

Successor to the News and Observer, the State Chronicle and the Farmer and Mechanic.

WARRANT BILL PASSED

Another Issue of Bonds Proposed by the Senate.

Washington, June 2.—At 7 o'clock the long struggle in the Senate to prohibit the issue of the bill to end, and the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The bill, which covers only three lines, as follows:

It is enacted, that the issuance of any bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without the authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited.

The vote did not begin until 6:30 a. m., at which time the chamber was dimly lighted, and the galleries almost empty. A flood of amendments were voted down, all being defeated, by Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, gave the Executive power to issue bonds in certain emergencies, another by Mr. Aldrich provided that the act should not impair the obligation to pay coin.

Mr. Hill's amendment that Treasury notes be retired when redeemed, was voted down.

Mr. Quay's amendment for the substitution of coin notes for Treasury notes was defeated without a yeas and nays vote.

The preliminary vote was on Mr. Hill's motion to postpone the subject until next December, which was defeated. Then came the final vote, with the result stated.

The debate on the bond bill lasted throughout the day, and was at times very animated.

Mr. Cannon (Ia.), made a speech opposing the bill, and the five Republican Senators, including himself, who voted against the Dingley tariff bill, and declared that the measure was a legislative monstrosity.

Mr. Allison expressed his strong belief that the United States could not enter alone upon the coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. Chandler appealed to Senators on the other side of the chamber to join in a patriotic measure to sustain the country's honor. Mr. Chandler also paid a tribute to the personal integrity of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle.

Mr. Teller spoke in favor of making silver the first and paramount question.

Mr. Burrows declared that it would have been better had the country gone down in the storm of war, than that a measure taking away the last prop to its credit should pass.

Mr. Palmer (Ill.), also opposed the bill.

Before the bond bill was taken up Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of the Finance committee, spoke on tariff and finance.

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would tomorrow to take up the River and Harbor bill.

At 1 p. m. the bond bill was taken up, the Indian conference report given over.

Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment, as an additional section to follow that prohibiting the issue of bonds: "In case of emergency, it is necessary in the opinion of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury to issue such bonds in accordance with the provisions of existing law, to preserve the public credit or to meet obligations of the United States created by such existing law, such bonds shall not be met, and all such bonds so issued shall first be offered at public sale."

Before the debate proceeded, Mr. Hill suggested that a vote on the Brown resolution, declaring future bonds illegal, should follow the vote on the bill.

Mr. Butler proposed a bill. Mr. Brown wanted 6 p. m. to-morrow fixed as the time for the vote on the Brown resolution. Mr. Hill insisted, however, that the "whole bond business" should be cleared from the floor to-day.

Mr. Drown then resumed his speech begun yesterday, discussing bonds and free silver coinage.

Mr. Brown was followed by his colleague, Mr. Cannon. They had occupied different positions on the Dingley tariff bill, the former having voted for and the latter against its consideration of the bill. Mr. Cannon, replied to strictures made on the five Republican Senators voting against the Dingley bill. He resented the charge of insincerity. He characterized the tariff bill as an "iniquity and monstrosity of legislation" and unjust. He had been acquitted by his conscience and by his constituents. The five Republican Senators who voted against the tariff bill, he said, have the consolation that they need, each having received the endorsement of his people at home. Mr. Cannon referred to the choice of Senators Carter and Mantle of Montana, Dubois of Idaho, Teller of Colorado, and himself as delegates to the National convention.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) spoke briefly on the bond bill. He said it was well-known it cannot become a law. It was agreed, he said, that the borrowing of money for the government was solely a legislative power, except by the statute conferred that power on the executive branch. Under those circumstances the adoption of the bill would be a repeal of the law allowing the executive to borrow money on bonds. In a sharp rebuke with Mr. Butler, Mr. Allison declared his opposition to the free coinage and to the indirection by which the pending bill sought to take a step toward free silver coinage without a vote for legislative action.

"I believe that the United States cannot open its mints to the free coinage of silver without becoming a monetary nation; that it cannot take this step without an agreement with other nations," said Mr. Allison, "and I will continue to vote against the free

coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by this country.

Mr. Chandler deprecated the spirit and manner of the author of the bill (Butler), who had made threats and had talked of revolution and bloodshed. Mr. Butler arose to disclaim such utterances.

Mr. Chandler insisted that the Senator's language had conveyed indirect threats and had tended to revolution and bloodshed. Mr. Chandler held up a newspaper, which he said was the "Caucasian," published by Mr. Butler in North Carolina, and which contained extreme and violent attacks on the Senator and others with whom Mr. Butler was in daily intercourse.

As to bond issues, Mr. Chandler declared that the President and Secretary of the Treasury were men of sterling personal integrity, standing as the representatives of the credit of the government. No one charges a misappropriation or embezzlement of the funds which had been raised by the sale of bonds.

"I am thankful that two-thirds of the Senators on this side of the chamber," said Mr. Chandler, "will vote against this bill. And I ask Senators who participated in the election of President Cleveland and who are of the party of Jno. G. Carlisle to join with us in at least one patriotic vote to protect our honor and credit."

It was strange, Mr. Chandler added, for him to defend a Democratic President, but he needed a defense at a time when two-thirds of the Senators of his own party were ready to vote to sustain him.

Mr. Teller pointed out that the pending bill had no connection with the free coinage of silver. He denied also the right of Mr. Chandler to speak for the Republican party in favor of a continuance of the bond issues. The American people, he believed, were not in favor of increasing the public debt in time of peace. Mr. Teller referred contemptuously to those "self-satisfied pharisees" who declared that they were the only ones willing to protect the honor and credit of the country.

The Senator declared that the silver question, whose death and burial had been announced, was a most important one. State after State had declared in convention for silver. The great Democratic party was ready to inscribe on its banner "free silver coinage."

There were States in the West which had long favored the silver and Representatives to swell the majorities in both branches of Congress.

"What the Republican party will do at St. Louis I do not know," said Mr. Teller, "but I believe I know enough of the sentiment of the West and of the plain people of the country, to say that the party that inscribes on its banner, 'the gold standard' is doomed to defeat."

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, opposed the bill on the ground that it was a virtual repeal of the resumption act, which act sustains the paper money of the government. The enactment of this bill would bring about a raid on the treasury with greenbacks, in anticipation of a suspension of specie payment. If the exercise of the bond power had not been resorted to by the present administration, the doors of the Treasury would have been closed.

The presiding officer, Mr. Faulkner, at 4:30 directed the reading of the amendment of Mr. Aldrich, introduced early in the day, allowing bond issues in an emergency to sustain public credit. Mr. Allen moved to table the amendment. It was a test of the two opposing elements. The amendment was tabled, yeas 32, nays 25.

Mr. Aldrich offered another amendment, which he said was nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the obligation of the United States to redeem in coin outstanding United States legal tender notes and Treasury notes, nor to restrict the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure coins for their redemption.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved to table the amendment, which motion prevailed, yeas 31, nays 25, the vote being the same as before except that Mr. Pritchard did not vote.

An amendment by Mr. Hill that United States notes, when redeemed, should be re-issued, was tabled, on motion of Mr. Mills, yeas 43, nays 12.

An amendment by Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, for the redemption and cancellation of Treasury notes, and for the issue thereof of notes payable in gold and receivable for all debts, public and private, was laid on the table without division.

This cleared the way for the final vote on which the bill was passed, yeas 32, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Republicans—Brown, Cannon, Dubois, Hansborough, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Priddy, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—10. Democrats—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—17. Populists—Allen, Butler, Jones of Nevada, Peffer, Stewart—5. Total—32.

Nays—Republicans—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Hodge, McBride, Nelson, Platt, Quay, Wetmore, Wilson—16. Democrats—Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Smith, Vilas—9. Total—25.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Hill moved an adjournment, and as the motion was carried, Mr. Hill exclaimed: "And may God save the country."

BURYING THE DEAD AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, June 1.—There were 1,277 victims of Saturday's disaster buried to-day. The bodies of those who were identified and claimed by relatives were interred in private graves, but at the expense of the municipality. The great number of the unidentified were buried in eleven great trenches. The trenches were deep and the mutilated bodies had to be gathered together. The surviving friends and relatives are, for the most part, of the ignorant and simple-minded peasant class, and their grief at the sudden calamity are expressed in very demonstrative fashion. The scenes at the cemetery were pitiful and terrible in the extreme. Only about half the bodies recovered have been identified and the majority of these are men, though there are many children and several old people.



SEE HIS BEST DAYS.

Russell: "You had better get those 'Savages' to help you, Loge, for I am too heavy for one man to carry to Raleigh."

BISHOP RONDTHALER

Baccalaureate Sermon at the University Sunday.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 1.—(Special)—Yesterday in the Chapel Bishop Rondthaler, of the Moravian church of Salem, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class. It was pronounced the finest effort that has ever been made on such an occasion for a number of years.

Heretofore the annual sermon, which opens the commencement exercises has been alternately delivered by either a Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian or Presbyterian. This year Bishop Rondthaler, of the Moravian church, delivered the sermon to the graduating class. There being several Moravians in the class, and it being the University's aim to recognize all, this is a wise diversion. Bishop Rondthaler's sermon was as follows:

Text: "Lord to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." John 6: 68.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Reunion of the Two Literary Societies Last Night.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 2.—(Special)—The festivities of commencement are on. Visitors arrive on every train and the crowd promises to assume immense proportions by Thursday. Never before has there been such intense interest taken in a commencement, not a centennial. The impulse of last year lingers in even more widespread evidence, making a most auspicious beginning for the first commencement of the University's second century.

This is the fourth time in the history of the University that its commencement has been honored by the presence of an executive officer of the nation. Away back in ante-bellum days James K. Polk returned to do honor to his alma mater, and later Buchanan was here, and still later Andrew Johnson. Not since the war, however, have we had with us a President or a Vice-President. Mr. Hoke Smith, the giant son of Georgia, graced the commencement of '94, but he was simply a cabinet officer. He, too, was a Southerner. On Thursday Chapel Hill will do homage to Vice-President Stevenson, who comes from a western nativity, but pays us homage in the recognition of our great University. Mr. Stevenson also brings with him his daughter, niece and three lady friends, a bouquet of foreign beauty to add charm to our own peerless womanhood. General Cox, of Washington, is to accompany the Stevenson party also. Receptions have been planned and orders executed for the most hospitable entertainment of the guests. The Vice-President and Gen. Cox will stop with Dr. Winston and the young ladies will be the guests of Miss Gore.

The attendance of such a goody company of distinguished guests means for the University a recognition of its worth, a forward step in the rapid ascent of its progress. It betokens a perceptible advance toward the high standard of education, which it hopes to attain in even greater degree. The fact that its patronage now comes, not from our State only, but from many States, both North and South, in ever increasing currents, shows that this advance is a steady and wide-fact.

STATE NEWS.

The Democratic Congressional convention for the Second district will be held in Goldsboro, June 23rd. The Wilson Times and Windsor Ledger favor the nomination of Congressman Woodard. The Tarboro Southern favors Dr. R. H. Speight. The Windsor Ledger learns that State Senator W. P. Mercer, of Edgecombe, is also a candidate.

It is learned that Col. Petty, general manager of the Carthage railroad, thinks of extending it to or near Island Ford bridge, on the Deep river, in the western part of the county.—Sandford Express.

The Transylvania Huster wants W. T. Crawford for Governor. The Kernersville Silver Dollar and the Edenton Courier want J. S. Carr.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

he Closing Day of a Brilliant Commencement.

Greensboro, N. C., May 27.—(Special)—The feature of this, the closing day of the Greensboro Female College was the address this morning of Rev. E. E. Hoss, editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate. The auditorium was filled and to-night was packed on the occasion of the brilliant concert, which was a fitting finale to the delightful exercises.

Dr. Hoss' address was a combination of happy humor and deep philosophic reflection. He traced the influences of heredity and environment upon the lives of young women, and closed by impressing the fact that in walking according to the laws of God lay the only safety. Dr. Hoss is a man of depth and pleasant delivery, with a habit of introducing many popular sidelights, frequently getting a hearty applause of laughter from the whole audience.

The recitations and essays by the graduating class have been marked by careful culture, and this morning the presentation of diplomas and Bibles was a pretty and impressive picture with the girls in pure white.

To-night there was much enthusiasm over the charming musical programme which duly appeared in yesterday's News and Observer. The programme was interspersed with dramatic recitations of a high order. The immense audience dispersed, proud of an institution the constant illumination of which means constant illumination of the hearts of North Carolina.

The Methodist church, true to its pioneer principles, erected here fifty years ago the first college for young women in North Carolina, and the second one south of the Potomac. It took ten years to get the money, and then another ten years of desolation, from 1833 to 1873, during which time the college lay in ashes, are remembered as a withering desert-wind in its history. Then debt overtook the college, all the while from 1847 to 1896, the best talent of the Methodist church being taken in the upbuilding of this place of learning. There follows Solomon Lea, Charles F. Deems, T. M. Jones, B. F. Dixon, Frank L. Reid and Dred Peacock, all presidents, and the story of their efforts is the story of the college and, therefore, the story is perforce a disparagement to those who are older to say that it is quite likely that a young man now-a-days, of the right qualities, is the most effective man to take hold of enterprises involving any very great effort.

It looks to me as if it has taken all the heroic efforts of all the heroic men of the past to get this college on its feet, and that it might be said to be entering the threshold of a new vigor with the incoming of the present young president.

The library is a case in point. There are now 3,000 volumes in the library representing \$5,000 outlay, all the work of two years, and \$1,000 of this amount was contributed by the noble wife of President Peacock, whose efforts should not be separated from those of her husband in the wonderful leap forward of the institution.

But the practical thing to know is that the departments of study and the internal management generally have been brought up to the modern line. That is the main question for parents.

Just on the suburbs of Greensboro the stately old building rests, on a rolling grove-clad eminence, the grounds being sweeping, spacious, sequestered.

The departments reach to the utmost needs of an exquisite education for young women, both as to books, domestic training, and home atmosphere. Besides the academic course, the art and musical features at once arrest attention, also the literary societies, the Irving and Emerson. Many of the young women who have recently graduated in the Business Department

in the Literary Department and in the Department of Music and Art are now filling good positions in various parts of the country. A graduate of Greensboro Female College generally finds but little difficulty in securing a good position, and in this assistance is gladly given.

Rev. Dr. Callahan in his prayer yesterday morning sent up a petition for womanhood "that she may spread light against the times of darkness in which we have fallen." That tells the whole story. As Dr. Turrentine happily said last night in his address, it is fulfilling the whole law, in throwing about its young women such tender influences as to enrich their mental attainments with the subtle and sustaining fragrance of womanhood.

M'ENERY FOR FREE SILVER.

Louisiana's New Senator Favors the White Metal.

Before the Democratic caucus that nominated him, Mr. McEnery explained his position with regard to silver and protection. It was in 1866 that he first made his views understood, he said. He had studied the question without even thinking he would be called upon to participate in national councils.

"During the time of the Confederacy of the States, before 1789, the nation was without a currency," Mr. McEnery continued, "and the coins of all nations circulated in the colonies. Governor Morris had one plan for a currency and Thomas Jefferson wanted another. Morris wanted the coin to be so impressed as to appeal to the affections of the people, and Jefferson wanted the decimal system. They both wanted silver.

On 1745 the Jefferson plan was adopted and the silver dollar was declared the standard. Hamilton perfected the final system, but only carried out the plan of Jefferson. These facts impressed me with the belief that the silver dollar emanated from the Democratic party. It was placed in the currency by Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and that was sufficient authority for me. Gold should take its place as a token money and circulate side by side with silver. Let us have bimetalism.

HARRITY ON THE SITUATION.

Does Not Think There Will Be a Split in the Chicago Convention.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Wm. F. Harity, Chairman of the Democratic National committee is here attending the meeting of the sub-committee looking after arrangements for the convention. Discussing the financial situation in the National convention, Mr. Harity said:

"I believe a fairly amicable adjustment of the issue will be reached. It is possible the free silver element will have a majority sufficiently large to control the convention. No, I do not look for a split. In fact, I am satisfied there will be none. Democrats, as a general thing, recognize the right of the majority to rule, and they are willing to accept the result.

"Furthermore, I think the St. Louis convention will have the effect of clarifying the atmosphere a good deal for us. We can better judge then what we want to do."

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

Grayson, Ky., May 21.—James Dewitt was hanged here to-day in the presence of over five thousand people for the murder of his wife in November 14, 1895. They had disagreed and he had sued for divorce. They were separated at the time of the murder. The body was found by neighbors who were bent on lynching Dewitt. He was removed to Catlettsburg for safe keeping and there confessed. He did not want the sentence commuted, as he said his wife's glaring eyes and screams haunted him.

A DOUBLE LYNCHING

Two Negro Rapists Hanged by a Mob in Georgia.

Columbus, Ga., June 1.—At 1:45 p. m. this evening a mob of six hundred armed men broke into the Webster building during the trial of Jesse Slayton, charged with assaulting Mrs. Howard Bryan last Tuesday, and took the prisoner from the officers.

Slayton's trial had already begun behind locked doors and a heavy armed guard of men was present to protect the prisoner from any demonstration of violence. The mob forced the doors and with a resistless rush, swept back the spectators and guards and seized and carried the negro out into the street. A rope was placed around Slayton's neck and he was dragged up Broad street, the crowd shooting at him as he went along. Near the bell tower, they swung the negro up and perforated him with bullets.

After this the mob, as coolly and deliberately as in the first instance, went immediately to the court house and overpowered the jailer and took Will Miles, a negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Albright two years ago, and marched slowly to where Slayton's lifeless body was hanging from a tree. The trembling negro was made to look upon the fate of his brother-in-crime, then a rope was placed about his neck and he was slowly suspended in the air and his body filled with lead.

Mrs. Bryan was assaulted at Clapp's factory, four miles from here, early on Thursday morning. She is a young woman, not over 18 years of age. Her husband has left home for Columbus about day-break. Shortly after he left, a big burly negro entered Mrs. Bryan's private room and succeeded in assaulting her. She fought with him fiercely but her weak condition rendered her struggles of no avail. He succeeded in carrying out his brutal purpose, and left her half unconscious on the floor of her room. Regardless of her condition Mrs. Bryan rushed to the door and fired two pistol shots at the intruder without avail. In a short time, Mr. Bryan returned home and on being apprised of the crime, rushed immediately back to Columbus, and with the sheriff and an armed posse began to search for the man. The negro who was soon captured.

CROPS GROWING RAPIDLY.

Reports From Correspondents of the State Weather and Crop Service.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin issued by the North Carolina Climate and Crop Service, for the week ending Saturday, May 30th, 1896, are on the whole favorable, and indicate, except where the weather prevails, a rapid growth of crops. The temperature was above the normal every day except the 24th, though Friday and Saturday were also agreeably cool. The rain-fall was unevenly distributed, the north-east portion of the State receiving too much, the west too little. There was generally sufficient sunshine. Corn in the south, and especially in the splendid condition; tobacco is doing fairly well. The wheat harvest has just commenced. Farmers are beginning to lay by corn in the south portion of the State.

Eastern District.—Some rain occurred in the week, but a rapid growth and along the coast of this district, where drought continued to prevail last week, which did much good, but was hardly sufficient. In the extreme north portion too much rain has fallen at some places, injuring cotton and causing corn, and enabling grass to make headway. Elsewhere, conditions have been very favorable and crops have grown rapidly. Both corn and cotton are splendid; corn is quite large for the time of the year and some in silk and tassel. Insects are doing some damage to tobacco. Cutting wheat has just begun in the south. Field peas and sorghum being planted. Peas-uts are up, with not generally a good stand. Irish potatoes continue to be shipped.

Central District.—In general the past week has been favorable. The weather was in fact, except Friday and Saturday, which were agreeably cool, plenty of sunshine to make crops grow well. Rain enough has fallen at most places, where least has been sufficient for such crops as can be worked; some few reports of heavy rains washing away the soil, but such reports being a limited scale; chinch bugs numerous at some places. Some correspondents report that oats are coming out considerably since the rains. There is still some tobacco to be transplanted; the crop looks exceeding well. Cotton is now getting grassy; generally good stand and vigorous; chopping continues in north, portion. Corn is quite large for the season, and commencing to be laid by in the south. Blackberries beginning to get ripe in the south portion of the district. Growth of grass in crops requires active attention of farmers.

Western District.—The weather continued warm during the entire week, excepting Friday night, with light but very beneficial showers at numerous points, generally not exceeding an inch, but drought still prevails over large portions of the counties. Corn is but little improvement in crops is reported. Where showers have occurred prospects are good. Considerable damage by hail occurred on the 26th in Duncombe county. Wheat harvest has begun in the southern portions of the district; though straw is short, heads seem to be well filled. Spring oats are a failure, and winter but little better. Cotton (except where drought continues) is in good condition, with good stand, and is well grown for the year. Rains brought up late planted cotton, which is being chopped to a stand. Muga tobacco is still to be set in the northern portion. Grasses on meadows are short and pastures poor, except on bottom lands. Hay-making progressing. Gardens very poor and but slightly improved this week.

ADDRESS TO FRIENDS OF SILVER.

Dr. Mott Says That All Party Lines Must Be Wiped Out.

Washington, June 1.—The following circular has been given out for publication: Headquarters National Silver Party, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1896.

To the Friends of Silver: Since the founding of this party, on January 22, 1896, the work of the organization has been steadily but quietly pursued, and the country has been aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. Silver is on all lips throughout the land. It is echoed and re-echoed from the gilded mansion to the lowly cottage. As each hour passes it becomes more apparent that a political conflict the like of which has not been seen before is just at hand.

It must be clearly understood, at once that party lines cannot withstand this conflict, and so far as the friends of silver are concerned, they must not. The party leader who puts in his time mending party lines while the silver cause suffers will be relegated to a deserved seclusion. There is no time for composing differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together. They who say they are for free silver, and at the same time plead for the unity of parties, are not the friends of silver and the suffering people. The unity of old parties is the death of silver, as every-body knows.

Those who look to coming years for a peaceful settlement of this matter mistake the condition of the times and the temper of the people. There can be no delay. The conflict will not wait. The hour has come.

The secret of success in this conflict consists in the lining up for the battle. Those who compose the line must be friends, striking the same blows for the same object. This breaks party lines, and party lines once broken silver will be free.

That meeting of earnest men on the 22d of January, 1896, marked an epoch and will live in history. The convention which grew out of it, to be held at St. Louis on the 2d of July, will be doubtless the most important, important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country.

Upon the wisdom of its acts, and that of the People's Party convention, to be held at the same place and on the same day, depends the victory or defeat we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation. If that issue can be clearly presented to the voters of the United States, stripped of all minor political questions, and under a leadership which will demand the confidence of the people it will be an overwhelming majority.

Our friends are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, giving no heed to those who advise waiting for the action of the old parties that contain enemies as well as friends of our cause. The power of our organization to defeat the ambition of Janus-faced politicians is being recognized by all parties, hence clean cut declarations for or against silver are the rule by local conventions of all parties this year.

Our purpose is to unite for action all believers in the restoration of free silver and prosperity. This cannot be accomplished by inaction or delay on the part of our friends.

The Republican party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 80 per cent of the State conventions, and any straddle that may be made in the National platform will decide no one. The Democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party.

The question of vital importance is for silver men to select a candidate for President whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all believers in monetary reform.

Friends of silver look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking, do not wait for the problematical action of any party. J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The North Carolina Democracy Cannot Be Controlled from Washington.

To the Editor: A letter addressed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of my county, with self-addressed envelope to a man in the Internal Revenue service at Washington, D. C., was handed me a day or two ago, with the request that the names of the delegates from my county to the State convention on the 25th of June, be sent to him at Washington, D. C., just as soon as the delegates were chosen.

What does this mean? A Michigan trick I suspect. Nine-tenths of the Democrats in this county are for silver—16 to 1. We should be careful to send good and true men to Chicago. Ex-Senator Jarvis and Judge R. B. Winborne from the 1st Congressional district would fill the bill. Why not send them? The nomination of candidates and election of electors should be postponed until after the National conventions are all held, so think the Democrats of this section. Wise and discreet action may save North Carolina from the degradation of unscrupulous and extreme Republican partisans and their sympathizers.

Yours in faith, W. P. TAYLOR.

Winton, N. C., June 2.

THE GOLD MEN SURRENDER.

Lexington, Ky., June 2.—To-morrow the Democratic State Convention will be harmonious and simply a ratification of a majority of the county convention held last Saturday. The gold standard delegates held an informal conference and agreed to make no further contest on the organization of the convention and selection of delegates-at-large or anything.

At high noon, Wednesday, Mr. Jas. R. Elliott, of the Elizabeth City Fisherman and Farmer, was married to Miss Eva Byrum, the charming and accomplished daughter of T. D. Byrum, Esq., our clever and efficient register of deeds.—Edenton Courier.