valorem rates were greatly in excess of the specific. The whiskey schedule has been a source of determined contest for two days, the main effort being to secure a compromise on the basis of \$1 per gallon, and an extension of the bonding period to five years. This is resisted on the ground that while it is an apparent increase of ten cents in the tax it will in fact yield the Government no additional revenue.

## CLEVELAND'S COURSE.

It is Fully Approved of by the Senate.—The Law Must Be Upheld.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July.—The Senate passed Senator Daniel's resolution indorsing the course of the President and his advisers in calling out the United States Army to execute the mandate of the courts and to suppress lawlessness. There was some slight skirmishing before the resolution was voted on. Gallinger of New Hampshire attempted to load it down with some unnecessary amendments, and Dolph of Oregon could not let the opportunity pass to shed some of his dullness on his surroundings. The resolution passed by a viva voce vote, all the members favoring it except Peffer, who voted a solitary "no."

While there is generally a hearty condemnation of the lawlessness of the strikers, there is also an admission that there must be some real cause for the strike and that proper legislation could prevent a recurrence of such scenes and conduct in future. It is not improbable that a joint committee of Congress may be constituted to sit during the recess of Congress and make a thorough investigation of the strikes and the riot from start to finish and report to Congress next December by bill or otherwise.

## GENERAL NEWS.

All the Fair buildings at Chicago were burned late in the evening of the 5th.

Civil proceedings are being prepared in Chicago against Debs and all the leaders in the strike.

A plague is prevailing in Hong Kong, China, which is destroying the people by the hundreds daily.

The new cruiser for the Navy, the Minneapolis had a trial trip the other day and showed up as the fastest war vessel afloat, making over 23 knots per hour.

A bather up at Bellport, L. I., was out swimming the other day when he had a collision with a whale. The whale was dead, but was captured and brought to shore.

When the strike of the workmen in the car shops at Pullman commenced on May 10th they had on deposit at the Pullman Savings Bank \$488,000. This has been reduced to less than nothing.

Pullman had taken a contract, he says, to build some cars just before the strike commenced, at a price which entailed a loss; but did so to give the men employment and keep his force in tact until business should resume.

Lord Welsley, the great English General in his last article upon Napoleon in the Pall Mall Magazine does not accord the Duke of Wellington the credit of the victory at Waterloo, which has so long distinguished his reputation.

On the 10th there were two terrific shocks of earthquake at Constantinople in Turkey which killed many people over fifty and destroyed many houses and other property. Oneshock occurred at noon and the other at 4 o'clock. The shocks were felt at all points on the Hellespont, Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora.

Senator Walsh, of Ga., was a 4th of July orator at Tammany Hall in New York. He spoke for the free coinage of silver with or without international agreement. He also strongly endorsed the Income Tax, although Croker who had just landed from Europe, and entered the Hall amid applause during his speech, has been very pronounced against the Income Tax. Senator Walsh converted many Tammanyites and other Northern people to the Income Tax.

## PINES FOR BIG GAME.

The President, Anxious to Kill a Bear, Will Go Hunting in Colorado.

Denver, July 13.—Gen. A. L. New, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, is arranging for a hunting trip in Colorado for President Cleveland, Attorney General Olney, Secretary of War Lamont, Senator Gomah, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, Chairman Harrity and other distinguished men.

Gen. New says President Cleveland is anxious to kill a bear. The locality that will be selected for the hunt will probably be the mountains around Glenwood Springs. Gen. New will go to Washington next week and hopes to complete all arrangements for the hunting trip at that time.

## Charley Stuart Commits Suicide.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, Charley Stuart, Victor Taylor, and several other young men living in the vicinity of Catawba Station, visited a still and imbibed very freely of corn juice, and while under its exhilarating influence Stuart and Taylor indulged in several scrimmages all of which going against the latter, he slipped off to his father's house, but, unfortunately, Stuart not satisfied with the honors already gained followed him and forcing an entrance to the house before Taylor could escape up stairs a gun went off in close proximity to Stuart's breast, killing him almost instantly. Taylor fired the fatal shot.

## NOTICE.

North Carolina Superior Court Catawba County Spring Terms 1894. A. A. Phelps and others

vs.  
Mrs. Maude G. Shuler and others  
All persons who claim to be creditors of D. W. Shuler are notified to make themselves parties to said suit at the next term of this court on the 23rd day of July 1894.

J. F. Herman,  
Clerk.