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THE GOLD INCONSISTENCIES

Promulgated by J. S. Morton, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

An Open Letter Propounding Questions and Showing the Fallacies of His Statements.

NEW BERNE, N. C., July 4, '94.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I have read several letters having your signature. Please allow me to express my views in regard to them.

In the letter of June 7th, 1895, to business men of New York you say, "I would be pleased to have explained to me the principles of bimetallism." Have you an idea that there is a single intelligent man in this country who believes that you stand in need of that information?

In the same letter you say, "It will be gratifying also if you will illustrate to me how the farmer is to be benefited by having 50 cents worth of silver bullion pass for a dollar in the purchase of his wheat and other farm products?" How can the farmer be benefited? This is exactly what the farmer complains of now and why you are advocating such measures I cannot comprehend. You will not deny that our present silver dollar has but 50 cents worth of silver bullion in it and that it is the main and only cause of all properties being depreciated to that extent.

You also say: "Tell me likewise why the farmer should advocate a monetary system which will compel the gold miner to labor until he produces a hundred cents worth of gold bullion before he may have it coined into a dollar and at the same time will permit the silver miner to stop work and demand the free coinage of every 50 cents worth of silver bullion which he digs into a dollar." The farmer does not advocate any such a thing. For under free and unlimited coinage, whether gold or silver, there are no fifty cent dollars. But tell me why does the government compel the silver miner to mine two dollars worth of bullion to the gold miner's one dollar. Why this discrimination? Does the constitution permit any such wrong? And who is benefited by this fraud? Surely not the farmer. You even prove my assertion by your own statement in the letter to the farmer wherein you says: "On the 12th of June, 1895, in the Treasury of the United States there are 347,416,132 standard silver dollars. Are they not a legal tender for all debts, public and private? What more right could the same number of gold dollars have?" Do you not see that you have got the silver question tangled badly? Sometimes it is a 50 cent dollar, then again it is legal tender for all debts, public and private. Why does the Secretary of the Treasury not pay them out instead of buying gold? please inform me.

You say to the business man: "Inform me at the same time, if you please why you has the phrase 16 to 1 unless you desire to acknowledge yourself a gold monometalist? Is not the unit "one" which you mention gold and by your phraseology do you not declare against two units? "I confess I am at a loss to know how to answer the foregoing question. I would not for a moment believe that you did not know and yet why do you ask it? It must be that you wish to mystify this silver question, so that the people will become confused like they did at the Tower of Babel.

But while you are engaged in this work it seems that it also has a very great effect upon you as the following question will show when you say, "When the silver miner and bullion owner shall have established by legislation government grist mills which shall convert every 50 cents worth of farmers wheat into a dollars worth of flour it will be time enough for the farmer to advocate laws which shall convert every 50 cents worth of silver bullion into a dollar coin." Have you any idea that the time ever could come that the government could convert 50 cents worth of wheat into a dollar's worth of flour? If so, the government would have all the revenue needed. But have not you already got this question badly mixed? Is the government not already in that kind of business? Would the government not have just as legal a right to shut up the grist mills and cotton spindles as to close the mints? There is not a particle of difference between the industries, and what a great benefit it would be to Europe. They would buy their wheat, corn and cotton so much cheaper.

Europe gained over $36,000,000 on our export of silver bullion during 1894. No wonder they are opposed to this country's going to free coinage. Does the constitution not protect the mines as well as any other industry?

You give the farmer another astonishing piece of information. You say, "On the same 12th day of June 1895 there are 5,000 tons of silver bullion in the Treasury Building of the United States in the city of Washington. It cost the American people $123,870,712. And at the present price of silver bullion the same money would buy 6,243 tons of silver. That is to say the American people under the Sherman act on this one pile of silver junk have been cheated or have lost in the deal 1,243 1-2 tons weight of silver. Would you vote for a continuation of silver purchases by which the United States would be made the stepping ground for all the silver junk in the civilized globe." How is it come that this silver junk is not a legal tender like the dollar which you said were equal to gold? You are mixed here again. Either the silver bullion must be par with the mint's ratio of the world, or else the silver dollar is not a legal tender. It is impossible to make either gold or silver a legal tender unless coined under free and unlimited coinage in accordance with the mint's ratio of the world.

What part did the farmers or in fact all the people, have in passing the act of 1873, or the Sherman act? This is the work of the single gold [illegible] you could answer [illegible] legal tender for one [illegible] to be coined by the national government to the amount of over $[illegible] in one year, but [illegible] its coinage.

If there is a [illegible] contribution [illegible] others, [illegible] Sherman act [illegible] abused because there were only a little over [illegible] million dollars [illegible] under free coinage. Why [illegible] you and Secretary Carlisle [illegible] unconstitutional legislation in regard to silver? You remind me of the unpublishable servant who went and hid the talent of money in the earth. What harm has silver ever done to any country on the face of the earth? Are there not now seven-tenths of all the people of the earth doing their business on a single silver standard? And then you talking about those countries dumping their silver junk on to this country. Do not fear; they know what silver is worth to them, especially when we coin at 16 to 1 and still give them a margin of 3 per cent. If we acted wise we would coin at 15 1-2 to 1, and compell England to open her mints or close her Eastern trade. Have you ever seen any history of any country where silver or gold were not par with the world's coinage ratio under free and unlimited coinage or have you ever seen that gold and silver were par when coined under any kind of limited coinage? You say in your report Nov. 5th, 1894, that of the imports [illegible] worth, should have been produced upon our soil in proximity to those of our markets, where this immense demand exists. And the truth is, it could and should be so growing are our imports not increasing and our exports decreasing today? Are we not burning the candle at both ends?

Why is it that these products are not produced by our people? Are they too indolent and lazy? Or is it not the fact that they are too poor money resources. Who can employ labor without the ready money to pay it? Is he to secure that money at a rate of interest from 10 to 20 per cent, while the States have not as much as $5.00 per capita in circulation. Money is a tool in the hands of the producers and constitutes at the very least, one third of our productive force.

You say in your letter to Mr. Edward Stern of Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1895, "there should be but one standard unit of money, a measure of the value of all property and the instrument of commerce. The legal ratio of silver to gold should be the commercial ratio or as nearly the commercial ratio as possible. Neither the United States nor the law making powers of the globe concentrated can establish and maintain a legal ratio which is very much different from the commercial ratio. The commercial ratio to gold at the present moment is as 1 to 35." Please allow me to ask you, would you be willing, if you had the power, to continue this unjust money ratio like we now have in regard to our metals? Candidly would you keep enslaved the labor of our lovely country to have a dollar for the laborer and another dollar for the bankers and speculators. This is nothing but outright slavery. To talk of giving the silver a commercial ratio which would be up one day and down the next. Where in the name of sense would there be any security for our industries? Before you go any further in this line please go back 20 years and recount the millions of homesteads which have been sold for the mortgage debt and loss, half of our railroads have been sold in the same manner, and half of what has not being foreclosed is now in the hands of the receivers.

What you mean by a legal ratio I am not able to say, but if you mean an equivalent mint ratio of the world you say what you cannot believe yourself. I know you are better acquainted with the history of the world and especially of France and this country. France maintained a parity for over 100 years between gold and silver. France today has got the German Empire, England and this country by the ears. The Latin union with France at its head will compel the three named countries to open their mints or sacrifice their industries. Seven tenth of the people of the world are not going to be put into slavery by the other three tenths.

You say, "If France would open her mints the many millions of her silver would depreciate. Of course it would, but the French people are no fools, so as to allow our importers to buy silver bullion at 50 cents on the dollar and go to France to buy goods and to pay for the same through the silver bullion in their mints, have it coined into five frank pieces and pay for their goods and instead of paying silver he has to pay gold as now, and today which this country or England needs gold they must call on France.

It is idle folly for you to undertake to prove to the people that the depreciation of silver has not been the cause of the depreciation of every other property excepting what we import.

In 1873 it took $2.50 of National currency to buy one gold dollar. Wheat then was worth $2.50 per bushel in currency or $1.00 in gold. How is it now that wheat is not worth $2.00 in silver or $1.00 in gold. Because you attacked the most valuable of the two money metals of the world.

God, in his allwise government, provided the world with the two money metals and whenever they are taken away from the people then the time has come for civilization to cease. It is the silver among the people of France that keeps the banks filled with gold. You, as Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, should demand in your next annual report that the silver bullion be restored to its parity with the ratio of the mints value of the world, that is $1.29 per ounce. This is not asking too much.

No matter how bought about, it is real by the parity of the silver bullion that the people demand. Free coinage is simply a means to the end to bring the parity of the silver bullion about. It was this country who once destroyed the parity of the silver union all over the world and it is in order to restore it again. No other country can do it, even England without the help of this country.

People look at the desolation all over this country and the end is not yet. The soil being the only source for wealth and with agriculture and the mines destroyed, where is our prosperity? Our crops are now depending on account of the tenant and cropping systems. What else can be expected when the tenants and poor land owners are pressed? The [illegible] of land owners [illegible] and the poor land tenant is the most [illegible] to be classed on earth.

Under existing circumstances it is evid[illegible] that one of two things must occur. We must produce more in this country and make use of money as it is intended we should do, or else go to produce or purchase the products from foreign countries, pay for them in gold, stop our silver mines, contract our paper currencies and continue to oppress the people.

Really the only remedy I have been able to see for the past five years is for the States, each separately, to create a money system each for its own individual State. Such a course would destroy the National government banking system which would restore the people once more upon a basis of State's right's policy, at least as far as their currency issues demanded.

Generally every question has two sides to it. Now please let us look on the other side and see what might have been under a more favorable condition. Any reform to be lasting and effective must begin with a sound and safe money system, for it is upon this that farmers and laborers prosperity depends. Nearly all of every generation have to begin anew and need the aid a good money system would give them. The middle man can only safely mortgage his property when he has a low rate of interest and sufficient time to redeem it. It is only in this way that we can restore our foreign commerce on a safe basis. (France now excels us with less than one twelfth the area.)

We should recognize that divine law which ordains that homes and happiness and wealth are the awards of a generous and just government, industry, skill and economy. The home life is the basis of all life, and a happy home is essential to safety and success in any department of life. A man who has no happy home deserves to be pitied by all. Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit. There is no other place so much like heaven this side of heaven as a happy home, it is the father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world, no matter where located, whether on the mountain's side or on the plains. The great hope of a section state or nation is centered in the homes: they are wonderful in their forming and their restoring power, if they are what they should be.

The money made in these industries the cleanest, best money in the world, it is made in accordance with God's law under honest and genial influences, away from the taint of trade or the fierce heat of speculation. It fills the pockets of the farmer at the expense of no other man; their gain is no man's loss, but the more they make the bitter for all mankind. Prosperous farmers make prosperous people for they are the foundation to all other industries. Whatever benefits our agriculture benefits the commonwealth, from them comes the strength and resources for the trades people manufacturers and laborers of our country. Thus only can the country be made prosperous and happy.

Thos. Jefferson said, let farmers forevermore be honored in their calling, for they are the chosen people of God. The soil is the heritage of the people: it promises limitless developments and happiest relief to crowding populations, homes, thrift and industry, when we reflect that the soil with its products is the true source of all wealth, comfort and luxury. In fact it is the grand exchequer of the world that honors all drafts however large. Like the widows cruse, it is always ready to supply our necessities. It is the source of life itself. Then indeed it is unbecoming for a God fearing, civilized people to defy the law of our Creator, which is the law of our being and as we should aproximate to its requirements so much nearer would we reach the perfection which is the only true happiness here and would prepare us for the hereafter.

Nothing can be good which is not right. Nothing which reason condemnes can be suitable for the dignity of the human mind. Nothing is good says Maurice that does not carry us beyond itself.

Very Respectfully,
H. S. GORDNER.

FUSION WITH POPULISTS

Is Advocated by a Prominent Democrat.

A prominent Democrat said today in the course of an interview:

"The Populists are bound to fuse. If they run a straight ticket and the Democrats run one the Republicans will surely win. If the Populists fuse with the Democrats they will win. I know my ideas are not in line with those of most Democrats. We ought to fuse and checkmate the Republicans. To do this there ought to be a regular alliance between us. It is a natural one. We think alike on free silver. The Republicans are for gold. They may pretend to be otherwise, but they are not. Co-operation of Democrats and Populists next year would result in real fusion. The Populists would not consent to be lost, neither would the Democrats. There is a natural affinity between Popalists and Democrats. Most of the Populists came from the Democratic party. A fusion will slump the State in 1896. Marion Butler really favors Democratic doctrine. He has lost a good deal of influence with the Republicans, but he is yet the boss, the dictator of the Populists, and can make or unmake a man inside that party's lines.

"Ewart, Holton, Settle, Boyd and other Republicans hate the Populists far more than they do the Democrats. If the Democrats make a proposition for the co-operation on equal footing the Populists will jump at it. I am for such co-operation by all means. The Democrats will have to make the overtures."—Ral. Cor. Wil. Messenger, July 5.

Pl'anned to Die Together.

MEADVILLE, Mo., July 5.—S. A. Fields, until recently editor of the Post at Polo, Mo., cut the throats of his wife and baby with a razor today and then ended his own life in the same manner. The bodies were found in a pasture, about 500 yards from the residence of his mother-in-law, near here.

A note in Mrs. Fields' handwriting was found saying that everything they had was to be left to her mother, Mrs. Thomas. Fields and his wife had evidently planned the tragedy. She returned to the house after they had gone out, put an old dress on and went back to the pasture.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

Our State Is Original Home Last Conference on the Soil of the American Hemisphere was in Lou Sterg N. C.

It is not generally known of Louisburg, N. C., enjoys the distinction of being the place where the first annual Conference of the Methodist Church was held in North America. On the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1785, in the house of Green Hill, Louisburg, Bishop Coke presiding. There were present Asbury with twenty members of the Virginia Conference and [illegible] Carolina Methodists, and [illegible] the first annual Conference. The Conference was in session three days and was entertained, entirely at [illegible] and beast (for they travelled on horseback in those days) by the open hearted old local preacher, Green Hill.

Two other Conferences were held in that upper room in Louisburg, and a fourth at another house [illegible] by this intelligent and hospitable old gentleman about four miles North of Louisburg.

A very prominent Methodist who figured in that memorable Conference was Dr. John King, who was educated at Oxford England and at the London Medical College, and who was disinherited on account of his Methodist principles. He sought a more congenial and hospitable clime, and came to America where he preached his first sermon in the Potters Field of Philadelphia. Soon after this, and when at the age of twenty, he preached the first Methodist sermon ever heard in Baltimore, while standing on a blacksmiths block on the corner of street. He labored for a while in some of the Northern States and came to North Carolina, and settled down near his friend Green Hill and entertained the first Conference in 1785.

This old Green Hill home and place has been in the King and Hill families, almost continuously from the time of that Conference down to the present, and is still in a good state of preservation. The old place at present is owned by Mr. M. S. Davis, an intelligent and cultured Methodist gentleman, and whose wife is a lineal descendant of John King, and collateral descendant of Green Hill.

It was about one hundred and nine years ago that in Louisburg the principles and doctrines of the Methodist Church were first transplanted from English to American soil. The plants were few in numbers, but strong and hardy with zeal and faith. The soil was shallow, but planted in the spirit of the Master, watered by the tears of humility, and cultivated by the prayers of that earnest and devoted little band that met in that upper room,—the spring time of Methodism witnessed a growth of Methodist principle and truth, with a corresponding numerical force that astonished the world. Like a spark of fire dropped in the midst of a prairie, the fire of the spirit of Methodism ignited the very atmosphere around Green Hill's home, and spread with such brightness and warmth, that it was soon seen and felt throughout the confines of North Carolina, and which to-day is making converts and friends in the uttermost parts of the globe.

It would be useless here to write more about the extensive growth, influence and numbers of the Methodists in the world to-day, for they are well known and felt. We simple chronicle the above historical facts because it is not generally known that this old town of Louisburg, was the real starting point, or the original home in North America of this great body of influential Christians. While it was not here that it had its birth, it was here in Louisburg that it was christened, and received its first invigorating nourishment, and started on that journey of life, which has widened and and lengthened by the processes of its itinerant system, until its good influences covers the earth, as the waters cover the sea.

The methodists of Louisburg take great interest and pride in the historical fact that their town was the real home of Methodism in North America.

The Governor's Order in the Wilkes' Court-Martial.

The following is the order of Governor Carr in the Wilkes case.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, June 28, 1895.

General order No. 10.

I. The proceedings and findings of the General Court martial in the case of Lieut. J. Frank Wilkes, Naval Battalion N. C. S. G., having been submitted to the commander-in-chief, have received careful consideration.

II. While it is evident that the accused had displayed great negligence and carelessness in the matter of official correspondence, reports, and proper attention to the necessary details of the service, yet it is not clearly or satisfactorily shown that his actions were prompted by insubordinate or improper motives.

III. The court before whom Lieut. Wilkes was arraigned and tried, evidence discharged its duty conscientiously, and with strict adherence to the rules and regulations governing naval courts martial, and as far as the record shows, the accused was given a fair and impartial trial. It is apparent, however, that the court in its decisions attached more importance to technicalities and the letter of the charges than the evidence adduced would seem to have required. An officer, or enlisted man voluntarily entering the military service of the State, does not necessarily surrender his rights as a citizen. Of course in all matters pertaining to the discharge of his military duties, he is unquestionably bound to act in strict accordance with the rules and regulations established by law for the government of that service, an obligation equally binding on the oldest and highest commissioned officer and the youngest private, and while proper respect for military authority, and prompt obedience to all lawful orders emanatdig from superiors is absolutely essential to discipline and efficiency, yet in times of peace, especially, it is neither contemplated or required that for slight infractions of duty, where no evil intent is shown, a soldier should be subjected to loss of social or business standing by a too flarsh and literal interpretation of the letter of military law.

IV. On the other hand neither can ignorance of the law plead as an excuse for neglect of duty, as the requirements of the service are plainly set forth in its printed laws, regulations and orders, which are accessible to all concerned.

V. In arriving at the conclusions [illegible]

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Rosshamer Makes a Successful Visit to the Post Office Department—Minister Ransom Returns to N. C.—Comptroller Eckels and "Sound" Money.—A Baby at Grey Gables.—Other Points of Interest.

Special Correspondence.

Saturday night Mr. C. W. Rosshamer, the efficient postmaster of Statesville, N. C., left here for his home. A few days ago he came with a letter of introduction from the Hon. John Henderson to the Postmaster General to transfer the Statesville postoffice to its higher status and to make an application for additional clerk hire and more collecting boxes in that progressive town. He was introduced by the Hon. Kerr Craig, third assistant Postmaster General, and succeeded in procuring all he asked for. The Department allowed him additional clerk hire and expressed itself as highly gratified at Mr. Rosshamer's administration of his office. Mr. Rosshamer tells me that nearly all the well to do farmers in Iredell and other surrounding counties are for "sound" money. They see that a depreciated currency would compel them to accept half price for their bountiful harvest. All the wealthy merchants and energetic business men also advocate "honest" money. He thinks that N. C. will repudiate free silver at the coming election. There, as in every other state the free silverites number among their ranks the more shiftless part of the community who would not make money if the vaults of the Treasury were running over with silver.

Minister Ransom left here Sunday morning for Blowing Rock, N. C., where Mrs. Ransom and other members of his family await him. He was kept very busy at the departments Friday and Saturday.

Senator Marion Butler spent yesterday at the Shoreham, this city. He is on his way to Morehead City from the Louisville Convention. He thinks free silver will win. He will find out his mistake before he takes his seat in the U. S. Senate. A well informed politician from N. C. tells me that "sound" money sentiment is gaining friends every day throughout the South. He says Carlisle's speeches have been potential factors in changing the opinion of thinking people.

Sunday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock another girl was born to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The news was promptly telegraphed to this city and telegrams were sent by the score to Grey Gables.

Comptroller Eckels told me this morning that there was a wonderful increase in "sound" money converts all over the country.

Washington, D. C., July 8th, '95.

GUILFORD BATTLE GROUNDS.

Monument Unveiled to the Revolutionary Hero, Col. Jos. Winston—Immense Crowd—The Exercises.

A Special to News and Observer says:

The eighth annual celebration at Guilford Battle Grounds was a perfect success. Five thousand people were here. The trains ran out from Greensboro every hour and were thronged. Prominent men from all sections of the State and Mr. Shelton, of Tennessee, a descendant of Joseph Winston, was present. He made a short speech.

The procession, under Chief Marshal Blackburn, proceeded to the grounds at 10:30. The Salem Corinet Band furnished music, and the exercises were held in the new pavilion, which will seat one thousand persons. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Weaver. Joseph Morehead, master of ceremonies, gracefully introduced President George T. Winston, of the University of North Carolina, whose oration on the "Life and Times of Col. Joseph Winston" was received with warm approval and great applause.

Governor Holt who presented the Joseph Winston monument, was unavoidably absent. Dr. Kemp P. Battle read a strong and interesting address written by Gov. Holt informally presenting the monument. Dr. Battle accompanied this address with a warm eulogy of Gov. Holt's munificence. Clement Manly, of Winston, accepted the monument in a polished and eloquent short speech emphasizing the public services of of Col. Joseph Winston and the generosity of Gov. Holt.

A poem written by Mr. Harry C. Martin, of Greensboro, commemorating the valor of Col. Forbes, who was wounded in the battle here, was read by Judge Schenck.

David L. Clark, of High Point, a portrait painter, presented an oil portrait of Wm. Hooper as his annual gift to the association. His remarks were most happy. Col. R. M. Douglass made the speech of acceptance. It was a gem.

The exercises closed with an eloquent, impressive and earnest speech by Judge Schenck, whose heart and brain joined to carry the audience to the highest point of enthusiastic patriotism. He traced with becoming modesty the history of the Guilford Battle Ground, claiming for himself only that God had raised him up to defend North Carolina soldiers and to point out how the Battle Ground would be made the rallying ground of patriots.

The procession then moved to the Winston monument which was unveiled by four beautiful young women, Misses Lottie Peyton, Mary Walker Fry and Berta Mebane, of Greensboro, and Miss Adele Wittkowski, of Charlotte, amid booming cannon, martial music and patriotic huzzahs.

A great public dinner followed and Greensboro's proverbial hospitality was at its best. Afterwards there was a balloon ascension and commingling of friends. It was one of the greatest days in the history of the association and a perfect success every way.

The statue is the gift of ex-Governor Thos. M. Holt and was made by W. H. Mullins, Salem, Ohio. It is six feet high and of the same metal and make as the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. It is one of the most striking pieces of single person statuary I have ever seen. It is made of sheet copper and is equal in appearance and durability to any bronze.

Cross Suits For Divorce.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 9.—P. M. W. Baldwin, who killed Andrew Yeoman, who was found in bed with Mrs. Baldwin, has filed a bill for absolute divorce. Mrs. Baldwin has filed a cross bill. He charges her with adultery and she charges him with cruelty. Special Master Phillips is now taking testimony.

The coroner's jury decided Baldwin was justifiable in killing Yeoman.

SHEMWELL MURDER TRIAL.

The Ground on Which the Two Sides Will Fight it out.

The State Will Attempt to Show That Shemwell Came up Behind Dr. Payne and Shot Him Without Provocation, The Defence Will Seek to Prove that the Paynes Had Formed a Conspiracy to Shoot Shemwell on Sight—What Witness Say.

A Lexington special of the 6th to the News and Observer says:

It seems fair to say that the theory both of the prosecution and of the defence is sufficiently apparent to show that the State will claim in its alleged consonance with the testimony yesterday of Dr. Payne that Shemwell came up behind him and his father and without warning shot old Dr. Payne down in his blood, with the intention of shooting young Dr. Payne also. The gentlemen of the State, it seems almost certain, will have all these facts.

Appearances indicate that the defence will stoutly hold that there was a conspiracy between Dr. Payne and his son to attack and shoot Shemwell when the first light of the morning appeared. And that is why so much stress was put yesterday upon the question, evidently of Dr. Payne, which he said he did not have any weapon and had not been asked or thought of it. In his testimony Dr. Payne said that he [illegible] well at the time.

Moreover, it seems from the tenor of the questions, that the defence is trying to establish the fact that at the time of the second shooting, one of the Paynes attacked first, and today Mr. Watson called attention to the dent in the unexploded cartridge in the pistol carried at that time by young Dr. Payne. But the witness, Policeman Michaels, said he did not think the dent came from a snapping of the hammer, and there is a little talk.

A Charlotte Observer special Tells the Following.

LEXINGTON, July 6.—Up to this morning only four witnesses have been on the stand, and all are for the State—Dr. Payne being the first. He told a straight story of the killing of his father, but lost a little ground on the last cross examination by Watson in telling about the morning trouble.

The evidence up to this time gives the story something like this: On the morning of the 25th of February, 1895, Mr. Shemwell passing by Dr. R. S. Payne, Sr., house, was hailed by the doctor and asked why he kept bothering young Dr. Payne's business; defendant claimed that the young doctor had interfered with his business.

But on the Saturday night before the 25th, Dr. Lee Payne and Mr. Shemwell had had some words, and a pistol was drawn by Shemwell. So the old doctor asked Shemwell why he kept troubling Lee: one word brought on another, the lie passed and Shemwell struck the old doctor—with some heavy body, and inflicted a wound above the right eye. Thereupon Shemwell retreated a piece and commenced firing at the old doctor, the doctor trying to shoot him. At this juncture, young Dr. Lee Payne came out of the office, which was only a few feet away, in the corner of the old doctor's yard. He came with a pistol—fired several times at Shemwell, and Shemwell did the same at them: Shemwell retreated behind a tree and shot from there a time or two, then retreated up the street asking for a gun; then young Dr. Payne went to the office, got a single barrel shot-gun—breech-loader, and came out on the street and called out at Shemwell and called him a "cowardly scoundrel, or dog." Then he: Dr. Lee Payne, went back and dressed his father's wound.

Just about the time he was finishing, Shemwell came within about 150 yards, with a gun, and called out: "Come out you coward: I will get you before night." But his wife and several others took him back up the street, and nothing was done. But some few little things took place: then the officer came for Drs. Payne, and they came on up to the court house, and the trial was held for the shooting affair, and all were dismissed after giving bail.

GAVE LEE PAYNE A PISTOL.

The Drs. Payne left the court house and started for home, but turned back a little and were called in Lawyer Williams' room. There a friend gave Lee Payne the little two-barrelled pistol. He dropped it in his pocket after saying that he did not need it.

Then they came out and went on towards their office with one Mr. David Crotts. The story of the witnesses goes that after the Paynes had gone down street toward home some distance, Shemwell and his little boy followed after, Shemwell's home being down the same street a little beyond the Drs. Payne's office. Shemwell walked fast—very fast—nearly at the run; one Mr. Tussey following on behind noticed the swiftness of his gait, and walked a little fast to see what would happen. He saw Shemwell go on till he reached old man Crotts, who was in the group with the doctors going down the street, but was a few steps behind them, as Shemwell reached where Crotts was he turned to the left, leaving Crotts next the fence; Crotts cried out "Shemwell is on you!" old Dr. Payne, turning around saw Shemwell in a few feet of him with a pistol in each hand. He (Dr. Payne) threw up his empty hands and the pistol fired and Dr. Payne grappled with Shemwell till they were in the street, off of the sidewalk: Dr. Lee Payne, the son, following after, pistol in hand, tried to get a chance to shoot Shemwell, but Shemwell tripped him, and fell on top of him: hence there they were, three in a pile, young Dr. Payne on the bottom, Shemwell next and the old doctor on top till they were parted.

The story goes that Shemwell's little boy, Dermot, about eight years old, took the pistol from Dr. Lee Payne, and threw dirt at his father to the face. Then they were parted. Dr. Payne staggered to the sidewalk and telly Shemwell was in the hands of his wife and one or two others. Dr. Lee Payne cried "Arrest that man, he has killed my father, shot him down like a dog." Mrs. Shemwell, the story goes, said: "What did you do it for?" Shemwell replied: "I had not two words, have waylaid me and killed me." This is about the story of Dr. Lee Payne, Wm. Crotts and Tussey. They were all close to the killing.

WHAT OUR COUNTRY NEIGHBORS HAVE TO SAY.

BELLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

Crops, Past, Present and Future—Sunday School Conference—Other Items.

[illegible]

SWANSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

Summer Visitors — Neighborhood Happenings, Etc.

Mr. Tom Lindsey, of the Lindsey House has reopened the house again for boarders and complied with the law in regard to hotels and boarding houses. Come to see him when you come to Swansboro.

We need a hotel here as well as a Railroad.

Within the last week we have had lots of visitors and they keep coming and going.

Mrs. Dr. A. J. McIntyre from Morehead, and Mrs. D. C. Baily of Kinston are in town stopping at the Lindsey House. Messrs. Furches and Jacobi, nephts, and drummers of Wilmington, and H. Archbell, of Kinston are stopping at the Pittman house: Mr. Archbell came on his bicycle. Mr. Tom Williams from Wilmington, came in Sunday morning on a flying trip. Tom's wife came before him, also Mrs. Hewlet a relative, and Mrs. Joe. M. Ward and children all of Wilmington, they are stopping at Mr. D. H. Russell's. Miss Sallie Russell, Miss Lucretia Hatsell and others are in town rusticating for health and pleasure.

Mr. Jacobi is one of the enterprising Hardware firm of Wilmington, N. C. Messrs. W. E. Matthocks, engineer steamer Floyd at Beaufort, and Mr. Dan H. Ward, fireman on the same boat, came home to spend the 4th of July with their people—they returned yesterday.

Miss Carrie Ward, daughter of Mrs. G. W. Ward has gone on a visit to Morehead, Beaufort and Newport.

It has been a little over three weeks since we have had rain to wet the ground one inch, while up the road toward Maysville they have had plenty.

Mrs. M Russell has a new kind of pole bean. She has sticks nearly 30 feet long for them run on, and they are traveling up toward the top.

Cards are out for the marriage of our Mr. C. E. Palmer, junior partner of the Swansboro Lumber Co. to Miss Lizzie Barbor of Alum Springs, this county, on Wednesday the 10th, inst. We wish them much happiness.

We learn that Mr. E. B. Sanders, of Bear Creek, a prominent lawyer and brother of Mr. D. J. Sanders, of that place, also brother of the wife of Judge Dan'l L. Russell, of Wilmington, N. C., was married in Florence, S. C., lately to Miss Ora Riggs, daughter of Mr. John Riggs, of Bear Creek, this county.

Rev. J. H. Fine will preach here next Saturday and Sunday, providence permitting.

Schrs. G. Taulane and R. F. Bratan in port loading with lumber for Baltimore.

Capt. Elijah Sewell of the sharpie Bessie and Ellis, belonging to Messrs. Shepard & Co., at Lynwood, has made 4 successful trips from that place, via Swansboro and Morehead City to New Berne inside of thirty days, carrying and bringing a load both ways everytime. This is the best record we have for water travelling in our waters. Capt. Elijah is one of our citizens, and a good one too.

Mr. D. G. Ward, Jr., our boy, just arrived from Baltimore, where he went on a trip for health and sight-seeing.

Jasper Correspondence.

The Disciples had a most delightful service at the dedication of their church here Sunday, the house was filled to overflowing, the best order prevailed. Rev. B. H. Melton of Kentucky preached the dedication sermon, he preached at night also, he returns to Kentucky this week.

The ordinance of Baptism was administered by Mr. W. J. Gibbs, at Spring Garden in the afternoon. There were several with us from New Berne, also from Trenton, Maple Cypress, Beech Grove and Tuscarora, all joined in the service rendering valuable assistance especially in the song service, for which the thanks of the congregation are due.

Bishop Watson will preach at this place Wednesday the 10th at eleven o'clock, he will also hold the confirmation service.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan'l McCosby lost their baby Thursday, of Cholera Infantum, the have the sympathy of the community.

Beautiful showers, crops are improving, prospects are fine for a good crop.

Pandico Correspondence.

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CHARLOTTE NAVAL RESERVES.

Their Resolutions Regarding the Wilkes Trial.

At a meeting on the evening of the 4th of July of the Charlotte Naval Reserves, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, First, That we tender our thanks to the Commander-in-Chief and the learned judge-advocate of the State, Gen. Thos. F. Strange, we would respectfully suggest that if it be the military law of North Carolina that a witness against the accused can be a judge on the court that tries the accused, that, in the interest of justice the next legislature should amend the law.

"Resolved, Fifth, That we thank the citizens of Wilmington for the courtesies shown the accused, Lieut. Wilkes, and his counsel and witnesses during his long trial, and especially the Wilmington papers for their fair, and impartial and accurate report of the proceedings.

"Resolved, sixth, That we request the papers of the State to publish these proceedings.

After these resolutions were adopted, the Reserves made preparations for a "last blow out," and after services at the Auditorium were over they took the Howitzer and about 15 rifles and repaired to the corner of 5th and Church, where ten vollies were fired with rifles and then a final salute with the Howitzer.

The Reserves are well pleased over the result of the trial, and spent an hour or so discussing the various trips and picnics of the late Division. Now that the division has "gone by the board," the tears of regret will intrusively swell in the eyes of those who have for the past four years stuck together so faithfully, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they have labored. The Division was organized on Sept. 23d 1891, with Mr. S. W. Cremer in command and was a magnificent success. But for the past three years it has received nothing from the State in the way of appropriations, and has had to bear all of its own expenses—even while on the memorable cruise of '94. It was for an alleged failure to pay the Division's prorata on this cruise that Lieut. Wilkes was dragged before the board of court martial. But when the members of the Finance committee were put on the stand—they were not allowed to discuss the matter between themselves or to hear each others testimony—they immediately proceeded to bring up facts to prove that instead of the Division owning the Batalion $40.00 as claimed by Batalion commander Winslow the Batalion owed the Division $49.50. The amount, the Finance committee have since endeavored to collect, but commander Winslow refuses to allow it to be paid. All of the other charges were disposed in the same way as the Financial question. It is proper to say here that the Battalion Paymaster, Mr. E. Latimer, gave in testimony to substantiate that of the Finance committee.—Penny Post.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair commenced to fall out. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines heartily."—Mrs. H. M. Hagany, Arcola, Neb.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

[illegible] Now our experience [illegible] that the best is always the cheapest. When you need a pair of shoes try our line of them, they do not cost much more than common shoes and will do twice the service. Prices three to five dollars. New lot Bands received. Just in.

J. M. HOWARD.