THE JOURNAL.

J. D. HARPER, - - - Proprietor.
C. T. HANCOCK, - - - Local Reporter.

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THE DISHONEST GOLD DOLLAR

We Are Now in Reality Paying Two Dollars For One to Holders of U. S. Bonds.

The Greatest Gainers are the English Goldbugs, the Rothschilds, for Whose Benefit and by Whose Manipulations, With Senator Sherman's Aid "the Crime of 1873" in Demonetizing Silver Was Committed.

NEW BERNE, N. C., June 18 '95.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In a recent article in the JOURNAL Secretary Carlisle says that had the legislation never taken place in 1873 the value of silver as compared to gold would not be the same as it was in 1872 before legislation occurred.

He asks "what then would have occurred? What would have been the result? Not a single dollar of full legal tender silver would be in circulation in the United States at this time or any other time since 1873 because the bullion contained in the silver dollar was worth 3 per cent more than the bullion contained in the gold dollar and the two could not circulate together!

"It is very singular that the Secretary does not come before the people with at least some show of facts. There was nothing wrong between gold and silver in 1873 only silver went to Europe without its being coined instead of the gold as now.

In regard to the full legal tender the Secretary should reverse that point in particular. There is no question but what the silver dollar would have remained a full legal tender without that legislation while now it is not a full legal tender notwithstanding his assertion.

The silver dollar is a subsidiary coin, the same as our half dollar. Suppose I were so fortunate as to have $500 or $100 of silver to deposite in the bank, what would I deposit currency or silver? And when I came to draw it out it would be silver therefore I would not take it if I expected to let the deposit remain for some time in the bank for the reason that silver redeems itself while the government promises to redeem the paper in par currencies of some kind, and of course as long as the government is all right the paper currencies will be all right, but the silver will be what the Rothschilds make it especially as long as our government is a true follower of the Rothschilds.

About the 4th of June, 1895 every gold paper gave a dispatch that Chili had gone to a gold standard but I suppose most of the people had already forgotten that Chili had contracted a loan on the 1st of June 1895 to the amount of $10,000,000 with the Rothschilds and as a matter of course Chili will have to pay two dollars for one the same as this country has been and is now doing.

The fact is that the assertions of the Secretary, the press and the gold people generally in regard to the silver people with the 50 cents dollar are unworthy of any notice. It is the 50 cent dollar we now have and which was made so by the Rothschilds and Senator Sherman. Are we not all aware that when the last loan was made with the Rothschilds that agreement was made between our government and them that the gold reserve should remain safe for 8 months.

Is it not humiliating for a country like the United States with her great resources to be governed by one European monopoly. It actually seems that the people have lost all self respect when they submit to such outrage.

The Secretary says: The same law which drove silver out of circulation under the acts of 1834 and 1837 would have kept it out and instead of having in circulation among the people about $378,000,000 legal tender (which it is not) as we have now, we would have none. Is this not self conviction?

Admitting all he says, would this country not have gained over $50,000,000, on our exports of silver during 1894 alone, let alone what we did lose during the past twenty years?

For the Secretary to export our silver bullion at 50 cents to the dollar and then go to the Rothschilds and borrow gold looks like if his imagined millionaire miners were gathering these God given precious metals by the little mites and he even shoveling them over to the Rothschilds. He says: "While the farmers and other producers are struggling to live comfortably and meet the obligations, owners of silver mines have accumulated enormous fortunes. So it seems that the problem is solved. It is the silver miners who brought about this ruin but mind you let the Silver people come out as energetic for the destruction of silver so as to abandon it altogether and you will all at once see that the gold people are more interested in the silver than the so called silver miner millionaires are at present.

If the Secretary would open his other eye he would probably see who the real millionaire silver men were I am sure the Rothschilds would not take $25,000,000 for their last year's gain on the silver product of the world. It is the Rothschilds.

Who are the silver and gold Kings of the world?

"The great many governments" the Secretary alludes to are all in the hands of the Rothschilds. I admit it is a hard matter to contest with a money power like the Trexler Morgon and the same time a stop sooner or later must come and why not now.

The Secretary says the two metals could not circulate together. Why not. Let us examine French history a little. France actually coined from 1804 to 1876 both inclusive $1,534,474,180 of gold and $986,191,137 of silver. During all these years the saints stamped everybody's silver and gold into full legal tender coin upon the ratio which values the silver of the United States dollar at $1.03.05 compared with 15.088 of silver as mint equivalents for 1 of gold. The varitions in the value of silver to gold were as follows:

1801	to	'10,	15.42—15.61
1811	"	'20,	15.74
1821	"	'30,	15.80
1831	"	'40,	15.92
1841	"	'50,	15.93—15.96
1851	"	'55,	15.92
1856	"	'60,	15.59
1861	"	'65,	15.36
1866	"	'70,	15.55
1871	"	'72,	15.98
1876	"	'80,	17.79
1881	"	'83,	18.36
1886	"	'90,	21.19

The above table shows what this country has done with the French mints. Who will deny that this country did not compel the mints of the world to be closed disregardless what Secretary Carlisle says in regard to them.

Now if France, a country not one twelveth the area of this country with less than one half the population can coin as much gold and silver as they did during the seventy two years and keep it at par what could this country not do with all the many facilities we possess in regard to our wheat, corn, and cotton products. It seems to me that all such talk without any proof what ever that we hear daily should be regarded as so much nothing.

The fact is the gold party has no proof to their assertions, they must think the people ignorent or knaves. The silver subject is but little to me for my race is nearly run but it grieves me to see the people imposed upon by men who should be their greatest and best friends.

Very Respectfully,
H. S. GORDNER.

HEATING BY ELECTRICITY.

Indications That It Will Soon Become Common—It is the Most Convenient and Satisfactory Heating Method Known, and Must Come Into Favor.

A current of electricity always heats the conductor through which it goes, writes A. E. Dolbear in the Cosmopolitan for May.

The conversion into heat of the electrical energy is always complete; there is no loss as in most other transformations, and in a given conductor the heating effect increases as the square of the current, so that twice the current gives four times as much heat, three times the current nine times the heat, and so on; it therefore becomes possible to produce almost any desirable temperature, even to that of fusion of an electric conductor, while the most refractory substances are either fused or volatilized by the heat of an electric arc which has the temperature of about 6,000 degrees F.

A constant current will maintain a constant temperature. How much heat shall be produced and what the temperature shall be, is only a question of apparatus, and regulation is as easy as turning a switch. Electrical heating for household purposes is therefore as feasible for welding iron bars or fusing alumina. Houses may be thus heated as easily and as safely as they are lighted by electricity.

It has often been talked about, but the inquirers have generally been discouraged by exaggerated notions of its relative cost. The implication has always been that people always choose the cheaper article, which is not true. For instance, a Rochester lamp may give a light of thirty candles for six hours by burning a quart of coal oil costing two cents.

The same amount of light from an incandescent lamp will cost as much as ten cents; nevertheless, there are thousands who choose the more costly light because its other good qualities are considered a sufficient offset for the greater cost. Ordinary furnaces for heating houses are not half so economical as individual stoves, but no ones the latter who can contrive to pay for the former; so in matters of convenience the cost of a thing is not the first item.

The convenience of electrical heaters in a house, their cleanliness and the simplicity of their regulation, commends themselves to every one, and when these are fairly apprehended by the well-to-do class, it is certain that such electrical appliances will be demanded, and hot air and other furnaces will be abandoned, and with them will go the nuisances of handling coal and ashes the consequent dust and gases, the smoky chimneys, the dangerous flues, the preparing of kindling, and the expert care of the furnace with its drafts and registers.

There will be increased safety from fires, and the cost of insurance will be less. When the cost and trouble of these are set over against the cost, the convenience, and safety of electric heat, the difference will not be found to be so great, but it will be willingly borne by large numbers in most communities. Once this method has a fair start, it is certain to be adopted as widely as the electric light has been, and then will soon be as indispensable.—Ex.

REPLY TO RR. GOODLOE.

The Less Said about the Constitution by Mr. Lincoln's Apologist the Matter.

TURKEY, N. C., June 19.

To the Editor of the News and Observer:

I have no desire to enter upon an unprofitable controversy about the late war, but justice to the South and the truth of history demand a challenge of just one thing in the interesting letter of Mr. Goodloe's in yesterday's News and Observer. He excuses Mr. Lincoln's war on the Southern States by telling us that Mr. Lincoln was bound to preserve the Union by the oath he had taken to support the Constitution and laws.

The power to "declare war" and "raise armies" was conferred exclusively on the Congress at the time of its creation, and of this fact Mr. Lincoln could not be supposed to be ignorant, and yet he declared war against the Southern States, and raised armies, without consulting the Congress.

It was Mr. Lincoln's duty to know that the Fortress Monroe site had been conditionally ceded by Virginia to the United States, and had been accepted on the conditions; and yet they were thrown to the winds, and the Fortress used as an instrument in the subjugation of Virginia.

The less said about the Constitution by the apologists of our conquerors, the better for them; for no attention was paid to that grant of powers from the start to the finish of the war.

Yours, &c.,
B. F. GRADY.

Not many business houses in this United States can boast of fifty years standing. The business of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half centennial and was never so vigorous as at present,

THE CHAPLAIN SERVICE

Among North Carolina Troops During the Confederate War.

(By Rev. A. D. Betts, Chaplain 30th Regiment.)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF EACH CHAPLAIN AND HIS WORK.

Abbreviations:—b.-born, c.-commissioned, d. died, r. resigned, M. B.-Missionary Baptist, Presb.-Presbyterian, P. E.-Protestant Episcopal, Luth. Lutheran, M. P.-Methodist Protestant, M. E. C. S.-Methodist Episcopal Church, South. "Rev" is omitted, as each Chaplain was a preacher.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

A. D. Betts, M E C S, c 25th Oct. '61, served through the war, gave the rest of his life to the ministry and is now finishing his fortieth year of that work in New Berne, N. C.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Joseph W. Murphy, D D, P E, native of Ireland, brought up in N C, served as Chaplain 43rd Regt. from March to Aug. '62, then transferred to 32nd Regt., was with his Regt. at Gettysburg, remained there three weeks to care for the wounded, spent two months in prison at Forts Norfolk and MacHenry, and in the fall of '63 resigned and settled in Henderson. He now resides at 927 M. St., N. W. Washington, D. C. How he must have loved the Southern soldiers!

W. B. Richardson, M E C S, c Dec. '63, served only a short while, but saw some souls converted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

T. J. Eatman, M B, Wilson Co., enlisted in Company G 2nd Regt., 24th May '61. He was discharged Sept. '63 to be Chaplain of 33rd Regt. He survived the perils and toils of war and still lives near Wilson.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

A R. Bennick, S C Conf, M E C S, c 13th January '63, served only a short while.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Luther MacKinnon, D D, Presb., Richmond Co., served from Spring of '63 till the surrender, has since preached at Laurinburg, Lumberton, Goldsboro, Concord, N. C.; Columbia, S. C., was Prin. of Floral College for eighteen months, Pres. of Davidson College three years, and now lives in Clinton, N. C., in impaired health, but wondrously sustained by divine grace.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A. L. Stough, b 1827 on Atlantic Ocean (while his parents were coming from Germany) abandoned their faith, Romanism, in 1849, married Miss Horton of Chatham Co., in 1852, c 20th Nov. '61, r Oct. '62, continued to labor for the saving of souls and now lives at Pineville, N. C.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Julian P. Faison, M B, Duplin Co., c Feb. '62, r 10th Nov. '62, d at Harrel's Store, 1st July 1890, having devoted the intervening years to the blessed work of preaching.

W. S. McDairmid, M B, Robeson Co., c 25th July '62, edited Robesonian of Lumberton for years, and was drowned in Lumber river.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Allen Ammons, Cherokee Co., c 3d Dec. '63. This date must be wrong. John M. Davidson, Kingston, Ga., writes: "Rev. Ammons was Chaplain for a short time before the re-organization." "Rev. Mr. Tally was made Chaplain. His health was very bad and he was able to do but little work. He was captured, had a severe spell of fever and was finally discharged."

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

S. M. Byrd, Va., 3rd Oct. '64.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

S. J. Hill, son of Rev. Jacob Hill, Iredell Co., b 19th April '35, joined S C Conf. Nov. '55, served as Chaplain by appointment of Conference during '64 and '65, d in the Itinerancy June 14, '84 in Sumter county, S. C.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Joseph W. Murphy, from March to Aug. '62, and then transferred to 32nd Regt., which see.

Eugene W. Thompson, S C Conf. M E C S, b 1832, entered the Ministry in '54, married Miss Lowe of Lincoln Co. N C in '58, c Oct. '62, was a devoted Chaplain to the end of the struggle, was transferred to N C Conf. after the war, did superior work, and died in 1877. How precious his memory!

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

John H. Tillinghast, P E, Fayetteville, c 28th March '62, r '63. Has spent his life in the ministry and is is now at Columbia, S. C.

Richard S. Webb, N C Conf, M E C S, Orange Co., c 29th Nov. '63. His indefatigable work was from Christmas '63 to the surrender. He says: "At that time (25th Dec. '63) the Brigade was in Winter-quarters three miles from Orange C H, Va. On application of brother Lacy of 47th Regiment and myself, the Brigade detailed fifty men, and in four days we had a large log chapel ready for use. In this we began a meeting of great interest and spiritual power. I have seen near a hundred penitents on their knees at a time, begging for mercy. Many of them converted. I have no means of stating how many. When the Spring campaign opened about the first of May with the battle of Wilderness, I witnessed a number of triumphant deaths of those converted during our meetings. My work as a Minister of the Gospel was never more satisfactory than when serving as a Chaplain." This brother began his great life work in 1859, has won many souls to Christ since he last knelt among the soldiers in the trenches around Petersburg, and is still one of the most useful members of the W N C Conf. Lives at Statesville.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

E. H. Harding, D D, Presb, Caswell Co., c 24th Sept. '64, was active and earnest for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, has since preached in Charlotte for many years, and now resides in Farmville Va.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

A. D. Cohen, M. B., b in England 1822, was Chaplain of the Post of New Berne till March 13, '62, became Chaplain of the 46th Regt. early in '62 and served about twelve months. From the camp near Goldsboro he wrote: "I have more opportunity to do good than at any other time of my pastoral life. Every tent is the habitation of a family of from six to eight men each men of whom feels constrained to pay at least respectful attention to the kind counsel and good advice of their Chaplain." He then had a wife and five children and now lives at Titusville, Fla. His parents settled in Savannah, Ga., when he was a child.

C. C. Dodson, M E C S, b Va. 1832, married Miss Leach of Philadelph in 1860, c 41st May '63, r 15th Oct. '64, d 1884. He occupied important positions in the N C Conf. during the twenty years of his ministry. His works still follow him.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

W. S. Lacy, D D, Presb, Wake Co., c 25th Aug '63, son of Dr. Lacy, D D, promoted from ranks of "Rockbridge Artillery," "Deeply pious, fully consecrated to his work, which he showed by his labors for the benefit of his fellow men, both in the pulpit and out of it. He conducted a Christian Association and an Educational Institute for the moral and mental improvement of his men." Thus writes his friend Webb, of the 44th. The men who were in the 44th and 47th Regiments during the last fifteen months of the war, can never forget these two young preachers and their work. Like David and Jonathan, their hearts were knit together. God blessed their labors. Lacy preached many years to one congregation in N. C., and is now a prominent worker in the Church of his fathers, pastor of a Church in Norfolk, Va.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Frantis H. Johnston, D D, Presb, b in Constantinople, Turkey, son of the Missionary from Rowan County, N. C., was Chaplain for three months in '62, now lives and preaches in Elizabeth City, N. C.

C. Moxeley, Luth., Mecklenburg Co., r 9th July '63. Some one says he served six or eight months. I have written to several persons for facts and can get nothing further.

Calvin Plyler, M E C S, Iredell Co., b 1830, entered N. C. Conf. in '61, c 1st Sept. '63, served till the surrender. He now lives at Salisbury, N. C.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Peter Nicholson, M. B., Mecklenburg Co., c Oct. '62.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

R. S. Moran, D D, M E C S, is said to have preached a very little while in this Regiment.

Thomas S. Haughton, P E, Washington Co., c 20th Jan. '63, preached at Plymouth, Williamston, &c., since the war, and died 28th Nov. '94.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

J. B. Alford, M B, b Wayne Co. 1813, joined N C Conf M E C S, 1832, d Randolph Co. 1885. Date of his commission is not given. He r 1st Jan. '63. No doubt his preaching nerved many an arm and cheered many a heart for the two years of war and hardship that were yet to come.

Colin Shaw, Presb., c 1st Jan. '62, had served one year in the 18th Regt. A soldier writes of him: "He was an ardent Confederate, a good Chaplain, and a brave and most excellent man." He now lives at Magnolia, N. C., in his eighty-third year.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

J. M. Cline, M E C S, c 28th May '62, and served till near the close of the war. One friend writes: "At the battle of Gettysburg he behaved in a most gallant manner. On the first day, just before our line of battle became hotly engaged, he took quite a number of canteens and filled with water, slinging them across his shoulder he rode into the engagement behind the line, and as a soldier was shot down he rode to him, dropped a canteen of water to him, and then passed on to others in the same way." Souls were converted under his ministry. He reported thirty four at one time. Again he wrote: "On last Sabbath I administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to one hundred and fifteen communicants. God was with us, and we had a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. The revival is still progressing." He was in S C Conf. for years. Has since been transferred to Arkansas and lives there.

Frank Sanford, a Local Methodist Preacher, of Richmond Co., was promoted from the ranks to the chaplaincy of the 52nd Regt. a short while before the surrender. He has since died.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

James H. Colton, Presb., son of Simeon Colton, D D, c 28th May '62, served through the war, preached in different States, and died in Burkesville, Ky. 1890. "A noble, earnest man, scholarly and consecrated, he was willing to take the humblest place so he might serve the Master."

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

John Paris, D D, M P, c 11th July, '62, and followed the Regt. everywhere every day till the end. This holy man was perhaps the oldest Chaplain we had, having been born in Orange Co., N. C., 1st Sept. 1809. While he walked hundreds and hundreds of miles to preach to the soldiers he had a wife and six children at home that needed his presence and the labor of his hands. What a holy sacrifice! Having been one of the most efficient Chaplains, he continued to preach till 6th Oct. '83, when he died at Buffalo Springs, Va.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

William Royal, D D, M B, served from Spring of '62 till Spring of '63, most of the time in Eastern N. C. "Of those who heard him there survive veterans who delight to testify to the impressions made upon their hearts by his simple and sympathetic presentations of the great truths of the Gospel." He was born in S C 1823. He preached, before the war, in S C, Ga, Fla, and N C. Since, in N C, Texas, and Tenn. The eldest of his five children was in the army. D 3rd Jan. '93, Savannah, Ga.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

J. W. Raby, M E C S, b Caldwell Co., N. C., May 11, 1838, joined S C Conf. 1860, c in Co. I, 20th Regt. Nov. 30, '61. Was captured when New Berne fell and served in ranks till May 4, '64, where he was made Chaplain to 58th Regt. and served as such till surrender. Left N. C. in '68 spent 9 years in Ky., and the last 18 in Ballinger, Texas, where he still resides, as farmer and preacher.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

W. Rice, B D, M E C S, Hawood Co., d March '63.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

James McCrea, M E C S, Hawood Co., d 1873, served about fourteen months, was captured 9th Sept. '63, r 29th March '63, moved to Tenn. in 1870, now live at Newport in that State. He had a wife and seven children when he gave his time to the soldiery.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

H. B. Pope, Presb, Orange Co., c 1st Dec. '62, r 1st Dec. '63. Some to whom he preached in '62 were kicked in '63. Nevertheless he had attentive hearers, for he had forty Mexican in his company. Since the war he has been a Missionary in the United States of Colombia, in Brazil, Mexico, and in Cuba. He now lives in New Jersey.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

W. D. Wright.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

E. A. Wilson, M E C S. Having spent several years of usefulness before the war as an Exhorter and as a Local Preacher, he continued to preach, and entered the traveling ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Hezekiah West, M E C S, Haywood Co., b 1841, c 22nd Sept. '63, r 20th April '65, and moved to Illinois after the war.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

J. D. Bode, M E C S, Cumberland Co., son of a preacher, was pastor at the Straits in 1862. When New Berne fell in March, Beaufort was in the possession of the Federals. He writes: "Maj. A. commanding in Beaufort, sent thirty men to the Straits to arrest me, and sent handbills to put on me. I escaped by sailing up Core Sound and across Pamlico Sound to Hyde county. Walked to Tarboro, 125 miles, and went to Wilson, where I found Capt. J. J. L. making up a company of cavalry. I volunteered 27th Apr. '62, and was mustered out with Johnston's Army 26th Apr. '65." He was made Chaplain in Aug. '63. Has been a useful preacher since the war, and is now at Jonathan, N. C. He writes: "After the battle of Burgess Mills, on the 27th Oct. '64, I was going over the field looking after the dead and wounded, and I found a man, one of our church members, sitting on the ground, leaning against a tree, with his Testament in his hand. *He was dead.* Died with his open Testament and found it stained with blood."

Of the 1552 men in 30th Regiment 358 were killed or died during the war—a little over 23 per cent. Husbands, 144. That made 144 widows. The dead fathers left 249 orphans. N. C. must have furnished over 120,000 men. Taking the loss of 30th Regt. as an average (i. e., 23 per cent.) she lost 27,600 men. As 31 per cent. of the dead were married, the war made 8556 widows for N. C., and something over 17,112 children fatherless!

In the fall of 1861, a farmer who had three sons in one Regt., shouted to their Chaplain as he passed by: "Take care of my three boys, brother!" What fearful responsibility rested on Chaplains! They felt it. Twenty-three out of every hundred to whom they preached at the beginning were to die before the end of the war! There have been and will be some glad greetings between Christian soldiers and faithful Chaplains in Heaven.

RICHARD STANHOPE PULLEN.

Raleigh's Most Public Spirited Citizen Dead—Leaves a Fortune of $200,000.

From correspondence in the Wilmington Messenger we take the following mention of the death of one of Raleigh's most aged and respected citizens:

Mr. Richard Stanhope Pullen, who has for years enjoyed the distinction of being Raleigh's most public spirited citizen, died here yesterday. He had been sick ten days, yet his death was sudden. He was about 75 years of age, yet did not appear to be over 60. His estate is valued at $200,000. He was a liberal giver. He made large investments in property here. Twenty years ago or more he bought a large tract in the northern part of the city, laid it out in streets, planted trees, enclosed it with a fence and then opened it. It is now the handsome residential part of the city. Large sections he built nearly a score of private residences. He also built the Pullen building.

He gave large sums to charities; in fact, each his nearest relatives do not know the extent of his beneficences. He gave Pullen park, seventy acres, to the city, and a like acreage to the State as a site for the Agricultural and Mechanical college. All classes of people deplore his death, and his funeral, held from Edenton Street M E church this afternoon, was one of the largest ever seen in this city.

POPULISTS WELL PLEASED.

With the Proceedings of the Memphis Bimetallic Convention

RALEIGH, June 24.—Senator Marion Butler, Congressman Shuford and William A. Guthrie to day made their report to the Populist party of North Carolina as its delegates to the Memphis Bimetallic convention. They say:

"The final outcome of the convention was entirely satisfactory to us, and the unanimous adoption of the resolution is proof conclusive that all bimetallists, whether Populists, Democrats Republicans, can and will unite next year and present a solid and united front to the Democratic and Republican monometallists.

Ten Shot by Court Martial

PRZEMYSL, Austrian Galicia, June 24.—A court-martial sitting here convicted twenty-six Hussars of the murder of a quartermaster and non-commissioned officers.

Ten men convicted were selected by lot and sentenced to death. They were shot today. The other sixteen were sentenced to life imprisonment.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Comptroller Eckels on Finance—The Next House—Sound Money in Kentucky—Convict Cashier Holland—Res Adjustment of Postmasters—Next House

Washington, June 22, '95.

Special Correspondence.

The Comptroller of the Currency is preparing for your paper a brief an conservative article on the financial situation which now confronts the country. He is a level headed man and knows more about finance in a minute than nineteenth of the financial cranks in this country could learn in a lifetime.

From the complexion of the next House of Representatives it is evident that any legislation in favor of free coinage is an impossibility.

Secretary Carlisle says "sound money" is going to win the day in Kentucky.

The citizens of Washington severely criticised Marshall Allison for coming here with a number of convicts, the chief of whom had on a suit of new clothes and was allowed perfect freedom while the minor offenders were heavily handcuffed. Ex-cashier Holland, misappropriated about $90,000 worth of other people's money. The other convicts were condemned to serve for a much shorter time in the Albany penitentiary and their offenses, especially that of distilling whisky from corn which it is impossible to otherwise utilize has been condemned by some of the ablest men in the country. It is possible that the Department of Justice will inquire why Holland was allowed to travel like a gentleman and the other convicts were heavily manacled.

American consulates will be established at Ergoroni and Harpoot America.

July 1st the readjustment of presidential postmasters goes into effect. Statesville shows the largest increase. It has been advanced from a third to a second class postoffice. The changes in the salaries are as follows: Increases: Edenton, $1,200 to $1,300; Gastonian $1,100 to $1,200; Greensboro $2,100 to $2,200; Henderson $1,500 to $1,600; High Point $1,500 to $1,600; Kinston $1,400 to $1,500; Monroe $1,100 to $1,200; Morganton, $1,200 to $1,300; Salem $1,500 to $1,600; Shelby $1,100 to $1,200; Statesville $1,700 to $2,000; Washington $1,500 to $1,700. Decreases: Salisbury $1,800 to $1,700; Winston $2,800 to $2,500.

Attorney General Glenn was in this city this week on his way north to attend the funeral of his uncle, Col. Dodge of the U. S. Army.

There are 356 members of the House of Representatives. The gold men claim to have 250 against free coinage to 106 in favor of it. There will be 244 Republicans, in the next house; 105 Democrats and 7 Populists. Of the 244 Republicans, only 24 are for free coinage; of the 105 Democats, 75 are for free coinage. From this it is certain that no legislation favorable to silver can pass the next House.

Suit for $10,000 damage was entered yesterday against Claud N. and Edward B. Stumph by Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman, widow of Philip Ackerman who lost his life in the fire of last September when the Stumph mattress factory was burned. The Stumph Brothers formerly lived in New Berne.

Secretary Carlisle says "sound money" is going to win the day in Kentucky.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

It Goes Forward but Needs a Larger Endowment.

The action of the Executive Committee in putting Prof. Gorrell in the Faculty was confirmed and his salary increased from $600 to $800; the salary of Mr. Haywood, instructor in Latin and Greek, was raised from $200 to $400, and that of Prof. Gully, was raised from $750 to $1,350 with the understanding that he was to devote his whole time to teaching, giving instruction, not only in Law, but also in Political Economy and History.

It is the intention of Prof. Gully to remove from Franklinton to the college. I am gratified to be able to state that the Law Department is very popular. During the past term fortten students have prosecuted this study, and it is said that as many as forty will enter this department next session. It became necessary at the last session of the board to reduce the salaries of the Faculty ten per cent. which seems to me to a hardship, as their compensation was little enough before. Instead of the pay of the President being $2,000 he received but $1,800, the fall professor, whose salary was $1,500, and the other teachers in proportion.

We are sorry not to be able to restore the salaries of these gentlemen, but the finances of the college would not allow it. Thus far the reduction of legal interest from 8 to 6 per cent., has not diminished the income of the college, but it will lose a very considerable amount from this cause within the next few years.

The Royall Professorship reported about $18,000 as subscribed, leaving some $2,000 more to be secured before the $5,000 promised by the National Education Society can be realized. I go into these details as to the financial status of the college in order that our brethren may see the real need there is of more endowment.—Dr. T. H. Pritchard in Charity and Children.

To Preach Her Husband's Funeral Sermon.

HOLLY, Mich., June 24.—The funeral of LeGrand Buell, who died Saturday, will be held at the M. E. church to-morrow, when his widow will preach the funeral sermon. Mrs. Buell created a sensation three years ago by securing a divorce from the Rev. John F. Wethrell, of Clio, to enable her to marry Buell. The divorce and marriage occurred the same week. At the time of the marriage Mrs. Buell published a lengthy article in the local papers making public her reasons for marrying Buell, which was to reform him from his excessive drinking habits. This she failed to do.

A Terrific Storm.

OWENSBORO, Ky., June 24.—A terrible storm passed over this section of the country this afternoon about 2 o'clock. No serious damage was done in this city, other than the destruction of many shade trees.

Six miles east of here a tornado raged, destroying trees, crops and fences in its path. In some instances trees were blown across the railroad tracks. No news of any deaths or injuries to people have been received. The wheat crop is ruined where it was not cut.

THE SAM SMALL CASE.

The Trial of the Evangelist Small And the Pilot Began—It Is a Serious Business Investigation.

NORFOLK, Va., June 24.—The preliminary examination of Sam Small, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Pilot Publishing Company, began here today. The plot was [illegible] Mr. Small [illegible] Pilot [illegible] said [illegible] company [illegible] Mr. Small [illegible] Pilot [illegible] Mr. Small [illegible] Pilot [illegible] Mr. Small [illegible] Pilot