

WAKE FOREST DEBATE

The Question of Civil Service is Discussed.

THE 63d ANNIVERSARY

THE SOCIETIES HELD THEIR ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

IT WAS MORE LIKE A COMMENCEMENT

The Young Debaters and Orators Were Inspired to Do Their Best, and Their Deliverances Were Said to be of the Highest Order.

Wake Forest, N. C., Feb. 11.—(Special)—This is the 63rd celebration of the literary societies of Wake Forest College. The first anniversary ever held was a great success and year by year they have become better and more popular so that it would not seem to be putting it too strong to say that through all these 63 anniversary occasions to-day's debate and the orations to-night were equal to if not superior to any yet had. Indeed so charming a day and so many of the trustees and alumni of the college were here it seems more like a commencement than an anniversary.

The young gentlemen debaters and orators seeing this and knowing that much was expected of them were inspired to do their best and no one who heard the debate and orations can say that they were not of the very highest order. The query for discussion was "Should all government appointments be subject to civil service regulations?"

The President, Mr. E. L. Womble called the societies to order at 2:30 this p. m., and Mr. J. L. Jarvis, the secretary, announced the subject for discussion and Mr. Jackson Hamilton, of the affirmative in a happy effort said in part: It is claimed, Mr. President, that regulations that such a system would fill in filling the service exclusively with young men fresh from the academies and colleges or with those who have failed or broken down some of the learned professions.

This idea arises from a total misconception of the nature of a paper examination. For places requiring special knowledge and special aptitude for duty, there are special examinations to ascertain those special qualifications and then the appointment is made on probation only. It is not the purpose of a Civil Service to educate the citizens, but the relation between ignorance and crime is so close and familiar, that the wisdom and economy of a system which by encouraging education, elevates the character and promotes the efficiency of the public service, can not be denied.

In order to better understand what is meant by Civil Service Regulations, it is necessary to know the evils that necessitated these regulations, and for the correction of which these regulations were instituted and made a part of our laws. These evils are the evils of rotation in office. All the appointive offices must either be subject to Civil Service Regulations. There is no half way ground. It must be evident either that an appointment must be subject to Civil Service or not subject to Civil Service Regulations. It can not both be and not be subject to Civil Service subject to no regulations whatever it is of course subject only to the spoilsman and falls under the evils of what is known as the spoils system. Then it is the spoils system that my opponents are forced to uphold. The very fact that they oppose Civil Service Regulations compels them to support the spoils system. The opposite of Civil Service Regulations is the spoils system and vice versa.

There are about 200,000 offices in the national government which are filled by appointment. Now how shall these appointments be made? Shall they be made according to the whims and fancies of political leaders, political bosses and machine politicians, or shall they be made subject to definite rules and regulations. The offices belong to the people who are the source of the government itself; but they belong to all the people and not to individuals.

All the offices may be divided into two classes: those that are elective and those that are non-elective or appointive. With those of the first class, those that are elective and are concerned with the policy of government with the issues that may be before the people, and with the execution and making of our laws, with these we are not to deal. We are this evening to discuss the advisability of making those governmental positions which are appointive and have to do merely with the mechanism of the government, subject to Civil Service Regulations.

What we wish to get at this evening is the underlying principles of Civil Service Reform and not the technicality of the regulations in detail. Civil Service Regulations are intended to ascertain the knowledge, merit, fitness and capability of the candidate for appointment. The means most generally used to ascertain these qualifications, are investigations, examinations and probations.

We do not propose to discuss an ideal system; neither do we propose to discuss a system in which the only regulation to and requisite of office is an examination merely of a literary nature. Our question for discussion is Civil Service Regulations, and not simply competitive examinations. Civil Service Regulations consist not only of examinations both competitive and non-competitive, but also of investigations, tests and probations.

If by the regulations for admission to the Civil Service, nothing were understood but a mere test of literary proficiency, they might be reasonably opposed as unsatisfactory. But on the other hand it is equally undeniable that a candidate of none the less, excellent because of his general intelligence, a country which declares that where technical skill is equal, it will appoint

the candidate for its service which has the more general knowledge. In one, which directly and practically encourages intelligence and morality. Shall a man be appointed to office because he is a good political worker, because he stands in with the political bosses or because he has men of political influence and power at his back, or shall he be appointed upon consideration of his own knowledge, fitness, merit and capability to discharge the duties of the office?

If then it be conceded that no one should be appointed to any position for which he is not qualified to discharge the duties, it is obviously necessary to ascertain these qualifications. This can be done only by investigation examination or probation.

Appointments according to Civil Service Regulations is simply a return to the original purposes of the constitution. This is proved by the attitude of the first presidents and the founders of the constitution.

Every part of the country should have an equal chance in the competition for appointments in the executive departments of the national government. Civil Service Regulations divides these positions among the different States according to their population. By this means we have equal rights not only to all citizens, both north and south, but also equal rights to all sections of the nation.

If those who are removed from office at the end of the four years, are removed for just causes, it is evident that the system by which they are appointed is unjust and inefficient. If they are removed for unjust causes, every one will admit that the system is unjust and inefficient. Thus it is proven that either if they be removed for just or unjust causes the system is corrupt and falls under the spoilsman and is to be replaced by a system which only appointed upon consideration of knowledge, merit, fitness and capability to discharge the duties of the office.

It is claimed that the spoils of office are necessary to maintain party organization. If this be true the supporters of such a party must support it with the hope of booty. Such supporters are void of statesmanship and patriotism and are wanting in the essential American qualities that constitute a true American citizen. If the spoils are necessary to hold a party together and to rally the people to the support of the party, you will readily admit that we need no such parties.

Mr. Charles S. Burgess first speaker for the negative claimed, in a very forcible manner that the most sanguine of all Civil Service reformers admit that it would not be best to bring all governmental appointments under this system. Under these regulations, training in the theoretical principles of education, all that is gotten, while character and patriotism are almost entirely eliminated.

1. The practical workings and tendencies of Civil Service are contrary to the spirit of our government. Ours is a representative government. The interests of the government and the people are identical; any measure by which they are alienated is ruinous.

2. Since the technically educated only could stand the examination, the masses would be really excluded from governmental affairs. Shut the door to the political arena in the face of our people, how can patriotic interest be kept alive in their bosoms?

3. It exacts rigid responsibility of the executive without allowing him freedom of action. The president is held responsible for the administration of the executive functions of this government; but by this he will not be allowed to select the men by whom the executive machinery is operated.

4. Its tendency is to fill the civil offices with men out of harmony with the administration. They antagonize all efforts for success, because their supreme delight would be to see its failure. It is claimed this does not follow because Civil Service is non-partisan.

This is not really true, but suppose it is, by law you compel men to change sides with every administration, thus making out of them mere machines. This is unconstitutional, because every man is guaranteed freedom of action and speech.

5. This will build a great official aristocracy. It will fill all the appointive offices and then hedge them in so as to secure them from removal. It creates life tenure. The constitution guarantees life tenure to none but the judiciary.

The French nation is an example of this life tenure affair. The French Revolution was caused by the oppression of the aristocracy. Napoleon III, President of the Second French Republic, secured complete control of France by and through the life tenure civil servants.

Rome created the Praetorian Guard, as a permanent body and soon fell a victim to its power. In England the tendency is toward life tenure. In America a man holds office by the will of the people.

6. It tends to official corruption. Long tenure hampers a man's moral sensibilities. Nine-tenths of all bank embezzlements have been committed by officers of long standing. This is an example of this intangible panacea. She has had Civil Service for two thousand years. China's Civil Service is the most corrupt of any nation on the globe.

7. The logical result is a pension will follow retirement from office. This is advocated by the champions of Civil Service. Shall we say to a certain class of people, you are the only people who shall fill those offices that guarantee a support out of the public treasury, during your declining years? Such would be a long standing. This government has not the money for such. The pension roll numbers 976,000, open the door to all civil servants, and where will the number end? We are already paying \$2 per man, woman and child, in this country in the form of pensions.

try to prove himself fittest. He can only get this opportunity through Civil Service reform. Opposite of Civil Service reform is "spoils system."

What is the meaning of the actual results of this system? The victors belong to the spoilsman. It means that public places that should be bestowed, not upon who can serve well, or has served his country, but upon him with most zeal and less scruples served his party chief; and that it is exercised not for the good of the people, but that the party managers and adherents may perpetuate their power.

Mr. Cahoon then went to give statistics showing the local effects of Civil Service reform. He reviewed various departments of the government where it had been in operation.

He continued: The system employed more than two hundred thousand public servants out of forty four years to make room for experienced and incompetent persons, have done nothing more than to party service. Imagine a merchandise, a railroad, a bank discharging its cashiers and tellers every four years, on the ground that they had in their places long enough and might give way for others! Would you trust a bank conducted upon such principles with your deposits? Would you like to ride upon such a railroad?

Another point to be obviated that under the spoils system thousands of the government is suited to the business of distributors. The President and his cabinets have not time to attend to regular duties. President Garfield was the "Atlantic Monthly" in said that one-half of the working men of Senators and Congressmen waste their time in reference to appointments.

Another evil of the Spoilsman is the corruption which accompanies it. Not content with grasping by its polluting dirty department of trust of our life, the vile spirit of the Spoilsman of partisan rancor, has in his own entered the sacred precincts of the school and college and dirt-ghamed, honorable and old men, because they did not belong party in power. Can any system deeper iniquity than this?

No longer can Civil Service be cried down by the so-called political visionaries, for been grasped by the popular mind as a practical necessity, not to lift a political life; but to lift higher moral plane, not to justify parties, but to restore their legitimate functions; not to party government impossible, but to lift against debasement, but to lift against the party system. The reforms, by being the reform that which other reformatory of government cannot be perfect.

Mr. Jesse C. Owen, the speaker for the negative, rounded the debate in an able manner. Government officers are into two classes: Those elected, a lot of the people, and those by the officers so elected.

The American spirit directs energies toward the greatest of the greatest number. We are those responsible to the people, should be entrusted by the people with nothing. Will this be done by committing the selection to a machine which is not by the action of men so select the features of civil service.

The feature of civil service is a competitive examination. This is a test of character, patriotic ability to perform the function of office are not considered. The criterion for office holding is capacity and honesty. The test is no test of this, and Mr. chairman of the commission on the commission is powerless to move men for crime or incapacity. Unsuitable man must be retained the head of the department is in our history as many examples, and show that the Civil Service is a lamentable failure. The is to give heads of department.

The competitive system is many of the most capable men. Captain Pratt instituted a school at Carlisle, Pa., and the prime of manhood, he is the best he cannot name the best islands on the globe, and distance from Quinto to Rongoon. Civil Service, Abe Lincoln would have been excluded from the service of the country.

The affirmative would make believe that the Civil Service will the spoils system, and then we "saved" politically. This is not necessary to have either systems. During the first of our political life we had spoils nor Civil Service. Office then changed only by the heads of departments. Why not to instead of abolishing the spoils system, Civil Service rules organization, the most revolting forms. In 1886, the Civil Service Commission desired certain laws enacted; by using positions to the candidates, members they obtained the laws and dispensed patronage to people in return for their assistance.

Life tenure in office breeds corruption and stagnation, with no hope for the future, and shielded by the intellectual and moral development of man. It is not the result of man, but of spiritual relations, but of spiritual security of the life tenure of the office which springs from the unifying of the office.

It is said that there should be a system of international right founded on the law, joined with force, to which nation must submit. I believe that the tribunal for federation should, evolution of history goes on, bear same relation to the world as the same Court of the United States does each State of the Union. Universal law can come only with a universal force. Such a republic will carry with the hope of the human race.

More than nine-tenths (9-10) of official business is transacted by clerical clerks. Should they not be of their chief's own selection, and whom he can place confidence, and is responsible for the conduct of his office? It is his duty to speak in the language of symbol the truth for which he should be allowed to use discretion in the selection of such men as seem to him best.

The affirmative says that it will popular education. I oppose it because it destroys educational facilities for many people. There were four prepared speeches, it is safe to say, that there have been many delivered in the Congressional halls of the United States on this very interesting subject that were not near so good or thorough. After the prepared speeches, each speaker had ten minutes to demolish the speech of his antagonist, and it was done in the most happy and effective manner, causing the large audience to be kept in a continual roar of laughter. The debate was then submitted to the audience for decision.

First oration of the evening was by T. Neil Johnson, of Tennessee, representing the Education Society. His subject was, "Our Civic Missions." He introduced his subject by a review of our civilization. He presented the view of the beginning of Anglo-American empire on our eastern coast, and traced that conquest in its westward course until a continent is dedicated to personal freedom and constitutional liberty. He then pictured the struggles of our ancestors for the principles of freedom in the Revolutionary war, and the sacrifices of men and women in their country's cause. A special tribute was paid to the women of the Revolution. He then went into the development of our industries and the cultivation of our home life which followed was shown as a basis for the structure of enlightened citizenship. This century of peace and deepening of homelife was the time when our people grew into one homogeneous organism whose mission was to preserve personal liberties and disseminate these principles among her sister States.

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The civil war crushed our industries, broke up our home life and retarded the current of our civilization. Driven by necessity to look after our material resources, many of our young Southern men turn their attention to manufacturing and our ideals take on a decidedly materialistic tinge. Old customs and habits give place to new. There grows up in our middle large communities of people engaged in manufacturing, who are gradually without any intent on their part, changing our old institutions. More than 200 factories, each with its community of operatives within our borders, have been developed, but forget to inquire about the effect of this development and these communities upon our civic life.

The tenement system which prevails leaves little opportunity for the development of any home life. So much depends upon this. The twelve hours system, with labor both day and night leaves little opportunity for home influences even if they could own their own homes, which under the prevailing system is the exception and not the rule.

Picture to your mind the life of thousands of little children from nine to fourteen years of age, laboring twelve full hours each day. Where is the time for the development of their minds, souls or bodies. Think of the twelve thousand women who spend their days and many of them their rights within these temples where human sacrifice is offered to the idol Coin. Where is the home life which shall train our future citizens.

Nearly half of the thousands of children are under fourteen years of age. How many of them are on the night force, turning night into day. These are our future citizens. Deprived of development of their minds, dwarfed in their bodies, and cramped in their souls. This is the price we are paying for our boasted manufacturing development. Is there any hope for the future of our State when its interests are committed to such hands? We do not forget the thousands of other children native to our soil who are likewise deprived of proper development of their minds.

But no one boasts of the conditions which bind these thus. Our attention is directed to this new development which all praise, to this evil which wears the cloak of Good. These arts are in themselves beneficial but only when man becomes their master not their slave. We need an eleven hour law for these women and children. No child should be allowed to work under this age.

Let us not forget that these are our future citizens. Let us not lose sight of our God given Mission as a State and with His help, let us try to perform it. Mr. John D. Larkins, was the orator of the Philomathean Society. Subject: "The Federation of the World."

It is with a degree of hesitancy that I attempt to address you on a subject like this—especially so when I remember that I address an audience composed principally of North Carolinians and are known as fighting men. All glory and honor to the men who fell asleep in the love I have for the noble womanhood of our land, is the love I feel for the men who bared their breasts to the deadly bullet and met in their manhood the conflict of arms. I would not rob their crown of glory of one shining hair, nor pluck one fly from among those which stand guard around their silent tombs.

But war can never make a hero out of a poltroon, nor a saint of a sinner. Be that, whatever scope we may give for the exercise of the sword, a wider field for the exercise and development of the mind. We cherish the hope that the time is coming when war shall be clothed in its wrinkled armor as the monuments of a repeated folly.

The natural and normal tendency of man is toward unity of thought and action. This unity does not involve the destruction of national individuality. Society is the product of the intellectual and moral development of man. It is not the result of geographical relations, but of spiritual relations, but of spiritual security of the life tenure of the office which springs from the unifying of the office.

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changing in respect to the achievements of glory. The greatness of the men of the past was in military success; but the true greatness of the future generations shall lie in the realization of the idea of the true meaning of human brotherhood and the altruistic spirit. We do not need aristocracy. We have enough in stock. What we need is men in stock, principle in stock. Universal education shall contribute its part: true philanthropy, statesmanship, christian federation and woman's invaluability shall furnish the motive force which shall lead to the consummation of this idea. The federation of the world is America's mission. She will accomplish this when Christ shall have been inaugurated King of the world. "The common sense of most shall hold a freer realm in awe. And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law."

The oration was happily received and the large audience—the largest ever in attendance—showed their appreciation by frequent applause. After the oration there was a social gathering in the beautiful society halls where many friendships were renewed and some vows made too sweet and sacred to mention. The occasion was made more happy by sweet and enchanting music by Durham's popular band, and when the Atlanta Special rolled in and the last sweet good bye was said each made a vow to return next year and help to surpass this, the 63rd anniversary if possible.

NEW SOUTHERN TRUNK LINE. Some Indications of an Important Combination. (Manufacturers' Record.) Recent developments in railroad and financial circles indicate that the plan which financiers generally believe is to be carried out by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of having a trunk line under one management, which will extend through the Southern States, beginning at New York and terminating at the Mississippi river, is progressing rapidly. As already stated in the Manufacturers' Record, the plan includes a combination of the Central railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Baltimore and Ohio, between Philadelphia and Washington and the Southern system. The recent activity in Baltimore and Ohio stock is believed by experts in the market to mean that Messrs. Morgan & Co. are making arrangements to reorganize the system. It is understood that the State of Maryland may be induced, through the legislature, to sell its interest in the branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, between Washington and Baltimore. This is supposed to be part of a plan to block the reorganization proceeding formulated by those who are opposed to Morgan & Co., and is regarded as an indication that their opponents are aware of the activity of the latter firm.

A bill is pending in the Virginia legislature to build a railroad line from Petersburg to the Potomac river. The title of the company is the Petersburg, Richmond and Northern, and the incorporators include a number of New York parties. This line would parallel the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and connect with the Atlantic Coast Line at Petersburg, Va. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road is closely associated with the Pennsylvania system and, in fact, forms its Southern extension to Richmond, connecting with the Pennsylvania at Quantico, Va. The new line would make the Morgan interests independent of the Pennsylvania, and by the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river it would be joined to the Baltimore and Ohio. Summed up, it would seem as if the South would soon have two north and South routes to the Atlantic seaboard cities by the way of Washington, and it is not improbable that this may be brought about within the next two years.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY. Its Exports to This Country Discussed in the Reichstag. Berlin, Feb. 11.—When the estimates for the German Embassy at Washington were presented in the Reichstag today, a discussion arose on the general relations between Germany and the United States, during which Dr. Barth, the Reichstag leader, Count Posadowsky, the Minister of the Interior and others participated. Dr. Barth pointing out the great importance of American trade and how the exports of 1896 had increased 20,000,000 marks.

Dr. Barth said the fact that Germany abstained from reprisals for American treatment of German sugar ought not to be overlooked by the United States. At the same time he advised the danger from the San Jose house was not so threatening as at first assumed. Count Posadowsky replied that the measures taken at Hamburg were owing to the government learning that a large consignment of fruit from an infected district was on its way there. Experts, he added, had found breeding insects in pears already exposed for sale, and later in a consignment of apples.

Continuing, Count Posadowsky said: "I have today learned that the insect was also found in Berlin. The greatest precaution, consequently, is necessary. The insect has hitherto not been found in Germany, and even in America it is regarded as being very dangerous." Count Posadowsky then referred to the various State laws in America against the transit of infected fruit, adding: "To the unjustifiable reproaches of the Americans I would only reply 'do not do to others what you would not have done to thee.'"

"We only acted in self defense," Count Posadowsky explained. Referring to the future commercial policy, the Count said: "We cannot alter existing treaties before they expire. We require a new, an autonomous tariff which can be utilized with the new commercial treaties. We shall act wisely and not conjure up an unnecessary tariff war; but, the true moment has come when we shall be compelled to abandon our passive policy. The greatest art lies in the maintenance of peace so long as possible, and I hope the government will be allowed to decide when the moment has come to depart from that course."

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in North Carolina as follows: Appletree, Andrew J. Overman; Suit, Wm. G. Sparks.

WILL PRESS THE SUIT

Hancock Must Answer at the Bar of Justice.

FACTS WILL COME OUT

MRS. ABBOTT HAS INSTRUCTED HER ATTORNEYS TO RENEW CASE AGAINST HANCOCK.

SUIT WITHDRAWN UNDER PRESSURE

It Will be Renewed by Miss Abbott's Mother and Hancock's Denial Will Have to be Substantiated by a Jury. Newbern, N. C., Feb. 10.—(Special)—The town will be on fire again when it learns that Mrs. Abbott has re-instituted her suit against Hancock. She was induced to withdraw it by Rev. Lumbley and others of the family connection, and now that the pressure is removed she has returned to her original purpose. Yesterday she addressed a note to W. D. McIver, asking him to see the other attorneys retained by her in her suit against Robert Hancock for \$10,000 and state to them that she wished the case proceeded with.

Mr. McIver was out of the city yesterday but received the word from Mrs. Abbott upon his return. The other attorneys, Clark and Grison, and D. L. Ward were notified and they agreed to take up the case again. The suit is to be proceeded with as it would have been had no notice of withdrawal been made. The clerk of the court, Mr. Watson, was notified and also the attorneys for the defense, Simmons, Prou and Ward. The movement will cause general surprise, it is thought, as no such result has been talked of.

HANCOCK MUST GO. To-day's Newbernian published the following communication signed "A Workman": Newbern, N. C., Feb. 9, 1898. Messrs. Editors.—The working men of Newbern have been doing some hard thinking of late. If it had been the daughter of one of our wealthy citizens, the president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, would have been instantly dismissed from his office and driven from the city. But his victim being only a poor girl with no male protection, her assailant goes "scot free." It would be different with the family, if the father was not dethroned of his reason, and the grandfather an invalid. If the law will not protect this helpless family, the working men of Newbern will. It is passing strange that only two men, and they office-holders under Hancock, can keep him in. Hancock must go, or the working men will take a hand.

FIRE IN OXFORD.

The Meadows Warehouse and Other Buildings Consumed—Insurance on Several Buildings. Oxford, N. C., Feb. 12.—(Special)—On Friday night at 8:30 o'clock the town of Oxford was startled by an alarm of fire which was quickly located by the flames distinctly visible, bursting out from the roof of the old "Meadows warehouse" on Commercial avenue, owned by Z. W. Lyon & Co. The warehouse caught inside from some unknown cause, and had made such rapid progress before being observed by any one, that there was no chance to save the building. There was but little tobacco in the warehouse. The adjoining prize house of Z. W. Lyon & Co., in connection with the warehouse was also consumed on which there was insurance amounting to \$2,300.

The cotton gin, a new enterprise in Oxford, which was being a success next month and was consumed with the cotton near it. On this there was about three hundred dollars.

Several dwelling houses occupied by colored people were burned two belonging to Matt. Thorpe on which there was \$400 insurance. Two blacksmith shops were burned and several buggies and wagons with them.

The rapidity with which the flames spread was astonishing. At one moment it seemed as if the "Meadows" boarding house opposite the old town cemetery and other buildings would be consumed. So imminent was the danger that all the furniture was taken out of the houses. The prize houses opposite the burning warehouse were also in immediate danger and it was only by hard work that a tremendous fire was averted. Heroic efforts were made to save the dwellings in the neighborhood of the fire and several men were hurt in the work. The old wood dwelling owned by John Green, caught several times, and in saving this a brick from a chimney struck Mr. J. Hunt on the head, knocking him senseless. He recovered from the shock after a short time. A falling bucket struck Mr. Ed. Landis, giving a painful laceration though not serious. Several negroes were wounded slightly.

A WHOLESALE POISONING.

Two Congressmen Among the 26 Persons in a Washington Boarding House Are Stricken, None Fatally. Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The boarders and servants at 215 East Capitol street, a large boarding house several blocks from the Capitol, were badly scared last night as the result of poisoning following dinner. Twenty-six of the boarders and servants were made ill, but while some of them are still suffering quite severely from the attack, it is believed the recovery of all is assured.

Representatives Bodine and Lloyd, of Missouri, were among those attacked, but were able to be out to-day. Miss Bodine and Mrs. Lloyd, and the latter's two children, were not so fortunate, and were compelled to remain in bed to-day. A. M. Shelton and T. S. O'Ferrall, private secretaries to the two Congressmen, and Captain Williams, a door-keeper at the House of Representatives, were also badly affected. The physicians summoned have been unable as yet to tell the cause of the poisoning.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in North Carolina as follows: Appletree, Andrew J. Overman; Suit, Wm. G. Sparks.