THE INSURANCE CASES.

Conclusive Evidence as to Frauds.

Little Progress in Establishment of a Conspiracy—Lively Tilts Between Counsel

ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Aug. 1.—As far as any progress towards the establishment of a conspiracy is concerned in the graveyard insurance trial in progress here, things are in statu quo. The day was consumed in heated tilts between opposing counsel and the examination of a number of witnesses, revealing nothing new beyond what newspapers have already had, but simply stirring up the rottenness the more. The trial proceeds slowly toward establishing a conspiracy among the graveyard men in the indictments. Three justices sit on the case. They look wise but often rule other-wise in passing upon questions of law and evidence.

Morehead City, N. C., Aug. 1.—The trial of the sensational cases of conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies was continued to-day. The evidence brought out was in line with that of the day before, but was much more explicit and conclusive. Fraud was proved conclusively in one case after another. The following shows: First, the actual ages; second, the age named in the policy, and third, the real physical condition of the parties named below who were all insured for good amounts: Hattie A. Davis, 70; 45; infirm. Sarah M. Gabriel, very old; infirm. Shepherd Davis, 70; 56; infirm. Emma J. Casey, 70; 50; infirm. Melissa Guthrie, 70; 50; infirm. John Boyd, physical wreck. Wm. J. Rice, said to be good risk; a lunatic Mary A. Longhurst, 65; 55; poor health. Wm. H. Jones, good risk; consumption. Sarah A. Lewis, over 60; 49. Rosanna Washington, 60; 35; laid up with rheumatism, Samuel Windsor, 85; 58; infirm. Thomas Davis consumptive Florence Chadwick, in very bad health.

The prosecution attempted to prove that the money received on the benefit paid at the death of Wigfall was divided between four relatives of the dead man and that these four relatives insured a man in the last stages of consumption eleven days before death, swearing that he was a good risk; that the insurance agent in Beaufort certified that Wigfall was a "good risk." Most of the day was taken up by wrangles between counsel as to the admission of testimony. A large number of letters, affidavits, applications for insurance policies, etc., were admitted to-day and seven of the witnesses were examined orally. The court room was filled with interested listeners.

[RICHMOND TIMES.]

At the request of the Times Dr. T. B. Delamar, medical examiner and one of the accused, last night telegraphed the following statement of his side of the case.

"Beaufort, N. C., July 31.—The trial now in progress, alleging a conspiracy on the part of prominent citizens of Beaufort to defraud certain insurance companies, is purely a game of buncombe. There are civil suits now pending in the United States Circuit court and the Superior court against these companies to compel the payment of several claims in this county, and the evident purpose of the indictment for conspiracy, and the wide publication of the same, is to manufacture public sentiment and gain notoriety for shrewd counsel in order to prejudice the minds of the future jurors in the cases, and there by help them defeat the payment of honest claims.

"The defendants are all respectable citizens of Beaufort, whose characters cannot be impeached, and when the farce of a trial is over, and the alleged conspiring defendants are dismissed—as they will be—proceedings will at once be instituted against the prosecuting companies to get redress for the published slander against the good names of peaceable and law-abiding citizens, all of whom are good men—too poor even to employ counsel without each one making personal sacrifices, notwithstanding the published accounts of small fortunes having been made by insurance swindles."—Messenger.

One Way the Story is Told.

The version of the Beaufort insurance affair which the New York Morning Advertiser, a Republican paper, lays before its readers as fol lows:

"Six big insurance companies have discovered that a large number of more or less eminent persons in the South have banded together to defraud them by insuring colored persons whose sands of life have almost run out, under the representation that they are white people in good physical condition. These enfeebled colored citizens slide off one by one from the shores of time, the Southern association collects the insurance money and all goes merry. That is to say, all went merry until a few detectives were distributed in and around the suspected region in North Carolina and ten prominent citizens were placed under arrest, The arrested peasons include a Justice of the Peace, an ex-Mayor, a minister of the Gospel, and so on. It is needless to say that society down there is all agog and that considerable feeling has been engendered against the brutality of Northern capital."

Liable to Fine of $676,500

CHICAGO, July 30.—H Clay Merritt was tried yesterday before Justice Pyle at Kevance, Ill., on a charge of violation of the game laws, The defendant admits having in his possession 27,000 game birds. If the illegality of this is proved the minimum fine is $135,300 and the maximum $676,500.

Many sportsmen were present as well as several cold storage dealers who have establishments similar to Merritt's in Chicago and elsewhere. The decision was reserved until today. It was rendered this morning, finding the defendant guilty of the illegal sale of wild game. Merritt immediately filed notice of appeal nnd his bond was fixed at $10,000.

A Smallpox Scare.

WINSTON, N. C., July 31.—The smallpox scare in Patrick county, Va., near the North Carolina line, is creating considerable excitement. Three cities have quarantined against the infected district. Eight deaths and twenty one cases are reported up to date. Several citizens are said to be leaving Martinsville and other places near by on account of the disease.

A MAN OF MANY CRIMES.

The List of Holmes Supposed Victims Murdered to Obtain Insurance Money Has Now Reached Two.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The police secured today a skeleton which they believe to be that of Mrs. Connor, one of the alleged victims of H. H. Holmes. M. G. Chappell, who claimed to have articulated several skeletons for Homes took two detective to the house of a west side physician where the complete skeleton was found Chappell says he got the bones from Holmes

The police decided after further examination that the skeleton is probably that of Miss Cigrande, the Indiana girl. It has been sold to Hahnemann Medical College by Homes, the police claim. Today's find makes two of three skeletons which Chappell claims to have articulated for Homes and the police are in hopes of finding the third, very shortly.

Chappell's son, Charles, claims that his father is insane. He declares that the old man has been of unsound mind for several years and expresses the belief that his father knows nothing whatever of Holmes doings.

Detectives who are thoroughly conversant with the Holmes case now believe that the self-confessed insurance swindler has been guilty of at least ten murders, and name the following as his victims:

Cigrande, Miss. of Indiana, who was associated with Holmes for six months.

Connor, —, daughter of I. L. Connor.

Connor, Mrs. I. L., who left her husband for Holmes.

Durky, Kate, a girl whose life Holmes insured.

Pietzel, Alice, found murdered in Toronto.

Pietzel, B. F., found dead in Philadelphia; for securing the insurance on Pietzel's life, on his confession that he had substituted a body for that of Pietzel, Holmes was convicted of fraud and is now awaiting sentence.

Pietzel, Nettie, found murdered at Toronto.

Pietzel, Howard, last seen with Holmes at Indianapolis, Oct. 21, 1894.

Quinlan, Cora, aged eleven, daughter of Janitor Quinlan; Holmes had her life insured for $1,000.

Williams, Annie, Holme's stenographer and mistress.

Williams, Minnie, sister of Annie; Holmes says she was killed by Annie in a fit of jealousy and that he put her body in a trunk and sunk it in Lake Michigan.

One the many theories that has been advanced concerning the Holmes castle and the many uses to which it was put is to the effect that Holmes was a professional "procurer." The presence of so many young girls about the premises at various times had led to the suspicion that Holmes added this to his nefarious crimes. In this way the disappearance of some of the unfortunate creatures is accounted for.

There is now little doubt that the Chicago police will convict H. H. Holmes, alias Mudgett, alias Pratt, alias Gordon, now in the Philadelphia jail, of the murder of at least seven persons. They know the name of the man who can hang Holmes by giving his testimony and that man is in their power. His name is Hatch, alias Bond, alias Mascot, and he is now serving a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary at Little Rock, Ark., for horse stealing. He is as close to Holmes through all his murder plans as Janitor Quinlan and is ready to tell all he knows. This includes the pointing out of the resting place of the bodies of the Williams sisters, whom he himself assisted in secreting after they were murdered. He will tell how they were murdered and exactly how all their bodies were handled. He will also give full and explicit information concerning the murder of Pietzel and his two children, and of Mrs. Connors and her daughter Pearl. In short this man is the only living person aside from Quinlan who can tell the story of the murders in the char nel house at Sixty-third and Wallace streets. Aside from Quinlan, he is the only man who can tell of Holmes' crimes in a way that will bring forth evidence of Holmes guilt.

The mention of his name by the police today made Janitor Quinlan turn pale and refuse to talk further and a confession from Quinlan is almost assured, but will come too late, as Hatch is to be the State's witness. It has been arranged to request his pardon from the Governor of Arkansas if he will give his testimony, with the understanding that he will not be prosecuted in Illinois for complicity in the Holmes frands and crimes.

It is expected that Attorney William Capps, of Fort Worth, Texas, gave the police of Chicago some valuable information about Hatch. In fact, it is definitely understood that Hatch was discovered in the Little Rock penitentiary by Attorney Capps, who is in Chicago for the purpose of proving up the fraudulent transactions of Holmes with regard to the property of the Williams girls. He declared today that the Williams girls were both dead and that he could offer sufficient proof to a civil court to secure a setting aside of the title of their property (now in the name of Pietzel as D. B. Lyman), so that the heirs of the two girls could secure the property. But he refuses absolutely to say what his evidence of the murder was.

A Startling Confession

MONTREAL, July 30.—A startling bit of news was made public this morning. It was the confession of Andrew Boyd, of the firm of Boyd, Gillies & Co., whose premises were fired last May, and for which two members of a gang of firebugs, Paynes and Jennings have been arrested.

Detective Carpenter became convicted that one of the members of Boyd's firm was implicated in setting fire to his own premises. Mr. Boyd was taken before one of the leading insurance companies and told that, to save himself, he must implicate the others and tell what he knew about their actions. He had already been approached by one of the men who demanded a large sum of money to keep his mouth close, and this is probably what opened Boyd's mouth. He admitted that he knew of the intention to fire the premises, but had not the strength to resist, Having made this admission he was taken before the crown prosecutor to whom he told his story. He was then allowed to leave the country, as detaining him for a witness would be uteless, as he was fast becoming a physical and mental wreck. Some important arrests aae expected in a few days.

A YANKEE DISCOVERED IT.

The Method of Telegraphing Without Wires.

John Boll Has Lately Been Experimenting, But Prof. Trowbridge, of Harvard, Knew How in 1880.

Professor A. E. Dolbear, in the Electrical Engineer, says: The increasing interest in the attempts to telegraph without wires both here and abroad makes it worth while to make mention of some facts which have been forgotten or ignored, and I venture to point out that the method which has lately been employed so successfully in England for telegraphing across a sheet of water between three and four miles wide with no connecting cable was fully described by Professor John Trowbridge, of Harvard University, in 1880. He made his original researches between the Observatory in Cambridge and the city of Boston, between which is a time signal wire having the circuit broken by clock once a second. He found he could hear the clock beats a mile away from the line by connecting a telephone to a wire five or six hundred feet long and grounding their ends paralled with the circuit.

His experiments and conclusions are detailed in a paper given before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and are published in their Proceedings for 1880. How completely he covered this ground of doing telegraphic work by means of earth conduction will be seen by the following quotations from those proceedings:

"The theoretical possibility of telegraphing across large bodies of water is evident from this survey which I have undertaken,

"Theoretically, however, it is possible to telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean without a cable. Powerful dynamo electric machines could be placed at some point in Nova Scotia having one end of their circuit grounded near them and the other end grounded in Florida, the conducting wire consisting of a wire of great conductivity and being carefully insulated from the earth except at the two grounds. By exploring the coast of France, two points on two surfaces not at the same potential could be found, and by means of a telephone of low resistance the Morse signals sent from Nova Scotia to Florida would be heard in France."

This is precisely what is being done in England, carrying out Trowbridge's method. In the various descriptions of methods and operations which I have seen there is no mention of the work of Trowbridge, and whatever merit and utility there may be in this method of doing telegraph work belongs to him, Shortly after the publication of the paper from which I have quoted Dr. Edward Everett Hale wrote a story for the Atlantic Monthly in which these earth sheet currents played an important part. Beyond that I have never seen mention of the discovery, for it was a discovery, and an important one too, that slight currents could be detected at relatively great distances from their source by means of a telephone connected to the ground.

A CHINESE MASONS FUNERAL

In Philadelphia—Ceremonies Attending it—What was Buried With Him and For What Purpoes.

In exchange are accounts of a Chinese Funeral at Pittsburg which read as follows:

Lee Jin Mun, Treasurer of the Chinese lodge of Freemasons, No. 8, Chee Kong Tong, who died at Derry, Penn., last week, was buried here to day with all the pomp and ceremonies of Chinese Masonry. While Lee Jin Mun was only an humble laundryman he was a Mason of the high Celestial sort, and his countrymen testified to this by a befitting burial.

After the ceremonies, at 303 Grant Street, which lasted over an hour, the body was deposited in the casket. A table was spread on the walk with the provisions which are to sustain the spirit in its new home. There was a big slab of fat roast pork, another of raw pork, two chickens, cooked with the heads on, and all kinds of fruit and sweetmeats At one end of the table was a box of sand, in which burned colored candles and joss sticks. Before this the officials knelt and said their prayers. Grand Master Dan Do of New-York performed the principal part of the ceremonies.

Toilet articles were placed in the coffin, and all was ready for the start to Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny. At the head of the procession was a horseman with a triangular red banner painted with Chinese characters. Then followed the Grand Master and Lee Tom Ma. Grand Missionary, who is known in Cincinnatti under the Christian name of the Rev. G. S. Thomas. The Marine Band followed, then the members of Lodge 8. with flags, banners, and paper lanterns. There were about twenty carriages in line. All the way to the cemetery tomtoms were beat, terrifying the horses and exciting much profanity among the drivers.

There were at least 8,000 people at the cemetery when the ceremonies began. After deciding to place the coffin endwise in the grave, Lee Tom Ma delivered the funeral oration. Candles and joss sticks were again burned, and small brass coins scattered on the ground to keep the devil busy picking them up, so he will let Lee Jin Mun rest in peace. Then the worldly possessions of the deceased were placed in two piles at each end of the coffin and buried; the grave was filled up and Lee Jin Mun has gone to join the household of Joss.

Anarchy in Salvador.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30.—Private advices from the Republic of Salvador state that the country is on the verge of anarchy, there no longer being any protection to life or property. Murders are committed with impunity, and recently the police assassinated a reputable citizen of the capital city.

President Guiterrez is unequal to his position, and his cabinet is made up of heterogeneous elements, including fervent Catholics, rampant atheists, agnostics, Eree Masons, Liberals, and Conservatives, who pull in all directions, while Guiterrez looks helplessly on. The cabinet has been ironically nicknamed the "hodge podge" cabinet.

Thou wilt always rejoice in the evening if thou has spent the day profitable.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Section 25 of the Revenue Act of North Carolina Declared Unconstitutional.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31.—Judge Chas. H. Simonton, of the U. S. Court, has handed down a decision in an important case. On the 20th of July a warrant was issued by Justice Carter, against W. J. Hough, of this city, the charge being that Mr. Hough had violated section 25 of the Revenue Act of North Carolina, forbidding the sale of pianos and organs within the State without payment of a license tax of $250.

Tucker & Murphy, of Asheville, representing the W. W. Kimball Company, of Chicago, and other piano and organ companies, procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Simonton returnable at Flat Rock, July 24th. On that day J. D. Murphy argued the case before Judge Simonton. Yesterday the Judge sent his decision to the United States Court Clerk Paterson's office. In this the Judge holds in favor of defendent, that section 25 is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it is a violation of article 1, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, granting to Congress exclusive right to regulate commerce between the States.

Editor Robinson's Sentence for Contempt of Court.

The action of Judge Ewart in sentencing the editor of the Asheville Citizen to pay a fine of $250 and go to jail 30 days for contempt of court, naturally creates much interest, because it is the first instance of the kind in the State of which we have any knowledge. Not a great while ago a man was killed in Buncombe, under exceptionally tragic circumstances, and Jesse Sumner was charged with the crime and arrested. His counsel argued that because the Asheville Citizen had published inadvertently, an incorrect statement, which it afterwards corrected, that Sumner had confessed the crime, and for other reasons, Sumner could not get justice in Buncombe county. Upon this showing, Judge Ewart moved the case to Henderson county. The Citizen criticised the removal as "unnecessary, expensive and a reflection on the intelligence of the people of Buncombe county," and said: "The pretense that Jesse Sumner cannot get a fair trial in this county is not well found," &c., &c. The Judge ordered the editor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and held that the "report was grossly inaccurate," and "was made with intent to misrepresent the court, and to bring it into contempt and ridicule." Editor Frank E. Robinson appeared in court, swore that the report published was "believed to be true:" that the article was written "in the exercise of the Constitutional right of the press to fairly, justly and in good faith inform the public of the acts and doings of public officers," and to criticise the same; and the publication "was not made with intent to misrepresent," or to bring the court into "contempt and ridicule."

Lawyers Jos. S. Adams, Chas. A. Moore, Locke Craige and J. D. Murphy represented Editor Robinson, and based their argument upon the decision of the late Chief Justice Prarson, in ex parte Biggs, 64 N. C. Reports, in which it is held that Mr. Biggs having filed a disavowal, he cannot be convicted, for "his INTENTION is locked in his own breast; is known to himself alone, and he is permitted to purge himself by his own disavowal." Judge Ewart did not feel himself bound by this decision, even though rendered by the great Pearson.

It must have been very gratifying to Editor Robinson when fourteen of the leading citizens came into court to sign his $200 appeal bond, for he will carry the case to the Supreme Court. Monday's Citizen contains a temperate review of the whole transaction which gives the case to the great public jury. It is in excellent taste, which tends to show that the Citizen was simply exercising its Constitutional right to criticise public officials. Its closing paragraph is a statement that will commend itself to every reader:

"But conceding for one moment that the proceedings of the court were inaccurately reported by the Citizen, shall an editor go to jail for one error, for two, for three, after evil intent has been disavowed? and if not for the errors, then for the opinion expressed? There is the issue. How does it sound, and how will it sound as it goes out among the people, and from now until this generation is passed away, that Judge Ewart attempted to imprison an editor for one or more alleged errors, committed; if at all, after a fair investigation, and for expressing honestly conceived opinion?"

The public will await the decision of our highest court with deep interest. The question of how far an editor may go in criticising a public official is an important one, both for the press and the public. There are those who would have a censor of the press and punish every editor who dares criticise public officials. There are others still who believe that the widest latitude should be given the press, in the confidence that, whatever may be said, the people will ultimately repudiate an unjust and false critic, and that an upright official will not be injured by untruthful criticism or partisan abuse. Whenever you begin to put editors in jail for the honest expression of opinion, it is but a step towards exercising a censorship over the press, and making editors fawn before power There is but one further step—and that leads us to the rule of a Czar.

Great Britain and Trinidad.

LONDON, July 30.—The United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, referring to the reported seizure of the Island of Trinidad by Great Britain and the agitation in Brazil on that subject, said today that the incident was a trifling one. The island, he added, was very small, only occupied by a few goats, and the British ships merely stopped there to lay a cable.

Great Britain, he continued, did not claim the Island of Trinidad: in fact, it is not worth claiming. Like most South American governments, said Mr. Bayard, in conclusion, Brazil is intensely excited over nothing. Mr. Bayard has not had any instructions from Washington regarding the Island of Trinidad.

A boy in one of our public schools having been told that a reptile "is an animal that creeps," being asked the name of one, promptly replied, "A baby."

THAT HOMICIDAL HOLMES.

Latest Developments in This Sensation.

Attorney Capps Goes to Little Rock to Look After Hatch—A Hypnotist's Offer to Get a Confession From Quinlan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Attorney William Capps, of Fort Worth, who is in Chicago representing the heirs of the Williams sisters, left tonight for Little Rock. He goes with a letter from States Attorney Kern, of Cook county, authorizing him to represent Kern in the negotiations concerning Caldwell, Alias Hatch, Allias Allen Allen, now in the Little Rock penitentiary. At best, the Chicago authorities do not believe Hatch can give information that will develop evidence that will prove murder and they say his statements are contradictory and that the evidence of his having had absolute knowledge of murders committed by Holmes is decidedly weak. Attorney Capps has convinced them, however, that there is proof of the identity of the prisoner as Allen alias A. E. Bond, alias Mascott.

It is now clear that the police have been conferring or attempting to confer with the life insurance companies. An inadvertent remark from an official at police headquarters today was:

"You can bet they (meaning the insurance companies) will not admit having paid losses to Holmes or upon any of his alleged victims that will convict every conspirator against them."

The foregoing remark was called out in a discussion over Holmes' statement that he is worth $200,000, it being believed he collected insurance upon the lives of many persons believed to be his victims.

A well known local hypnotist called upon Chief of Police Badenoch today and requested that he be permitted to try his art upon Quinlan the proposition being to secure a confession from Quinlan while the latter was in a hypnotic state. The chief refused to test the hypnotist's powers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—There appeared today an entirely new statement from Insurance Swindler Holmes, who, despite the advice of his counsel, and his own statements that he would talk no more, still continuous to inflict sensational stories upon the long suffering public. This statement is asserted to be up to date, and to present the prisoner's defense as it will be made in court. Holmes insists that he did not kill Pietzel, although he intimates that he came very nearly doing so on several occasions in self-defense, Peitzel being unruly and quarrelsome when in his cups. He still holds to the statement that Pietzel committed suicide and asserts that District Attorney Graham is convinced that he (Holmes) did not kill Pietzel and is confident that he cannot be convicted of murder in Philadelphia, Toronto or Chicago.

Holmes declares that Pat Quinlan has nothing to confess and that Minnie Williams was his best friend. He still holds to the story that Nana Williams was murdered by her sister, as he has heard nothing from her. The bones in the Chicago "castle" he accounts for by saying that many meat bones found their way into the cellar from 'the restaurant, and that being a doctor by profession, he bought several cadevers for scientific and pecuniary purposes, during his residence there, the bones of which may have been found by the police.

About Mrs. Gertrude Connor's disappearance, he has very little to say. What became of her after she left his employ he claims not to know and asserts that there was no possible reason why he should have murdered her. As for Alice and Nellie Pietzel, he says they were given by him to Ed. Hatch. Howard Pietzel, Holmes says, was also given to Hatch in Indianapolis on October 10th. Thit Hatch, he asserts, is not the convict in the Arkansas penitentiary. Holmes says he was married three times and that the lady who calls herself Mrs. Howard is not his legal wife, but still remains loyal to him. Holmes asserts that he is worth $200,000 and would have no difficulty in raising that amount were he out of prison.

Both Holmes and his counsel assert that developments are to be looked for shortly that will clear the former, and the latter expresses surprise that these developments have not already materialized.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

Deplorable Tragedy in Pasquotank County, N. C.—The Murderer Arrested in Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—A special from Norfolk, Va., says: Seventeen-year-old Lee Sawyer, of Rosedale, Pasquotank county, N. C., was arrested in Norfolk yesterday and carried back to North Carolina upon the charge of parricide. He gives an account of the killing of his father as follows:

"Father (George Sawyer) gave me a kicking Sunday because I did not get up early enough to cut wood to cook breakfast with. When I went out to cut the wood father gave me the kicking, whereupon I struck him with the ax I was cutting wood with, which cut a gash in his right breast, which, however, was very slight.

"Father ran into the house after the gun and I ran for a nearby neighbor's house, and while there one of his sisters came to borrow a gun cap from the neighbor in whose house I had taken refuge. She told me that father was coming over to kill me, and in a few minutes she returned home with the cap. I saw father come out of the front door with a gun in his hands. I gathered up the neighbor's gun, for I could not escape, and when he was within a distance of twenty steps I fired, the load taking effect in his groin. Then thinking I would also be shot, I threw down the gun and ran, not knowing that I had killed father until arrested. I am willing to return without requisition papers, for I am not afraid now."

Young Sawyer is 17 years old; strong, robust, well dressed and genteel looking. He also claims that his father often treated him harshly, and that recently had been taking out spite against him for buying a pair of shoes without his consent and had been whipping and cursing him daily until the fatal euding.

Whatever career you embrace, propose to yourself an elevated aim, and put in its service an unalterable constance.—Victor Cousin.

THE AMPHITRITE DESCRIBED

Charleston News & Courier—The Fine War Boat on Which the Naval Reserves Will Cruise This Year.

"The Amphitrite is a double turreted monitor, with an iron hull and steel turrets and towers. It is 260 feet over all, is 60 feet beam, draws, when fully manned, coaled and armed, 16 feets displacement almost 6,000 tons. The armament consists of four ten inche rifles, two four inch rifles, two one pounders and two rapid fire guns. She carries 150 men.

The free board of the Amphitrite is but two feet, and, consequently, at sea the deck is washed over by every wave. Above the main deck, however, is a small hurricane deck, from which the boats are swung, and the ship is managed when on a cruise. Above this again is a narrow bridge with wheel hose and search lights. This is called the signal bridge and besides two powerful search lights on either end, an apparatus in the centre, electrically connected with globes on the military mast, operates a complete set of signals in colored lights. The military mast rises some forty feet above the bridge and is only useful to hold a steel cord platform containing the two Hotchkiss cannon.

Going below the decks the first thing that strikes a visitor is the heat, and there's no joke about it. There are electric fans everywhere, and the vessel being in calm water, the hatches were all open and yet the thermometer in Capt. Wise's apartments registered 88 degrees. In the engine room it was 130 degrees, in dynamo room 112 degrees, the mercury in the steam steering room showed 100 degrees and so on. The ward rooms are handsome, convenient and comfortable and the men's quarters trim and neat as always on Uncle Sam's boats. The engines are compound and have about 1,500 horse power, six boilers furnish the steam and the estimated speed is twelve knots an hour.

Electricity and hydraulics are brought into requisition to aid the engines and two dynamos of several hundred light capacity each are run on and off eight hours at a time. The vessel being almost entirely below the water line it is necessary to keep the lights burning all the time. Electric fans are located in almost every part of the ship. An immense hydraulic engine is located amidship, and in this a pressure of 500 pounds is produced to turn the great steel turrets with their twin 2? feet 10 inch guns.

The turrets are located fore and aft, and the only approach to them is from the second deck below the water and through a small passage. These steel towers are about 25 feet in diameter, stand about 15 feet above the main deck and consists of two sections of solidly welded metal ; 1-2 and 11 inches thick. The upper section, which forms the cap and is rounded on top, is turned with the guns, as before stated, by hydraulic pressure. The 10 inch rifles carry an armor piercing, conical projectile weighing 500 pounds, taking 250 pounds of powder as a charge. The work of loading, etc., is, of course, largely done by powder and the officer in charge of the guns in action can almost manage the turret from his little pigeon hole at the front, just between the "barkers." The two turrets are identical and the entrances are effected from the deck on which are stored the ammunition, coal and other supplies. Between the two turrets is a large armor clad octagon that contains the officers' quarters, etc. This is evidently a part of the boat that would not stand a very heavy fire and could perhaps be dispensed with if necessary to go into a war.

On the hurricane deck are the light guns, all arranged with steel shields and provided with the latest and most approved equipment in the way of sights, wind gauges, pistol triggers, etc.

The Amphitrite is provided with many water-tight compartments, and in case of collision or other accident could probably close them in time to prevent foundering. She has only been in commission since April of this year, but everything seems as smooth and shipshape as an old ship of the line.

The vessel is altogether different from anything that has been seen in this harbor for many years, and an interested crowd was gathered on the sea wall of East Battery all the afternoon.

It is understood that the officers of the Amphitrite will be shown considerable attention while here, and special honor will be shown Charleston's own son, Ensign Moffitt, one of the cleverest and handsomest of the monitor's staff.

CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK.

Detectives After Month's Work Find the Satchel of Mrs. Mack, Containing 28,000 Counterfeit Stamps.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The last link in the chain of evidence that for months the United States secret service has been binding about Mrs. Mary T. McMillan, alias Mrs. Mack, the notorious stamp counterfeiter, who is now in the Erie county jail, was forged last Saturday in Postmaster Baker's private office, where a satchel belonging to the woman was opened and found to contain 28,000 counterfeit stamps, excellently made and done up in five original packages. For two months secret service men have been seaching Buffalo for the valice, and its finding was one of the cleverest pieces of detective work done in Buffalo in years. With nothing except the fact that Mrs. Mack visited the American Express office with a grip early in the spring to work upon, the officers, after two months' work discovered its hiding place, and Inspector Shea, of New York city, now has the stamps in his possession. It was found on the Terrace in the possession of a well known Buffalonian of ill repute, who may prove to be an important member of the big counterfeiting gang.

His connections with the nefarious work is being run down, and for that reason his name is withheld.

Some of the stories related of the strength of the jewfish are very remarkable, and it is said that boats have been towed out to sea by this fish. The jewfish will often break hooks and lines which are strong enough to capture a good sized shark.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cnets per box. For sale by F. S. Duffy, Druggist.

FUSION AGAIN NEXT YEAR.

Decided Upon by Republicans and Populists.

Candidates for Leading Offices Already Chosen, But Kept Secret—Dr. Mott Reconciled to the Plan.

It is a long time until the next election but nevertheless the Republicans and Populists have practically arranged their affairs, that is, the basis of fusion of those parties in 1896. This news comes straight. Of course there is a division of the offices. W. A. Guthrie, Populist is to be the nominee for Governor, and Peter Pritchard, Republican, is to be reelected to the Senate. These are the keystones. There is to be an equal division of all the other State offices and also of the electoral ticket. As to the latter the Populists will take six or five as may be decided. Here is the hand which Democrats will have to beat. Two Supreme court judges are also to be elected. Montgomery will be renominated, and a Republican, most probably D. L. Russell, will be nominated to succeed A. C. Avery.

Dr. Mott has had an interview with Guthrie and is said to have left satisfied. Whether he is to get the collectorship of the Western district or whether his son, Marshall Mott, is to be nominated for Attorney General, or whether some other bonus is promised him, is not yet definitely known. H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro, is to be made Secretary of the United States Senate.

If there were to be a decision now as to the exact personnel of the complete ticket there would be a scramble, and this both the Republicans and Populists want to avoid, so that matter will be kept in the background until next summer. Meanwhile the men who are to be put on will be quietly selected. There will be, it is positively asserted, two conventions, one of each party, just as was the case last year. The silver question will cut quite a figure and the belief is that the Republican convention will straddle it in an adroit way.

It is declared that the mass of the people in this State have for two years past been for silver. Persons who travel in the country say the farmers are all that way. A prominent Populist editor says he never saw the people so independent in view as they are now, and he asserts that the mass of them are at present bound very loosely by party ties. Free thought and free speech are the rule, he declares, It is a condition and not a theory, these rural voters think.—Wil. Messenger.

The Way to Solve It.

We have time and again within the past three years asserted that the establishment of State banks would be the speediest and easiest solution of the financial problem.

Eastern bankers who have their vaults full of money may assert that there is money enough, and Secretary Carlisle may repeat this assertion, but it would be very different to convince the farmer who sells his wheat at 60 cents a bushel or the cotton planter who sells a good quality of cotton for 7 cents a pound, or the farmer who cannot get as much for his land as he could have gotten ten years ago, that there is money enough in this country; and it would be hard to convince the merchant or other business men who send their collectors out to collect money due them. They know there is not money enough in circulation, and the weekly list of business failures, notwithstanding the revival in business, is further proof that they are correct.

If there was money enough in circulation why this wide-spread and intense agitation of the money question? Why this demand by the masses of the people for the free coinage of silver? The people do not leave their work and their business and gather in public meetings and send delegates to represent them at other meetings just for the sake of agitating, or for fun, or to kill time, or to raise a racket. Thousands of Southern and Western men who had been all their lives acting with the Democratic party didn't pull out of it a few years ago just from caprice and join another party just because they wanted a change, but because that party made the demand for more money one of the main planks in its platform, and it wasn't in the shape of free silver either, for that was only one of the incidents, one of the ways of supplying more money. The captivating feature of the demand with them was the increase in the volume of money to $50 per capita and that the Government issue the money direct without the agency of banks.

Without arguing as to the merits of this demand the fact remains that the men who made it and the more than million of men who voted for it didn't believe there was money enough in circulation. The millions of men who are now and have since the repeal of the Sherman purchase clause been contending for the free coinage of silver do not believe there is money enough in circulation. If they did there would no such agitation, for the bulk of them do not know enough about silver *per se* nor care enough about it *per se*, to care a continental for it, if there was money enough without it; but there is no gold in circulation, very little silver in circulation (although more of that than gold) and the only way they have of getting money is through the national banks, and and these are worth very little to the mass of the people, for they do not and cannot lend money on such security as the people have to give.

Here is the cause of the agitation of the silver question by the masses, simply view it as the most promising way of increasing the volume of currency and furnishing the money the people need. If this were done in some other way there would speedily be a cessation of the demand for free coinage, because there would no longer be a necessity or a motive for it.

Some of the so called "sound money" men are beginning to realize this, and are essaying to stem the free silver tide by favoring the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks, and the establishment of a system of State banks. We have seen a number of communications lately in Northern journals advocating this. One of them sent from Norfolk, Va., and published in the New York Herald, contended that it was State banks and not free silver that the people of the South wanted, or in other words that State banks are of more importance to them than free silver, which is true.

A few days ago Mr. Atkinson, of Boston published in the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, a plan for increasing bank note circulation without waiting for the action of Congress or the repeal of the bank tax, concluding with the declaration that he had long ago become convinced that the bank tax ought to be repealed and therefore submits his plan for the increase of currency without waiting the action of Congress.

In the same paper a day or two later was published a letter from a prominent citizen of Danville, Va., advocating the repeal of the bank tax and also presenting a plan for the establishment of State banks.

In his speech at Gainesville, Ga., Secretary Hoke Smith favored the retiring of the Greenbacks and substituting for them State bank notes, under some system established with proper safeguards.

All this shows that the State banks are commanding attention, and that many are coming to the conclusion that in them is to be found the most effective and the speediest solution of the monetary question. We cannot get them alone, but coupling them with limited silver coinage we may get them and have the solution beyond a doubt.—Wil. Star.

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