# THE JOURNAL.

E. K. HARPER, . . . Proprietor.
C. T. HANCOCK, . . . Local Reporter.

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## UNCLE SAM'S GREENBACKS.

**How They are Made, and What Precautions are Taken to Prevent Counterfeiting Them—An Ironclad Monopoly Run by the Government.**

No honest man disputes the right of the government to maintain its monopoly of the business of manufacturing paper money. In order to outwit the counterfeiters the greatest care is necessary. In the first place the peculiar paper employed, which is made of silk fiber and has threads of colored silk embedded in its surfaces, can only be made under strictest supervision of the agents of the Treasury Department. If a private individual should be found in possession of even a small piece of unprinted paper he would be liable to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor in addition to the payment of a fine of $5,000. The sheets are counted scores of times from the time that they leave the paper mill at Springfield, Mass., until they are ready for circulation, and each person through whose hands they pass gives a receipt for the quantity received, and is held strictly responsible for the safety of his charge.

In the matter of engraving, every possible precaution is taken to prevent fraud, and the resources of the art are resorted to produce designs which cannot be copied. Occasionally workmen have been detected in the practice of making duplicate plates, one for the government and the other for private use, but such practice has been always most emphatically frowned upon when discovered. The work upon each bill is sub-divided among so many employees at present that it is not thought possible for any workman to obtain an entire plate. When the designs for the fronts and backs of the bills are decided upon, the work for the different sections is divided among the various engravers; for instace, one man will be given the portrait, another the border line, another the lettering, and still another the scroll work. Each man, excepting the one that does the scroll work, patiently reproduces upon a plate of soft steel the part of the design given him. The work is wholly hand labor, each dot and line being carefully cut with sharp pointed chisels or "gravers."

The scroll work is done with a machine called a "lathe." This machine works upon the principle of the "pantagraph," which is used in copying pictures. The design for the scroll is made upon a large scale and this is followed by the end of the long arm of the lever. The short end of the lever carries a cutting tool which reproduces the design in the proper scale upon the ordinary soft steel plate. When all of the parts of the design are completed and turned in, they are tempered or hardened and are then passed beneath a roller of soft steel, under great pressure. The designs are thus transferred to the roller, one at a time, and joined together in their proper order, so that when completed the roller will have the complete design for one side of the bill, but every cut in the line of the original design appears as a projection, and vice versa. In other words the roller represents an "intaglio" impression of the design. This roller is in turn tempered and the hardest part of the work is accomplished.

From this roller as many printing plates as may be desired can be made. The steel plates are first softened then passed beneath the "intaglio," roller, and then tempered. When the plate has been worn smooth it can be again softened and passed under ther roller. Each plate prints four bills, and frequently as many as eighty or a hundred plates of each denomination will be in use at the same time. Rollers of this character have been known to reproduce the designs upon as many as ten thousand plates before wearing out. The backs of the bills are printed in one operation in green ink, then after being dried the faces are printed in black. Before leaving the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the bills are numbered in blue in the upper right hand and lower left hand corners. After reaching the Treasury building proper they receive the final impression which is the red seal of the Treasury of the United States, and are cut apart. Not until the seal is imprinted can they be used as money.

The routine work of the plate engraver is as different from that of the ordinary printer, particularly in so far as producing money is concerned, that it is worthy of special mention, but, as Rudyard Kipling says, "that is another story."

### Fusion Economy.

The Legislature cost some $65,000 more than the previous Legislature; its appropriations were over $125,000 in excess of those for 1893-94. As if not satisfied with these extravagances the public printing was given out as a job to party heelers, at an exorbitant price.

The Fusionists had delighted to charge the Democrats with extravagance in the matter of the public printing because they elected a public printer instead of giving it out to the lowest responsible bidder. They declared that if elected they would reform this alleged abuse.

What did they do? In the first place they had not give the printing to the lowest bidder, but they awarded it to Stewart Brothers, of Winston, for political reasons. And what is the result? Two bills have just been put in and paid, and a comparison with those for the same work under Democratic rule is interesting.

The bill for printing the Widow's and Soldiers' pension list under Democratic rule was $717.94. Stewart Brothers' bill for the same work is $1,257.26, or all increase of $539.32. The bill for printing the railroad assessment books under Democratic rule was $35. The present public printers have been paid $75.92 for the same work, or an a crease of $37.92.

And this is Fusion economy with invengeance.—New & Observer.


With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life. Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.


## TO AID THE CUBAN CAUSE.

### An Expeeltion to Be Fitted Out in the United States.

**It Will Sail from Some Point in Georgia or Florida Within Thirty Days—Noted Revolutionists Now Plotting in This Country.—Some Now Leaving.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 7.—A special to the Florida Citizen from Fernandina says: The master stroke of Cuban revolutionary movements in this city will occur within thirty days. The principal leaders of the party in the United States gathered at Jacksonville two days ago, but yesterday afternoon quietly slipped over here, took carriages and went to Ocean Beach, where they stopped at the Strathmore Hotel. From an adjoining room the Citizen correspondeni overheard the whole of the deliberations which began at 8 p. m. and lasted until a late hour.

The six men who composed this revolutionary board were Carlos M. Decespedas, Gonzalo de Quesada, Col. Enrique Collazo, Lieut Thomas Collazo, and two prominent citizens of Fernandina. These decided that that an expedition, composed of light draught vessels, should be made ready at once; that it should sail from some point between Brunswick, Ga., and Mayport, Fla.; that it should be commanded by Col. Enrique Collazo, and that the fleet should be guarded by three newly built torpedo boats of the latest pattern and of great speed and manned by experienced seamen. Lieut. Thomas Collazo is to be the staff officer.

Col. Collazo's small army is to be recruited from the Cubans in the United States, and picked up native Americans from the Southern States. Men already collected by Henry Brooks, who is now in New York city and who is to accompany the expedition as a member of Collazo's staff, are also to be enrolled. Collazo is to land the expedition at some point in the province of Puerto Principe, where forces collected by Gomez and Marti will co-operate.

The expedition is to land in Cuba within thirty days. In addition to this plan of operations, the following information was gleaned during the deliberations: That the province of Pinasdel Rio has risen, and that the insurgents have made more progress in the present rising of three months' duration than was made in seven years commencing 1868; that it is believed that within a month the whole island will be in arms for the Cuban cause, and that Capt. Gen. Campos, commanding the Spanish forces, is exerting every effort to be recalled to Madrid before the arrival of the disaster which he believes sure to overwhelm Spanish arms in Cuba very soon. Moreover, that Jose Marti will be in Florida within the next ten days.

LATER.

A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says: Unusual excitement has been noticed among the Cuban population for the past day or two, and it is now positively known that an expedition of 200 or 300 well equipped men, Cubans and Americans has left this city since Wednesday, commanded by Serafin Sanchez. It is reported that a large schooner painted black, supposed to be the Nassau schooner, Mary Jane, was seen hovering near the east end of the island late Wednesday afternoon. Shortly after she was sighted several bands of men were seen going in the same direction, each armed with a brace of pistols, Winchester rifles and packs on their shoulders. It is rumored that the expedition will sail from one of the Bahama islands.

Generals Roltoll and Rodriguez, with fifty to sixty men left on Wednesday night on the steamship Mascotte. Many familiar faces are missing from the streets today. It is rumored to night that another band will attempt to leave the city during the night. The customs officials are exerting effort to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws.

A prominent Cuban says this expeditions is the best equipped of any that has left the States, and if successful in landing will put a different face on Cuban matters.

The revenue cutter Morrell left the harbor this afternoon under order from the Collector of Customs, who is exerting every effort to prevent expeditions leaving this district. The Morrell will patrol the Gulf and search every vessel that has a suspicious look. Every available man on the customs force has been called into service tonight and all are doing patrol duty.

## A METHODIST VIEW OF SILVER.

**The Christian Advocate, of Raleigh, N. C., Comes Out For Bimetallism.**

The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Carolina, enters into the financial question in an editorial which causes a sensation as marking a new departure for a religious journal. It says:

"The great question before the people in the next few months, we may say until after the next Presidential election, will be monometallism. Which shall hold first place? As banks, as a whole, will favor that financial system which is least beneficial to the people, we need only to wait for their deliverances and take the other side."

### China's Thanks to This Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, accompanied by two members of his suite, was received by the President at the White House this afternoon, in order to present an official communication from the Chinese Government formally thanking the President and Government of the United States for their friendly offices in behalf of securing peace between China and Japan.

The document containing China's expressions of gratitude was of yellow silk and ornamented by ribbons of the same color. It was about two feet wide and several feet in length.

### Twice a Bride in Two Days.

A Huntington, W. Va., telegram says that a few days ago A. J. Goodman got a license to wed Tennessee Ferguson. The bride's father learned of this, and, as he favored the suit of Henry Sweeney, he took the latter and the girl to the courthouse where another license was secured, and the couple were married by Rev. W. H. Fraley. The next day the girl left, and meeting Goodman, they were united in marriage by Rev. William Dillon.

## THE S. C. REGISTRATION LAW.

**Argument in U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Judge Goff's Decision That the State Law is in Violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Concluded.**

RICHMOND, VA., June 7.—Argument in the South Carolina registration case was begun in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals before Chief Justice Fuller, Judges Hughes and Seymour to-day.

Attorney General Barber opened for the State of South Carolina. The trend of his opening remarks was that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the premises. He said it was set forth by Judge Goff that the petitioner was a colored man, and therefore the refusal of the laws of South Carolina to permit him to vote was in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Barber called the attention of the Court that nowhere in the record did this fact—that the petitioner was colored—appear, though it was commented upon by attorneys in the lower Court, and very prominently brought to the attention of Judge Goff when he granted the injunction.

The Attdrney General stated that instead of providing for a discrimination against any voter, the law set forth that any male citizen, regardless of race, color, or condition, who had resided in the State for one year was entitled to vote.

Mr. Douglas made the opening speech for the petitioner. He prefaced his argument with the statement that though he and his associate, Mr. Obear, appeared in opposition to the cause of the State, they were in no sense against the State, except that they were endeavoring to bring about right. In addressing himself to the question of the jurisdiction of the United States Court he said if a wrong was committed and the effect of that wrong was to disfranchise a voters and thereby imperil the Federal elections, he contended that a Federal Court unquestionably had jurisdiction.

The law, he said, was in violation of section 1, article 14, of the Constiention of the United States. The State denies a voter his liberty when it takes away his vote, and therefore the court had jurisdiction to enjoin against further infraction of the Constitution of the United States.

The Court adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

## OLNEY SUCCEEDS GRESHAM

**As Secretary of State—Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati Becomes Attorney General.**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the following appointments were announced from the White house: Secretary of State, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; Attorney General, Judson Harmon, of Ohio. Mr. Harmon is a man about 50 years of age, possibly a few over that number, and a resident of Cincinnati.

His name had not been used in the gossip about the succession to Mr. Olney, except possibly in private. For some years he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county and upon the removal of ex-Gov. Hoadley to New York, he became the head of the law firm with which the latter had been connected. He is said to be one of the foremost lawyers of the Central States.

Mr. W. H. Pugh, of Ohio, who was yesterday appointed auditor of the treasury for the Navy Department, qualified this morning and entered upon his new duties.

Collector Manogne, of the Georgetown district, called at the treasury this morning and tendered his resignation, as requested by the President.

## THE CRUISER RALEIGH.

**Sent to Prevent Filibustering Expeditions on Cuba—The Officials Puzzled as to Best Step.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Officials of the State and Navy Department are considering the advisability of sending a warship to guard the Florida coast, to prevent the filibustering expeditions from leaving the United States for Cuba, but an embarrassing question has arisen to prevent immediate action.

By ordering a vessel to guard that point of the coast line, it is feared that this Government may place itself in the position of being held responsible by Spain for neglect in not having done so before. Such action it is contended, would be a virtual acknowledgement that the United States have failed to do their duty toward the Spanish Government, with which they are in friendly relations. It is also feared that even if Spain did waive the right to claim damages for previous neglect by this country, embarrassment would likely arise if any fillibustering expeditions succeeded in evading the patrol.

Late this afternoon Secretary Herbert settled all doubt as to the course to be taken by this Government, by issing orders to the Raleigh to proceed at once to Key West, Florida. She will be retained there to watch for filibusters and see that no more expeditions leave this country for Cuba with contraband or men for the insurgents.

## COST OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

**A British Intimation that the United States May Be Asked to Pay for it.**

LONDON, June 7.—The Standard today contains an intimation to the effect that when the insurrection in Cuba is ended Spain will request the United States to pay part of the costs of suppressing it, adding:

There is small pretense of concealment upon the part of those going to Cuba from the United States, and the authorities must be cognizant of it. The country which claimed and obtained damages from England on account of assistance given to the South by armed vessels which were allowed to leave this country should be the last to allow armed men to leave her shores and insurrect against Spain."

### Stifling Weather in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 10—The weather has been excessively hot in this city during the past three days, and and there is no indication of relief.

At midnight last night the mercury was stationary at 81 degrees and at 11 o'clock this morning it registered 90 degrees. The mercury continued climbing and at 2 o'clock this afternoon had registered 90 in the shade. This promises to be, so far, the hottest day of the season.

## A YEAR OF RECORD BREAKING

**Marvelous Speed of Boats and Horses—Athletic Feats of the Past Completely Annihilated by Those of the Present age.**

This year will be memorable in the annals of athletics, sports, and physical achievements generally for the raising of the old standards of performance. When the trotting season began Nancy Hanks' record of 2:04 has stood unbeaten for a long time. Alix has brought it down to 2:03 3-4. On the pacing track Robert J. has lowered the record to 2:01 1-2, beating Mascot's previously fastest mile by 2 1-2 seconds. Directum has made a new record for two years old by pacing a mile in 2:07 3-4. Fantasy has made a new trotting record for four year olds by covering a mile in 2:07 1-4. The wonderful performance of Flying Jib at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 29, when, hitched to a running mate he paced a mile in 1:59 1-2, is the crowning track feat of the season. This feat is made still more astonishing by the fact that the last half mile was paced in 58½ seconds.

The best previous pacing record made by a horse hitched to a running mate was that of Westmont, who, in 1884, at Chicago, covered a mile in 2:01 3-4. Robert J. still holds the pacing record, but Flying Jib's work has made it probable that in the near future a mile in two minutes or less will be paced by a horse running without a mate. Nearly all the old mile turf records have been broken this season, and we must not forget in this brief review that Duteat, at Sheepshead Bay, on August 28 last, ran a mile in 1:39, carrying 113 pounds—the best one mile time ever made on a circular track.

Passing from fast horses to swift men on wheels, we find nearly all the previous bicycle records have been surpassed in 1894, and probably the next month will break them still more. J. S. Johnson has made a half mile spin against time in 54 seconds. One mile has been flown over by J. P. Bliss in a fraction over 1:52. With standing starts N. Butler has cycled two miles in 4:04 4-5; while J. S. Johnson has spun three miles in 6:26 3-5, four miles in 8:38 4-5, and five miles in 10:48 4-5 E. C. Bald has made a mile in competition in 2:05 4-5. F. T. Titus has covered 26 miles and 1,480 yards in one hour spinning against time. And the best previous twelve hour competitive race time has been beaten by Walters, in London, who made the astonishing run of 258 miles in that time, or 21 1-2 miles an hour.

Many other new athletic world's records have been made within the past month. The best world's running time for 300 yards has been lowered to 31 3-5 seconds. The farthest throw of a 56 pound weight has been increased to 35 feet 10 inches. The best time of a 120 yard hurdle race has been lowered from 15⅘ seconds to 15 3-5 seconds.

The fastest time for swimming 100 yards was 1 minute and 12 seconds until September 15 last, when it was reduced to a fraction below 1 and 9 seconds. A new swimming record for 880 yards has also been made for the world; the old one was 6 3-5 seconds slower.

The greyhounds of the sea, as the Atlantic steamers are not unfitly called, have also been contributing to the record breaking of this phenomenally fast season. The Cunarder Lucania made her last passage from Queenstown to New York, or, to speak more exactly, from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook—2,782 miles—in 5 days 7 hours and 48 minutes or at an hourly average speed of 21.77 knots. This beats the best previous record, which was also made by the Lucania—5 days 8 hours and 49 minutes. This ocean racer now holds the best records for the eastward as well as the westward run, her eastward time being 5 days 8 hours 38 minutes. The American liner New York has broken the best previous record of time between Southampton and New York, which she has steamed, over a course of 3,030 miles in 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes. The best run to Southampton from New York is still that made by the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst-Bismark, which made it in 6 days 11 hours 44 minutes.

Truly we live in a rapid age, and if we have not yet reached "the pace that kills," it seems likely that the extreme limit alike of human energy and endurance and of the power of machinery and steam is in sight. As we see from these records, the carefully bred and trained horse can pace a mile in less than two minutes, and yet the trained man on his steel horse can beat him by nearly eight seconds. Neither animal nor human flesh and blood can be expected to go much farther in the way of overcoming the obstacles of space and distance and enlarging the possibilities of time. It is no longer a debatable question whether in physical powers the best men of this age excel the best men of ancient times.

There is no well authenticated record of a Grecian athletic feat that has not been beaten by the athletes of this nineteenth century. Leander's swim across the Hellespont was far outdone when the late Captain Webb swam across the Straits of Dover from England to France. Lord Byron had already equaled Leander's feat. The Spartan runner Ladas dropped dead on completing a race of 2 3-4 miles, and it was thought to be not surprising that he should, as the distance was regarded as very long. We have no record of the speed at which Ladas ran, but as to the distance covered it was trifling as compared with the distance that many of our running athletes cover.

That the modern man is of a bigger breed scientific inquiry has made certain. The size of the heroes of classic days, like most other things about them, was mythical. It was only in statuary that Ajax and the other large limbed men of antiquity ever had existence. Many years ago an old fashioned tournament was projected in England, and the corselets and greaves of the mailed men of the Plantagenet period was pulled out of the closets of the old castles to be used by the modern descendants of the "brave knights of old." It was at once discovered that the nineteenth century Englishman was much too tall in stature and large in girth to get into them. And thereby perished the long cherished fiction that the human race was physically degenerating, and that the men of today were "not the men their forefathers were."

We may, as we look over all that has been done on land and sea in lowering the racing records, alike of men, horses, and ships, feel that we are indeed "the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time." We have faster runners, stouter swimmers, surer marksmen better rowers and yachtsmen, finer horsemen than ever were known to the Europe of feudal times or the Athens of Homeric days.—Baltimore Sun.


If you desire luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.


## FINANCES AND INDUSTRIES.

**Money Enough is Needed to Keep all Laboring People Employed—Scarcity of Anything Makes High Values, Abundance Low Values.**

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I noticed an article in Saturday's JOURNAL based upon the assertions of the New York Financier and also another in THE JOURNAL of the 5th inst. based upon the assertions of Hon. John DeWitt Warner in the June Forum. Those two articles aim for about the same object which is to show that the country has an abundance of money in circulation. Mr. Warner even goes so far as to ask do the people want gold as plentiful as iron as if such a thing was possible. If only those wise financiers, including Secretary Carlisle, Comptroller Eckels, Senator Sherman, ex-Senator Edmunds, and many others would inform the people in regard to the true currency question which is now and has been for the past twenty years the all important question.

The greatest obstacle I see in regard to the reforming and improvement of the bad condition of our currency is that all the great financiers advocate government banking, but limited circulation and as a matter of course the uninformed believe and hold that there should scarcely be any limit to the circulation of the worthless paper currency, they not seeing the danger until too late, and right here is where the two extremes butt against each other.

The prophet who now could foresee or foretell the day when the two extremes meet in regard to the paper currency issue, would indeed be a wise prophet.

Our self constituted financiers advocate sound money. I question seriously whether we really have any such a thing as sound money in this country. Even admitting it is so today it may not be in 30 days, for the government has not got all the assurance of the world that it can keep all its paper and what silver is in circulation at par for any definite length of time.

As to the per capita circulation of $25.00 there is no foundation for any such assertions. Subtract the reserve of nearly $200,000,000 in the U. S. Treasury and all the money in transit in the way of tax collections by the government, the States, counties, cities and towns and how much is there left for business. I am sorry that I have not the statistics of our State in regard to the currency in circulation but I am most sure it does not reach $5.00 per capita.

There are two facts which I wish to call to the attention of our great financiers. One is that this country has not sufficient money in circulation to keep all the laboring people employed, and the other is that this nor any other country has ever been nor ever will be flooded with good sound money. What I mean by good sound money is gold and silver (the money metals of the world) and paper currency which can maintain its parity beside and alongside of the two money metals—currencies which are recognized over the commercial world as such.

Space is too limited but I will give an incident which which I recollect well. About 1849 and 1850 flour sold for $100 per barrel and upwards in California. Why was flour so high? The gold dollar was worth 100 cents. It was simply because flour was scarce and gold plenty. But how soon that thing changed. Enterprise soon found that there was more gold in wheat than in the mines and in a very few years California competed with the Eastern States in the export of wheat.

The fruit crop in California has increased seven fold in the last ten years. Its value last year was $500,000 and $100,000 more than the value of all the gold mines in the country. I seriously hope that North Carolina will make a beginning, let her thinking men see to it that there is sufficient good money in the State to employ her idle labor and abandon the idea that the National government ever will or can help us any whatever, only in the economy of administering the government, thereby saving us from high taxation.

If one right exists in a State it is to keep her people in prosperity.

G.

### Newspaper English as She is Writ.

He kissed her passionately upon her reappearance.—Jefferson Souvenir.

She whipped him upon his return.—Burlington Hawkey.

He kissed her back.—Atlanta Constitution.

She seated herself upon his entering.—Albia Democrat.

We thought she sat down upon her being asked.—Saturday Gossip.

She fainted upon his departure. Lynn Union.

He kicked the tramp upon his setting down.—American Pharmacist.

We feel compelled to refer to the poor woman who was shot in the oil regions.—Medical World.

And why not drop a tear for the man who was fatally stabbed in the rotunda and for him who was kicked on the highway?—Medical Age.

How about the woman who was hurt in the fracas?—Railway Age.

A Chicago foot pad was shot in the tunnel.—Western Medical Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

### When Advertising Stop the Sale Ceases.

"You must get tired keeping all these trifles in stock," said a chance customer to a druggist as he glanced over a showcase containing at least a score of small patented articles. "We do," replied the druggist, "yet customers come in every day asking for things that we have never kept, and we have hundreds of dollars worth of unsalable articles on our shelves.

The life of these patented trifles is ordinarily only a few years. They are widely advertised until they obtain a large sale. Then the advertising ceases, and soon the sale languishes until the thing is no longer called for.—New York Sun.

To be entirely just in our estimate of other ages is not only difficult but is impossible. Even what is passing in our presence we see through a glass darkly. In historical inquiries the most instructed thinkers have but a limited knowledge over the most illiterate. Those who know the most approach least to agreement.—Froude.

## CONDITION OF COTTON CROP.

**Report of the Department of Agriculture Showing the Decrease of Acreage as Compared With Last Year and the Average Condition June 1st, 1895.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The result of the special investigation made by the Department of Agriculture in 720 cotton growing counties, shows that in 88 counties there will be little or no change in acreage as compared with last year: five report an increase of 10 per cent, and less; two an increase of from 11 to 20 per cent; three an increase of from 21 to 30 per cent., and three an increase of over 30 per cent.; 127 report a decrease of 10 per cent and less; 250 a decrease of from 11 to 20 per cent; 158 a decrease of from 21 to 30 per cent.; 44 a decrease of from 31 to 40 per cent.; seven a decrease of from 41 to 50 per cent. and 33 a decrease of over 50 cent.

The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division for the month of June show the State percentages of acreage, as compared with last year, as follows: North Carolina 81, South Carolina 84, Georgia 85, Florida 95, Alabama 89, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 87, Texas 85, Arkansas 80, Tennessee 81, Missouri 75, Indian Territory 91, Oklahoma 90, Virginia 73. The average for the United State is 85.2, a reduction of 14.8 per cent. upon the revised acreage given out in May.

The average condition of the crop for June 1st is as follows: North Carolina 61, South Carolina 72, Georgia 82, Florida 92, Alabama 85, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 85, Texas 79, Arkansas 89, Tennessee 87, Missouri 80, Indian Territory and Oklahoma 70, Virginia 67.

The general average for the country is 81, against 88.3 last year and 85.6 in 1893.

## AN ALABAMA RIP VAN WINKLE.

**Discovered After Twenty Years in a San Francisco Insane Asylum—Comes to His Reason a Millionaire.**

Montgomery, Ala., June 9.—Twenty years ago T. M. Allen, a Calhoun county, farmer, went West to seek his fortune, leaving his wife and several children at home. Finally he drifted to San Francisco, where he reported he was doing well. After two years his letters home ceased and his wife wrote to the San Francisco authorities making inquiries about him. They reported that he had been attacked and killed by a band of toughs. The wife mourned him as dead until her death, several years ago. Three of the children still survive—Mrs. D. J. T. Action and Mrs M. L. Garnett, of Anniston, and W. H. Allen, who was in Florida.

Last week a letter came, addressed to their mother. It told that their father was alive; that he had been assaulted twenty years ago and had received injuries about the head that deprived him of his reason; that he had been since then an unknown immate of a hospital there, remembering nothing of his past life; that he had recently regained his reason almost entirely and had requested the letter written. The letter furthermore stated that several acres of land which had been purchased by Allen a few days before his misfortune, had been since then taken into the city, and now contains several blocks of the handsomest store buildings in San Francisco, worth, it is said, $14,000,000. The children will leave this week for San Francisco to investigate.

## THE SILVERITES GATHERING.

**For the Free Silver Convention—Prominent Men From Florida and Texas—The North Carolina Delegation.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10—The predictions of the promoters of the silver convention are on the eve of fulfillment. The Memphis hotels are fast being occupied by the delegates and distinguished men of letters and statesmen from all sections of the country, and it seems now that by tomorrow morning there will be scarcely an unoccupied room in any hostlery of the city.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, had appointed a list of delegates from the State at large with United States Senator Samuel Pasco at the head.

Governor Culberson, of Texas, has appointed delegates at large from the Lone Star State, with ex-Senator John H. Reagan, chairman.

United States Senator Marion Butler will head the North Carolina Populist delegation and will reach Memphis tomorrow morning. The delegation will be composed of Democrats, Republicans and Populists alike and is significant from the fact as it will be a manifestation of coalition between the parties in North Carolina.

W. H. Hinrichsen, of Illinois, writes that it will be impossible for him to be present. In concluding his letter, he says: "You have no doubt seen the full report of our convention on the 5th. It was a success in every way, in spite of what the Republican and Democratic gold papers say about it. Illinois is safe in the free silver ranks and will be in 1896."

## THE BIGGEST WHEEL.

**The English are to Build One That Will Surpass the Ferris.**

English writers just now are gloating over the fact that the great wheel which is now being built at Earl's court according to the plans of Lieutenant J. W. Graydon is to be considerably larger than the Ferris wheel which was shown at the World's fair in Chicago. The British wheel will be 300 feet in diameter, whereas the Ferris wheel measured only 200 feet across. It will be able to hold 1,600 persons, and the Ferris wheel could accomodate only 1,368 at a time.

The big wheel at Earl's court is also different from the Ferris wheel in respect to the towers which support the axle on each side of the wheel. They will be over 170 feet high, and four stories will contain saloons and will be connected with outside elevators as well as staircases. The steel axle, which is seven feet in diameter, will have a passage through it.

Of course it is expected that the masses in London will avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy a new recreation. The carriages and cars will be so arranged that each one will hold 40 persons and may be entered at eight different places. Each turn of the wheel will take about 20 minutes, and there will be five stops. The wheel will be probably in operation some time in July or August.

## KILLED IN A FAMILY ROW.

**A Jacksonville, Fla., Citizen Defends His Wife and a Young Man in a Compromising Position and Shoots the Latter.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 8.—P. M. W. Baldwin at 1 o'clock this morning shot and fatally wounded Andrew Youman, whom he found in bed with Mrs. Baldwin. He then shot at his wife as she, missing her, concluded not to kill her, but forced her to call in the neighbors, not allowing her to dress so that they might see the opening under which he had shot Youman. Baldwin had been out of town and had returned unexpectedly, finding his wife and Youman in the compromising situation, as stated above.

Youman came here from Folkstone, Ga., where his parents still live. He was a young man and had been greatly befriended by Baldwin, almost making his home at the latter's house and being treated as one of the family. Mrs. Baldwin is much younger than her husband, and, in spite of the circumstances, denies that she and Youman were intimate. She says Youman was in in her room to keep off burglars.

Baldwin is about 50 years old and very popular in Jacksonville. He came here from Cleveland, O., where his father, who is said to be a millionaire, still lives. Besides being wealthy, the Baldwins are prominently connected, the slayer of Youman being a nephew of ex-Senator H. B. Payne, of Ohio. P. M. W. Baldwin was a gallant Federal soldier and prominent in Grand Army Republic circles. He surrendered but was released on a bond for $1,000, Banker John C. L. Engle and Grand Army Commander McMurray becoming sureties.

Youman was removed to the hospital and is expected to die before morning. Mrs. Baldwin is bitter against her husband for shooting Youman.

### Mrs. Lease's New Book.

WICHITA, Kan., June 8.—Mary E. Lease, who recently tackled the job of solving the problem of civilization in a book, is at work upon another, which will treat on the conflict between labor and the money power from a historical and philosophical point of view.

In the first chapter the author says: "Rolling back the dark and tear-stained curtains of the world's history, and looking down the long vista of years to connect the past with the present, it becomes manifest that two great agents or factors have ever controlled and robbed the hive of labor. These two factors have been the titled nobility or aristocracy of royalty, and the aristocracy of wealth, or the power of money."

## THE TOWN IS DOOMED.

**Cameron, W. Va., Will Be Wiped Out by Fire Unless Rain Comes.**

GRAFTON, W. Va. June 9—A terrible fire is now raging in Cameron, a town of inhabitants between Grafton and Wheeling, and from present indications the whole town will be wiped out by daylight. The fire started early this evening, and at midnight half of the town, including all the stores, are in ashes. The water supply is exhausted, and the water now being used is taken from the railroad company's tanks, but without effect. Help has been sent from here and from Wheeling. The loss will be in the thousands, and by daylight there will be hundreds homeless. It cannot be positively stated whether any one has been burned at this writing.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 9.—(2 a. m.)—It has just been learned that the special train which left here with a fire engine for the Cameron fire, now raging, was wrecked ten miles this side of Cameron and that the engineer and fireman were killed. An Intelligencer reporter was on the train, but he has not been heard from.

### Hot Campaign in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 8.—The action of the Winchester convention yesterday in endorsing Cleveland and Carlisle and then hooting Gen. Hardy, the free silver candidate for Governor, has added fuel to the hottest campaign gaged among Kentucky Democrats in a decade. The lines are bitterly drawn on the currency question alone. It is said at the State convention at Louisville two weeks hence, the administration forces will attempt to stampede the convention to ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner, who is a sound money candidate for the Senate, or to Judge Black, of Estelle county.

Secretary Carlisle is expected to return to the State at an early date and canvass Western Kentucky, where the silver sentiment is overwhelmingly strong.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

**A Negro Woman and Her Child Perish in the Flames.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 8.—A fatal fire occurred today in the heart of this city by which two lives were lost. The alarm was sounded at 3 o'clock, and by the time the firemen reached the scene the building, which is used as a stable on the first floor, was partially burned.

The fire was soon subdued, and in the upper room was found the bodies of a colored woman named Josephine Williams and her 7-year-old niece, Sallie Jones. Both had been horribly burned. The husband of the woman made his escape through the window without attempting to rescue his family.

### End of the Income Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court in accordance with its decision upon the income tax law, will be sent today to the attorneys for the appellants in the suits, Seward, Guthrie, Morganetz and Steele, New York city.

They will receive it probably on Monday, and as soon as they file it in Circuit Court the formal order will be issed giving Hyde and Pollick, stockbrokers, the relief they sought against the officers and directors of the Continental Trust and Farmers' Loan and Trust Companies.

### An Escaped Horse Chief.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 8.—Special.—C. C. Campbell, an escaped convict and horse-thief, was arrested by the police of this place at Fairfield last night. He is now in jail here, awaiting requisition papers from North Carolina, where he escaped from the penitentiary five times.

# WHAT OUR COUNTRY NEIGHBORS HAVE TO SAY.

## CHILDREN'S DAY.

**As Observed by the Sabbath School at Kitt Swamp, June 2d.**

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Sunday was observed by the Sunday school at Kitt Swamp as Children's Day for Foreign Missions.

At a very early hour the people began to assemble, and notwithstanding the excessive hot weather, a large, intelligent and enthusiastic crowd were on hand to take part in the interesting exercises. The old men with gray hairs were there. Mothers, wives, fathers, gay young men and maidens; all fully enthused with the spirit of the Divine Master, the first great Foreign Missionary.

The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with rich flowers whose perfume gave zest to the occasion, whilst their beauty only reminded us of the loving hands acting in accord with the impulses of true Christian hearts that placed them in their graceful festoons.

The following is the programme:

1. Solo, "The Dying Gypsy."
2. Song, "Coronation." School.
3. Recitation, Children's Day. Rufus Fulcher.
4. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Rose.
5. Song, "What a Friend we have in Jesus. School.
6. Address, By Hon. J. R. Parsons. Subject, "The Missionary Spirit the Legitimate Fruit of Christianity.

The address occupied about 45 minutes, was replete with valuable suggestions; logical arguments, interspersed with humorous illustrations, and was well received.

7. Song, "Send the light." School.
8. Responsive Readings.
9. Song, "If we send not the light."
10. Recitation, Miss Minnie Fulcher.
11. Song, "Go Banish the Night." School.
12. Recitation by 6 girls, Misses Jessie Price, Nicey Willis, Maggie Birch, Mamie Ernul and Julia Gaskins.
13. Recitation, "Sunken Rock in an Open Sea." Miss Minnie Price.
14. Song, "Work for the Night is Coming. School.
15. Recitation by 4 little boys, Messrs. Willie Price, Jas. Chase, Willie Ernul and Cephus Gaskins.
16. Song, "Ship of Zion."
17. Recitation by three boys, Willie Price, Jas. Chase and Willie Ernul.
18. Song, 191, Popular Hymns.
19. Recitation, by Misses Bessie Gaskins, Catharine Ernul, Katie Gaskins.
20. Song, 288, Popular Hymns.
21. Recitation, by Misses Donnie Fulcher and Annie Burch.
22. Song, 291, Popular Hymns.
23. Recitation, "The Two Seas." Misses Mattie Ernul and Susie Gaskins.
24. Song, 143, Popular Hymns.
25. Address, by Rev. Mr. Rose, of the Missionary Baptist church. Subject, "The Missionary the Instrument in Disseminating Religious Truth."

The address was well and forcibly delivered. The word missionary was fully defined, and its etymology shown to harmonize with God's workings in communicating to man. His will in all ages of the World's history.

26. Song, "God be with you till we meet again."

The offerings were laid in missionary envelopes upon the table, and summed up the handsome sum of $16.64.

We must not forget to mention Prof. Fulcher, director of singing, who in his masterly manner prepared the school to render strains of sacred song that enlivened the proceedings and proved to be an important adjunct to this festive occasion.

Last, but by no means least, Miss Bertha Gaskins, who ably presided at the organ, and notwithstanding the excessive heat of the atmosphere entered into the work with a spirit that must commend her as fully enthused in this great work.

After the benediction, we shook loving hands, and begun to part, some remaining on the grounds for dinner.

Long live this noble band of workers for Christ. VISITOR.

## COVE CORRESPONDENCE.

**Personals—Marriages—Whortleberries—Truck Shipments—Tax Listing—School Commencement—Showers.**

Mr. Porter Arnold, of Spring Garden spent Sunday in our vicinity.

Mrs. Pearl D. Lancaster of Vanceboro, is visiting her brother Mr. T. B. Ipock.

Mrs. William Emry Jr., and Miss Nannie Jenkins, were united in holy wed-lock Sunday evening at at 2 o'clock, at the bride's parents. A. W. Every, Esq., officiating. All of this place. We wish them a long and happy life; and much prosperity.

Whortleberries are becoming quite plentiful now. They are a right good substitute for the hard times.

Large shipments of truck were made here Monday and Tuesday. Said to be the largest of the season. The shipments were mostly potatoes.

The "Tax listers," were here Wednesday making a note of our poverty. For most people seem to be poorer on that day than any other of the year.

A number of our young people are contemplating attending the commencement of the Trenton High School Thursday and Friday.

We are having showers now to the delight of those who wish to put out