THE JOURNAL.

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SPEECHES AT MEMPHIS.

By a Number of Delegates.

"Honest" (?) Money Fallacies—The Bullion Value of So United States Coin Equal to its Legal Value.

At the beginning of the second morning session Chairman Turpie introduced Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who readily complied with the demands for a speech.

When Senator Stewart had concluded, loud cries for Congressman H. D. Money, of Mississippi, brought him to the front. In substance Mr. Money said:

"I am here, a silver man from the crown of my head to the soul of my feet, and I am a Democrat all over.

I tell you, my friends, I am one those who believes that the Democratic party is quite able to settle this money question for itself without going outside. We, however, welcome to the ranks of silver all those from other parties, while we believe we can settle this matter without depending upon them. You have been told that Andrew Jackson, the grand old Tennessee pillar of strength, was a gold bug. If that is so, we want to do just what Andrew Jackson did—declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

John Allen, of Mississippi, followed, saying in part:

There will be men in this convention who will taunt you with listening to a speech from that ex-Republican, ex-Populist. Senator Stewart, but when we looked in vain for held to New York, when our liberty at the polls was threatened, we found it in Nevada. But I say to Senator Stewart and others in this convention, don't ask us to desert the Democratic party. I am not one of those who places party above principle, but I do believe that the safety of this country today lies with the great Democratic party. The great Democratic heart is stirred to the depths today on this question. The Democratic ship has not always had smooth sailing.

Its hulk has been battered and sometimes it has not taken the right course, but we are going to put on new captains and new pilots and we are going to sail to victory. The Democratic party in its National platform is going to declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We ask all those who believe in free silver and are yet not in the Democratic party to come into the ranks.

When I hear people say this country cannot do things because other countries have failed to do them, I tell them that this country should set the pace in all the leading questions of the day. Shame on the man, in whose veins runs the blood of his revolutionary ancestors who comes here with the pitiful, contemptible plea that we are not able to establish our own financial policy.

Then followed Marion Butler, the Populist Senator of North Carolina. He says:

"This gathering here is more significant than the one at Philadelphia at which American independence was formulated. Never before has such a gathering come together from all parts of the country to declare a peaceful revolution. Will we seize the opportunity and use to the full measure of opportunity? But I need not ask this, and we could not stop this evolution if we tried. This is not a politician's movement, and if there are any politician trying to get anything out of it, they will wish they had not.

SENATOR TURPIE'S SPEECH.

Senator Turpie, the permanent chairman of the convention, made the following address:

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FUNCTIONS.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the convention: The coined money of the government in full meaning stands four square to all commercial transactions of the people. It has four functions or uses. It is medium of exchange; it is a measure of values; it is a means of reduction of its paper proxies, and it is a legal tender for the payment of all debt. There are many things besides coined money which have some of those powers and uses—it has all. Of these functions two are created by law—those of legal tender and redemption; those are artificial. The other two—of exchange and value measurement—are natural. There is no doubt that coined money existed and was used to effect exchange of commodities and to denote the values long before legislation concerning debt or redemption.

* * *

The artificial function depend wholly upon law. When an article is sold and delivered and the price paid and received, this is a finality. It is what we call a cash deal. But when only a note is given, whether it be a public or a private note, this is not finality, but creates the need that some measure shall be enacted by public law providing for the payment of the private notes for the redemption of the public note in coined money of the country.

CREDIT IS ARTIFICIAL.

"This need is not a natural one. It is altogether artificial, and it is caused by that thing which is called credit. Credit—that creature of legislation—that product of the statutes. Credit, the promise of to-day, the cash of to-morrow, looking to the power of the government for the collection and enforcement of its obligations, cannot gainsay the right of the same power to enact what sort and what quantity of coined money shall be paid and shall be received in discharge and liquidation of the same. Such is the legal tender quality, and though it is highly artificial, yet it is doubtless one of the most valuable function of coined money.

"He who would deprive one sort of coin of this quality, and leave it only with the other, where two kinds had been used before from time immemorial—from the very origin of the credit system is a utility of gross injustice. And that equivalent policy—another way of doing the same thing which would permit only the making and use of one sort of coined money, and wich would prevent the free and further making and use of the other, where both had formerly been coined and used as money of final liquidation, perpetuates and maintains a system of bondage."

COINED MONEY.

Coined money has always been and yet is in itself a thing of value and this value is of two kinds—a general value derived from the material out of which it is minted, a specific or particular value determinate by law. The first is called the metallic or bullion value; the second is known as the monetary worth or legal value. The latter is always a matter of law: the bullion value is one of estimation and opinion. Neither of the two coin metals of the world has the best or highest elements of intrinsic or inherent value. Both are used in the arts, but if the use to which a thing is put is to be a sole measure of the value, iron with its necessary product, steel, is the most valuable, as it is the most useful of all metals. But the vast abundance of this useful metal, denoting a supply unlimited, has deprived it of monetary functions.

ALWAYS TWO PRECIOUS METALS.

"Silver and gold, in this order, have been from the earliest times, and yet remain, the principal coin metals among mankind. Silver and gold have been deemed and called the precious metals. The word precious indicates their money use and origin.

For four thousand years silver and gold have been mined, coined, and used as money. During all that time those two precious metals have been furnished, both as to quality and as to the cost of production, in such manner and amount as not to be compared with any other commodities, as to admit of no comparison save with each other. It has already been said that the bullion value of the coin metals was largely a matter of opinion and estimation.

The bullion value of silver and gold, here and elsewhere, has always rested, and rests today, upon the conception, upon one opinion, upon one single and single item of belief; it is an old belief universally credited, based upon the actual experience of 100 generations of the human race. It is this: That, as there has been in the ages past, so there will be in the years to come, no discovery of either of such metals which, as to quantity or as to the expense of production, shall make them comparable in value with any other materials suitable for the use of mankind as money.

LEGAL AND BULLION VALUE.

"There has always been a difference between the commercial or bullion value of the two metals and the legal or coinage value. This characteristic or difference attaches to both. No denomination of the gold coinage of the United States has a bullion value equal to the legal value thereof. The gold dollar is not what it purports to be. The whole series of these gold coins is made from bullion only nine-tenths fine. I do not go into the reasons for this—I state the fact. The whole of the gold coinage is tithed—it is placed under par bullion value by the substitution of one-tenth: this is why these coins outside of our own country pass only by weight, not by count. The missing tenth is what is called alloy. This alloy is not gold at all: it is a mixture of copper and silver—only one-tenth of silver, nine of copper. Of course this alloy reduces the commercial value as metal of the whole series of gold coin. This is now here spoken of because of a very curious claim made by the advocates of gold monometallism, that a piece of money whose bullion value may be less than its legal value is unsound and is dishonest.

DIFFERENTIAL VALUES.

"It is thus with the silver coinage, the dollar and that part called subsidiary money. This is coined under par commercially. Like the gold coins the alloy is one-tenth, wholly of copper, and besides this the proportion of grains of metal used diminishes with the denomition of the coins. The half dollar has but 194 grains, a good deal less than half the number of the whole dollar, the quarter dollar has only ninety-six grains; the dime has only thirty-eight grains - the holder of ten dimes has only two hundred and eighty grains, yet he can get halves or quarters or the whole for those dimes, notwithstanding the commercial price of the metal in them is very far below its lawful value. The nickel passes for five cents—the bullion value of the metals which compose it is not half the legal. The cent coined by the United States, made of 95 parts of copper and 5 parts tin and zinc, is worth as metal commercially not more than one-third of its lawful or legal value, which is the one-hundredth part of a dollar.

NO "HONEST" (?) MONEY MADE.

'Still we have no other coin than this. All our balances, when settled on coin, are paid in it. The largest payments are made in the alloyed gold, and the silver dollar with its group of fractional parts and subsidiary coinage performs the injunction of money—is passed, paid and received as coinage of ultimate liquidation. Is this an honest condition of business and finance?

"According to the test of the enemies of bimetallism that the legal value of coined money must be the same as the commercial or bullion value of the metal in it nothing could be more dishonest. According to that test there is not, and cannot be, an honest dollar of either silver or gold, nor an honest part or fraction of the same—as for the nickel it is viler than the dime, and the honest penny is banished forever.

"According to this same test and rule of coinage there is not an honest coin in the treasury, there is not a piece of sound, safe money in the country. I have read the story of a poor widow, who long ago cast her mite into the treasury, and it was said of her that she had given more than them all. The mite was the smallest Jewish coin. It was worth in legal value about two mills of our money. What was the bullion value of the morsel of copper out of which it was made? Not one mill: not half a mill—less than this. The coinage reformer of our day would say this was dishonest money—unsound. Why, then, did the celestial benediction test upon a fraud so palpable? Nay, but this was lawful coin, having a legal value. It was indeed honest money. The law made it, she gave it, and the blessing and the glory of the mite yet remain."

The American Was Ahead.

VIENNA, June 18.—At the Austrian bicycle derby the American bicyclist, Banker, was first; the Viennese, Ehinger, was second, and the British rider, Barden was third.

THE CHAPLAIN SERVICE

Among North Carolina Troops During the Confederate War.

[By Rev. A. D. Betts, Chaplain 30th Regiment.]

Many of the people did think and still think the State had a right to peaceably withdraw from the Union. When President Lincoln, in April 1861, called on Gov. Ellis for troops to coerce the seceded States, the people felt that they ought to unitedly resist him and his army. The men offered themselves by thousands. Wives and mothers encouraged their husbands and sons to go. Some fathers took their sons with them and died for what they believed was a just cause in the sight of God. Some preachers went as private soldiers, others as officers and others as Chaplains. A number of preachers freely gave sons. Those who went as Chaplains seemed glad to endure the hardships and privations of camp life for the sake of preaching to the brave men, caring for them when sick or wounded and tenderly burying them when dead.

A CHAPLAIN'S WORK—PREACHING IN CAMP.

Generally most of his regiment could attend on Sabbath. Often the men of other Regiments were encouraged by their officers to do so. In mild, open weather they often preached to very large crowds morning and night. The hearers stood, sat, knelt or lounged on the ground and generally gave devout attention to the sermons. Often the singing was grand. But while hearing a thousand strong male voices the heart was sometimes made very tender by missing the voice of sister, wife or mother. During two or three winters the troops built chapels, where protracted meetings were held and many souls converted. But meetings were often held in open air, night and day, and many turned to God.

PREACHING ON THE MARCH.

When troops halted for rest an hour or two on long days, they were glad to assemble and lie on the ground and hear sermons. Many chaplains and visiting ministers thus had a chance to preach to brave men a few days or a few hours before they were killed. Four North Carolina preachers were visiting the Army of Northern Virginia when it started to Pennsylvania in June 1863. The others will be mentioned later. Dr. Deems, whose oldest son subsequently fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg, moved on with the army for five days and preached several times. He then turned back to North Carolina, not knowing that his own son and many other to whom he had preached were so soon to be cut off.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

When not convenient to assemble the entire Regiment, the Chaplain could often hold a very profitable prayer-meeting with one company and thus bring the men closer to to him as their spiritual guide. Some companies kept up family prayer at night everywhere.

PERSONAL PASTORAL OVERSIGHT.

An efficient Chaplain would keep an alphabetical roll of each of the ten companies of his Regiment, noting certain facts as to each man, as, his age, P. O., Church, converted or unconverted, &c. During winter the Chaplain could talk with each Christian and write home to his Church. At all seasons he was ready to write to the homes about the sick, wounded or dead. A Chaplain was burying some of his own men at Gettysburg and found and buried a man from another Regiment, and wrote the fact to his father. Years after the War, the old father heard that Minister was to pass through his part of the State. He sent his daughter several miles to meet the preacher and thank him for his kindness. That was a very tender interview. He was a thousands times paid for his trouble and ten cent postage stamp. A ball passed through a soldier's chest, and the enemy was in close, hot pursuit.

His Chaplain put him on his horse. The poor follow could not guide the horse. No time was to be lost. The Chaplain leaped up behind the man, held him on the saddle and made the horse run. Every plunge of the horse made the soldier scream with pain. But he caught his breath and said, "My poor old mother will love you."

PROCURING BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS FOR SOLDIERS.

This was a very important part of the work of Chaplains. They gathered up and gave to the North Carolina soldiers many thousand of the sacred volume. The soldiers were so glad to get them. Some of those books have a history. One lies before me as I write, presented by some friend to "Mary E. Davis" when she was a child. On two fly-leaves we find these words: "Mrs. Mary E. Betts, Chapel Hill, N. C., will be glad to know if this volume is a blessing to anyone. Give her the future history of this Bible. Dec. 9th 1863." "Returned to Rev. A. D. Betts, Kenansville, N. C., Nov. 2d 1880, by Capt. J. C. McMillan, of 30th N. C. Regt. Capt. M. kept it from Dec. 1863, reading it in camp and in prison." It had been gone nearly twenty-five years. The owner and giver of it had heard of its history just before she went to heaven, Sept. 5th, 1879.

PROCURING TRACTS AND CHURCH PAPERS.

The soldiers loved to read. The Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and other church papers were read in camp with more relish and profit than they had ever been read at home. Little tracts often put the great truths of the gospel before men with saving power.

SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS.

Some Chaplains got their Colonels to detail men to teach others during winter. In this way some men got able to read their Bibles and write letters to the loved ones at home. Faithful Chaplains were busy men. The soldiers heard far more preaching than they would have at home. Many read Bibles, tracts, and papers more than they would have done at home. Most of them thought more more about religion, prayed more, and felt their need of God more than they would have done at home. More of our men were saved as soldiers that would have been saved in ease, quiet, and earthly comfort at home.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK.

Much of a Chaplain's best work was just here. Thousands of North Carolina Soldiers will bless God forever for his goodness in giving them the attention of kind Chaplains.

NO PLACE FOR SECTARIANS.

Chaplains gladly arranged for men to join whatever church each preferred. This writer took men into Baptist and Presbyterian churches, getting Baptist preachers to immerse candidates for that church.

FROM A CHAPLAIN'S DIARY.

June 29th, 1862—Pray in camp. Visit sick camp and conduct service. Carry Capt. Drake to R. Write Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Tedder whose husbands had been killed on the 27th.

August 12th—Feeble, but visit the sick at Division Hospital. 13th—Visit sick at ———, thence to ———, thence to Winder Hospital. Lieutenants Davis, Jackson, and Johnson, and privates Jackson, Jenkins, Hester, Merritt, &c., doing well. Lt. Nicholson not doing very well. Lt. McLeod will hardly live. M. Teachy dying. Peter Stanley, out of his head, imagines himself on Lockwood's Folly. Says he has seen his wife and children. Teachy called me "brother", as usual, though he had recognized no one in some days.

Nov. 6th—Cross river after night. Men wade and walk one mile to camp. Some without shoes. Bivouac. Water freezes by my side. Snow begins at 10 a. m. of 7th. Bad day on bare feet.

Sunday, Nov. 9th—Division moved to Strasburg. Cold and windy. Barefoot men march in the snow. Bury H. Y. Kirkpatrick at night.

Saturday, Nov. 15th—Walk off to study my Bible. Wash-day in —— Regiment. Bank of the branch lined some distance. Men half naked. Some washing pants and drawers, others shirts. Some *picking* their clothing. Some standing half naked, hold their wet clothing to the fire.

Feb. 8th, 1863. Preach to a large, attentive congregation. Bros. Powers and Thigpen (6th Ga.) assist in Communion. Precious season.

Saturday, May 16th—Four converts. Sunday 17th—Baptize A. and B. May 21st—Revs. Cobb and Stradley of N. C. come to 2d Regt. May 22d—C. and S. preach to 2nd and 30th Regt. Several converts. Sunday 24th. I preach twice. Baptize J. A. N. Several converts. Bro. Cobb baptizes one of the 30th and four of 14th Regts. at 5 p. m. Monday, May 25th—Examine two candidates for the Missionary Baptist church. May 28th—Twelve penitents and five converts after sermon by Bro. Howard, of Sampson county, N. C. May 31st—Bro. Howard and I preach. Eleven converts in the past four days.

June 1st—Rev. C. and S. help me to continue. Fifteen penitents and several converts. June 3rd—Thirteen join church. Two or three converts. Fifteen or eighteen penitents. On the march to Pennsylvania. Several penitents. Friday night. Bro. Cobb examines seven, and I eight on Saturday for our Churches.

Sunday, June 7th—Division passes ———. Twenty-nine penitents at evening service. Monday—Dr. D. preached for I's Brigade, and I for D's and receive five into my church. Saturday 2 th — Mud! Mud!! Mud!!! Pass through Carlisle and camp in U. S. Barracks.

Sunday 28th — Brother Lacy preaches to three N. C. Brigades in a. m., and I in p. m. I baptize five by pouring. Bro. Brooks and I baptize four each by immersion. A letter of June 4th overtook me June 27th, telling me of a sick child. July 12th another told me she was well. Not to hear from home within thirty-nine days was a part of the pain of war.

August 14th—Leave R. and carry fifty Testaments, fifteen Testament and Psalms, thirteen Bibles, 100 Hymn books, &c., to my Regt., and much to others.

August 21st—Prayer meeting at sunrise. Preach at 7 o'clock. Hear Bro. L. at 11 o'clock. Preach to 2nd Regt. at 4 p. m. Communion at night in 14th Regt. Perhaps 120 men commune. I baptize two.

Sept. 4th - The Lord's work goes on. Ten quiet, clear conversions at night. Bless God!

Sept. 5th—Furlough in my pocket, but feel it my duty to remain at work.

Sun. 6th—Preach to Gordon's Brigade, In p. m. Revs. Howard, Lowery and I immerse nearly thirty men.

Dec. 31st—Writing and reading till near midnight. Write to Mary. Keep "watch night." On my knees at midnight. A new year begins! Oh, may it be a good year! May it bring Peace to my land! May it carry me and my brother soldiers to our several homes!

January 4, 1864—Snows all day. In snow gathering boards to cover my church.

January 11th. Get a few poles toward my chapel. 12th—Meet Chaplains at Pisgah. Get poles all cut. 13th—Haul poles. 14th and 15th—Still on my chapel. 16th—Having labored with my detail every day, conducted prayer meeting every night, I feel very much wearied. Sunday 17th. Preach in my chapel.

January 26th—Meet Chaplains at Booker's chapel. About fifteen there. They report nearly twenty chapels existing in this army.

Saturday, May 7th—Not much fighting. Spend day nursing wounded Yankees. Find son of Rev. B. H. Hedger, M. E. Church (Detroit Conf.), Washington P. O. He is wounded through left thigh.

June 6th—Ride to R. and hunt up several wounded in sundry hospitals, and greatly fatigue myself. 6th — Walk, walk, walk. Secure Pell's trasfer. Find Burroughs dying. Visit many wounded. Return to wagons.

Sunday, Aug. 14th—Quiet and preaching. Powers in a. m. and I in p. m. Prayer meeting at night. Tuesday 16th—Preach to Hoke's Brigade in a. m, and Johnston's in p. m.

Thursday 18th—Pass through W. See mills, wheat and barns burned by Federals.

Sunday 21st—Five killed in my Regt., Pennington, Williams, Wilkins, Newkirk and Forsythe.

Sept, 19th—Engage enemy fiercely near Winchester. Gen. Rhodes killed. We fall back to S. Get fifty testaments, etc.

Sept. 22d—Willie's birthday. Seven years.

Nov. 1st—Solemn day: set apart in memory of General Rodes and Ramseur. I preach in a. m. and Carson in p. m. Killed and died of wounds in Ramseur's Brigade since we left winter quarters, 305. They left 165 widows and about 400 orphans.

Dec. 31st—Last day of 1864. Where shall we be the last day of 1865?

Jan. 1st, 1865—Preach four times in cabins in Regiment. 15th—Prayer meeting nearly every night. 17th Meet Chaplains in Table St. Presbyterian Church in Petersburg.

Feb. 8th—"Peace Mission" a failure.

Feb. 10th—Fast and pray.

March 5th—Walk nine miles and preach to Regt. Friday 10th—Fast and pray. Preach in Regiment six times. God help our nation in this our extremity! March 12th—Preach to my Regiment. Prayer at night. March 13th—Bro. Power preaches in chapel at night. 14th—Bro. Wilson preaches. Bro. Power and I alternate in our chapel every day and night.

Back! Wednesday, Oct. 12th 1864. Get to Mt. Jackson. Find Dr. Triplett's family in great sorrow. He a prisoner, Bro. H. Hardie away and his only child dead. Having seen Rev. Henry Hardie of N. C. in the Valley some weeks before, and knowing he had married the daughter of Dr. T. at Mt. J., I called to inquire about him. An old, deshy lady met me at the door. "Where is Rev. Mr. Hardie, Madam?" "He went away with your troops three weeks ago. He may be in N. C. The Federals arrested my husband next day and carried him up the valley. They carried him through here, as they went down yesterday, and did not let him stop. Last night the only child of Mr. Hardie died." She then pushed open a door. The young mother was kneeling by her dead child. Not a person in the house but the two wives and mothers. I knelt down. God helped me to pray. As I rose up the young mother stayed on her knees by the dead child, but reached her hand to me and said: "To whom am I indebted for this great kindness?" I never gave my name more gladly. I had to hurry on with the army. No neighbor could visit them. The streets were full of soldiers. Every family had to care for their own home.

(To be Continued.)

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

Most Exclusive Diplomat at the Capital—His News on the Chinese-Japanese War.

Mr. Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, is the most exclusive diplomat in Washington. Nevertheless, a few days ago a correspondent succeeded in penetrating his residence and obtaining from him his views on the recent war between his country and Japan. He said the Chinese were defeated because they were not prepared for war, while Japan had been getting ready for 20 years. Japan quietly got her army, and especially her navy, ready after modern methods, and when she entered the field against her old neighbor was in such condition that she was practically irresistible.

The Minister said the war was in no sense an index of the real strength of China. In fact, the Japanese have been copying after the Chinese, who are a civilized people, for many years. But the war will be a lesson to China, and she will now begin a new volume in her history—the most important of all. The time is coming when China will manufacture for the whole world. China and America are friendly and will work together in many things. China offers great chances of which the Americans will avail themselves.

ENGLAND DECLINES.

The Offers of Arbitration in the Venezuelan Dispute by the United States

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Gray, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that in January last United States Ambassador Bayard informed Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the United States Government would gladly lend its good offices to arbitrate the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. The position was explained to Mr. Bayard that the British Government was ready to submit to arbitration within certain limits, but they could not agree to the extensive reference upon which Venezuela insisted.

PREIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

Of the Republican Party Expected to be Held in May, so as to have a Lengthy Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Republican National committee will probably meet in November this year, instead of December, which has been the month selected for many years past. While this conclusion has not been definitely reached, it is one which meets the views of the influential members of the committee, and little doubt is entertained that it will be adopted. The Republican leaders believe that the next National convention should be held in May, and inasmuch as the National committee must give six months notice of the holding of the convention, it will be necessary, therefore, that the committee shall hold its meeting in November.

It is purposed by the Republican leaders to inaugurate a campaign of education. In order to make such a campaign effective it is necessary that sufficient time should elapse between the holding of the convention and election day.

The forthcoming meeting of the Republican National committee will consider one question of far-reaching importance to the party. At the committee's last meeting which was held in this city in December, 1891, a resolution was introduced by Henry W. Payne, of Wisconsin, to base the apportionment of delegates to the National convention on the number of votes cast by the Republican party at the preceding presidential election. The better part of one day's session was devoted to a consideration of the resolution which provoked strong opposition, from the Southern members particularly, and the committee adjourned leaving it unsettled. It will be the most important business which will come before the committee when they reassemble. The sentiment in favor of the proposition seems to have grown rather than diminished in the interim.

Russia's Great Cereal Crop.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Odessa, says that it is stated there on high authority that the Russian cereal crop this year will almost equal in abundance the splendid crop of 1893. The condition of the rye crop is especially good.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

WHAT OUR COUNTRY NEIGHBORS HAVE TO SAY.

NEWPORT ACADEMY.

Fine Closing Exercises—The Addresses, Essays, Recitations, Annual Concert and Presentations.

Friday, June 14 1895, was truly a gala day in Newport, Cateret County, N C. It was commencement day of Newport Academy, of which G. W. Mewborn is principal.

THE ADDRESSES.

The exercises began at about ten o'clock when Miss Nellie Hardie, in a short but brilliant address introduced the orator of the day, Hon. S. G. Mewborn, of Greene County, N. C. The speaker held the large and appreciative audience for thirty or forty minutes, in a chaste, clear, and practical address. When he entered the hall, accompanied by the Principal of the school and two marshals, he was greeted with a burst of applause, but when, at the close of his address, he took his seat, the very walls of the house trembled under the thundering war of applause.

ESSAYS AND RECITATIONS.

Next came the essays by two of the young ladies, Miss Calla Mann and Miss Mary Hilliard; then the school oration by J. W. Greening, and the debate by Miss Bessie Roberts and J. W. Morris.

Then followed about six or eight recitations by young ladies of the Academy and as many declamations by the young gentlemen.

Everything was perfect, without the slightest mistake or hesitancy. There was a confidence, a graceful ness, appropriate gesticulation, and ease of manner, that indicated the very best of training.

PRESENTATIONS.

At the close of the exercises, Mr. Y. Z. Newberry, in a few well-timed remarks, in behalf of the teachers and students of the Academy, presented the orator of the day with a beautiful bouquet of very choice flowers, which the speaker accepted in beautiful language.

Then in appreciation of the kindness and untiring efforts of their teachers, the students of the Academy appointed L. H. Hardy Jr. to present to the Principal an excellent fountain pen. Miss Lelia Newberry was also chosen by them to present to Mrs. Mewborn a nice silver thimble. J. W. Greening, in behalf of little Willie Bell, presented to Mrs. Mewborn a beautiful silk tie. These presents were accepted with appropriate remarks, the teachers expressing their appreciation of the kindness of their students. Loud bursts of applause came up from the large audience at the end of each speech.

BETWEEN SESSIONS.

During the afternoon each one amused himself in his own way. Some met at the Academy and held sweet converse with their friends. Others took long pleasant walks and rides and many busied themselves about the ice-cream stand.

ANNUAL CONCERT.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the house was filled to its utmost, and about one-third of the people were compelled to remain outside for want of room. This great gathering of people came together to hear the exercises of the annual concert. The audience was entertained with recitations songs, dialogues and plays and instrumental music until near the hour of midnight.

The young people remained unil one o'clock and engaged in many games and pleasant chats.

Twenty or twenty-five students made distinction on nearly all studies and from fifteen to twenty received certificates of proficiency on several branches.

Lemonade and ice cream was in abundance.

Althogether, it was one of those enjoyable occasion which comes but a few times in a person's life.

E. L. PERSINS.

BAYBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

Personals — Schools, Religious and Farm News.

Mr. T. G. Stilley left for South Carolina Tuesday on an extended business trip.

Miss Hettie Baxter, of Currituck is visiting her sister Mrs. J. F. Cowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Tripp, of Robersonville were the guests of Mr. W. H. Sawyear and wife last Friday.

Maj. J. B. Neal is now loading a barge with oak cross ties. The major has worked out more ties already than was expected he could find in this county.

Dr. Carter of the First Baptist Church, Raleigh, has preached some very able sermons during the protracted meeting at this place. He will return home in a few days. His meetings have been well attended and there has been three professions up to now.

The potato crop is a total failure and the farmers are very "blue" as they don't see how they can pay for their fertilizer this fall. Some are only getting 6 and 7 barrels per acre. Cotton and corn is looking fine.

Hog "Tans" Correspondent.

Miss Nellie Brewer, who has been visiting Miss Mattie Ernul, came home Sunday. Her appearance vouches a pleasant visit.

Quite a crowd of pleasure seekers from New Berne visited Nelson's Ferry Sunday. Ice cream was in order and plentiful.

Steamboats loaded with potatoes are passing on both sides of us. The Pearlie May on the creek and the Vanceboro on the river.

"A veil of tears" is very close now. Only have to cross a narrow deep creek and alas! we are in it. It was formerly known as the Potato Raising Belt. "The "Raising" is marked out and with a little manipulating it becomes a land of long faces. The barber should raise his price for shaving the inhabitants of the Potato Belt.

The low water of the past few weeks seems to have caused a lull in the timber business.

Definition of a Populist.

We were very much struck with the definition of a Populist by a friend of ours the other night. Speaking of them, he said: "They are like one of these peanuts that you break open and there isn't a darn thing in it." And a by-stander very pertinently reasked, "Is that the reason they are called 'Pop'?"—Raleigh Press.

A tombstone never makes the recording angel a good slate.

SWANSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

Fine Sport Fishing—Remarkable Plentifulness of Huckleberries—Farm and Other News.

Nice rains—[illegible] for farms and gardens.

Most every one [illegible] a good garden yet, some of all kinds and plenty of them. [illegible] and early crops are small, but [illegible] thriving condition.

Mr. Will Ketchum has the largest spring turnips we have seen. He captured one specimen that weighed 12 3-4 lbs and measured 23 inches in circumference. It was of purple top variety.

Mrs. Nath Mathews of Silver Dale has for [illegible] cabbage [illegible] the largest [illegible] so far we have [illegible] We tender our thanks [illegible] a couple of cabbage and half [illegible] One of the former weighed [illegible] and the onions averaged 3 1-2 [illegible] in diameter.

There is one little sickness now with us. Mrs. J. M. [illegible] little son Joe has been very [illegible] but are some better at this writing. Mrs. J. is our oldest [illegible].

Lots of visitors are in town. Among those are Dr. E. W. Ward, wife and two daughters, Mr. J. Hiram Bell and little son from Pollocksville, Capt. [illegible] from your city, [illegible] Jacksonville and Mr. [illegible] lately returned [illegible].

Mrs. E. H. Bain is from your city, left [illegible] for Jacksonville to visit her mother, Mrs. Julia Stephens, at Richlands.

The Quarterly meeting for our district convenes at the Tabernacle on the 5th Saturday and Sunday in this month.

Capt. Foster and sons are fast building the steam boat here for the Swansboro lumber company. This is something new for this place. She will carry about 15,000 feet of lumber when finished.

Mrs. J. M. Ward, widow of the late J. M. Ward of Wilmington, is visiting her mother here. Mrs. D. H. Russell.

Huckleberries are very plentiful. We went huckleberrying last week and with three others picked 1 1-2 bushels in 3 hours and the berries were not half ripe either, and it rained on us 2 hours during the time. We are going again in a day or two and pick some worth picking. They sell here for 5c per quart.

Fish and clams are plentiful now. Come down Mr. Editor and get a bite, not a "nibble" bite for we have none of them, but a regular fish bite with hook and line. Why sir, the poorest fishing women we have, can catch a hundred on one tide and rest 23 of the time, but guess ye Editor has taken unto himself a partner or help meet, or both, for which we congratulate him muchly and his beautiful bride. You both could come if you would, we would see you through all right.

Our town laws will soon go into effect. Everything has been gotten ready and work will begin in a few days.

We have no school. Mr. Frazzelle closed his school last Thursday. His was a private school.

Mrs. Josie Corbin from Baltimore, is in town visiting relatives and friends. She is the eldest daughter of our cousin Josephine, wife of Dr. E. W. Ward of Pollocksville, and Miss Ida, her sister, is looking well. Her mother is very unwell, but we think in a few days she will will recuperate.

Come on ye railroad men and build us a railroad. W.

COVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Personal Mention of Pleasure and Business Travel

Rev. A. L. Osmond and family left last Friday for his old home in Green county near Ormondsville. They will be gone about two weeks. Mr Osmond will begin a protracted meeting at Dover next Sunday night.

Rev. A. H. Poole of Pollocksville, spent last Friday night in our town. He was the guest of Rev. J. W. Rose. He was on his way to Fort Barnwell to fill his monthly appointment there.

Miss Meta Outlaw of Dover, N. C., spent Monday in town on her way home from the school commencement at Trenton. Miss Dora Taylor, of Trenton, accompanied her home.

Dr. T. F. Jones made a business trip to New Berne Monday and returned Tuesday.

Mrs. O. H. Wetherington of Tuscarora, and her two little daughters, Misses Florence and Julia are visiting relatives here this week.

Mrs. Thomas Daughtry of near Winter Green, is stopping in town this week under treatment of Dr. Jones.

Mrs. Julia White and [illegible] Mr. R. M. White made a business trip to New Berne Tuesday.

Mr. A. W. Avery, Engineer of the "Tax Listing Board," went up to Dover Tuesday to join the other members of the board and to list tax in that part of the township.

Pollocksville Correspondence.

Mrs. C. C. Corbin, of Baltimore, is visiting her father, Dr. E. W. Ward.

Mr John Mattocks, a recent graduate of the University, is now at home.

That young and talented limb of the law, Mr. A. H. White, was recently elected Mayor of our town. A good selection.

Mr. C. E. Brewer is building a store near his residence on Main St. It will be used for "good drinks" and confectionaries.

Mr. Chas. Whitty has in the course of construction a dwelling, which when completed, will be an ornament to the town.

Dr. E. W. Ward and family left on Saturday for Swansboro where they will spend the summer.

Potatoes are coming in, but the yield is extremely poor, so say the truckers.

Mr. Burns closed his school on the 13th. An excursion and picnic will be given the school on June 22nd. The steamer will leave Pollocksville at 8:30 a. m. Dinner will be spread at Rock Spring, after which the party will be taken down Nense river.

Hobucken Correspondence.

The farmers are all busy digging potatoes and hilling corn, corn is selling for 60 cts., peas $1.00

The schooner Lily has just arrived from New Berne, loaded with Merchandise for Mr. T. W. Alcock, And others.

Mr. A. J. Lupton has gone out this evening on a bear hunt, we wish him good luck.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

In a Work Shop at Fall River, Mass—The Building Wrecked and Fire Broke Out—Four Persons Killed Outright Several Others Fatally Injured.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—A catastrophe which created the greatest excitement in this city since the Granite mill fire, occurred this morning at the Langley loom harness shop, on Count Street, a three-story wooden building, owned by Henry I. Langley, a boiler exploding in the rear part of the basement, blowing out the sides of the building, knocking away the supports and allowing the upper floors to settle into a mass of ruins.

Fire started in the ruins and began to burn briskly. The firemen made heroic efforts to rescue imprisoned workmen, of whom there were seventeen. Shrieks from the girls in the ruins were mingled with agonized cries of the friends, who had hurried to the scene when the first news of the catastrophe spread. Ambulance calls were sent out hurriedly and every person who could be reached was sent at once to the scene. The offices and the houses in the vicinity were turned into temporary hospitals. At 9 o'clock the badly charred and scarcely recognizable body of a woman was hauled from the ruins. The fire had then been quenched, but it was still smouldering, and the work of rescuing could go on only with difficulty. Up to noon the work of search and rescue was vigorously carried on amid great excitement, and at that hour it was found that four persons had been killed, three more were missing and four had been seriously injured.

The explosion shook every building within a half mile. It wrecked the Stafford mill windows on the east side and in less than three minutes every operative was out of the building. There is a good deal of wreckage among the mill machinery.

It is quite certain that seven deaths at least will result. The firemen and engineer escaped without injury.

There was plenty of water in the boiler.

The total loss will be abut $10,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Purpose of the President to Greatly Extend it—Steps Being Taken to Finally Include all Branches of the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Government printing office rules, as signed by the President, provide for the grouping of the force not classes, on a basis of compensation. They provide for practical, competitive examinations, and for places for which examinations are not practicable, for the registration of applicants, and their appointment in the order of registration. Limitation of ages are fixed at 21 to 45 years for men and 18 to 35 for women. No application may be received for admission to one of the mechanical trades if the applicant has not served at least five years at the particular trade, one year of which must have been rendered as a journeyman. In other respects the requirements for examination are similar to those in other branches of the classified service.

Civil Service Commissioner Proctor stated this morning that he had nothing to say in regard to the reports that the pension agencies were to be brought into the classified service, and his colleagne, Commissioner Rice, said the premature publication of official accounts sometimes had a tendency to destroy plans in contemplation.

There are now but few branches of the service not under civil service rules. Steps are being taken to include them all, and it is a safe prediction that the pension agencies, eighteen in number, employing over 200 persons, the inter-State commerce commission and other bureaus will eventually be taken in.

From other authority than Commissioner Proctor, it is stated positively this afternoon that the United States pension agencies will be brought within the provisions of the civil service law not later than July 1st. The order to this effect will be promulgated within the next few days. This change is deemed necessary, not only to prevent dismissals for partisan purposes, but also for the improvement of the service, inasmuch as the average intelligence among the clerks who have been appointed of late years is said to be much higher than those who secured places under the old method.

MAIL CARRIER ARRESTED.

Charged With Abstracting a Registered Package Containing Ten Thousand Dollars.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17.—This morning, Charles I. Armstrong, a mail carrier discharged about six weeks ago, was arrested by a U. S. Marshal, on the charge of cutting open a through registered pouch and abstracting a package containing $10,000. He gave bond until to-morrow when a preliminary hearing will be held before the U. S. Commissioner. The circumstances are these: On Saturday last, the package was taken to the postoffice here and duly registered by a bank for its New York correspondent. The package was placed in the New York pouch and taken