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CLEVELAND'S SPEECH

TO THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK SOUNDS THE SIGNAL GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The notification of Mr. Cleveland and General Stevenson of their nomination for President and Vice-President which took place in New York last week was a grand affair. The ceremonies took place in the presence of thousands of people and the enthusiasm was boundless. Mr. Cleveland's speech was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The message you deliver from the National Democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well-nigh overwhelming if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party, who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

"Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantage which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

"But if our responsibility is great our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and in its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism.

"Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us.

"Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated.

"We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advance while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

"Our workmen are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase, while as they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workmen receive from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

"We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold the existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that under present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

"Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belong to true Americanism and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or

any other spurious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek through the aid of unequal tariff laws to gain unearned and unreasonable advantage of their fellows.

"We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammelled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten that saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of State suffrage, because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail; because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country and would menace everywhere in the land the rights reserved to the States and to the people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

"I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of Democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving, allegiance to the party whose principles in all times past have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism their experience teaches can always be trusted.

"In a tone of partisanship which benefits the occasion, let me say to you, as equal partners in the campaign upon which we to-day enter, that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have entrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead.

"I cannot therefore forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party, or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy, and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart.

"Moreover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success.

"This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of those enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.

"It only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party, and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular endorsement of the action of the body you represent."

In delivering his arraignment of the Republican party Mr. Cleveland's tone grew a trifle harsher and his delivery more emphatic, which evidently found an echo in the sentiment of the audience.

When he said "Let us tell the people what we believe" his voice rose even higher, and he lifted his hand in an impressive way above his head.

The American Eagle must be a gay old bird—he is bald. If you don't want to be bald, use Hall's Hair Renewer, and you won't be. Try it.

GEN. JAMES HOGUN.

JUDGE CLARK RESCUES A NORTH CAROLINA HERO'S NAME FROM OBLIVION.

North Carolina in the Revolution furnished ten Regiments to the regular service, i. e. the columns of the Continental Line. Five of these became general officers, the only Generals North Carolina had in the regular service. They were Gen. Robt. Howe who rose to be Major General—our sole Major-General, and four Brigadiers, Gen. James Moore, who died early in the war, Gen. Frank Nash killed at Germantown and buried near the field of battle, Gen. Jethro Sumner and Gen. James Hogun.

The lives and careers of the first three named are well known. For some reason the data as to the last two were neglected. The Hon. Kemp P. Battle by diligent research in many quarters was able to restore to us much information as to Gen. Jethro Sumner, of Warren county and indeed to rehabilitate his memory. As to Gen. James Hogun, of Halifax county, the task was more difficult. Little was known beyond the fact that he was probably from Halifax county and that he was a Brigadier General. The late Col. Wm. L. Saunders requested the writer, probably because a native of that county, to investigate and preserve to posterity whatever could now be discovered as to this brave officer.

Gen. James Hogun was born in Ireland. The year and place of his birth are unknown. The name is spelt Hogun though usually in Ireland where the name is not uncommon it is written Hogan—with an a. He removed to Halifax county, this State, and to the Scotland Neck section of it. He married in 1851 Miss Ruth Norfleet, of the well known family of that name. In the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax April 4, 1776, and which framed our first State Constitution, James Hogun was one of the delegates for Halifax county. He was first appointed paymaster in the third regiment (Sumner's), but the 26th of November, 1776, he was elected Colonel of the 7th N. C. regiment, and on December 6th of that year an election was ordered in Halifax county to fill the vacancy in Congress caused thereby.

Col. Hogun marched northward with the 7th and Col. Armstrong with the 8th and both regiments arrived in time to take part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Col. Sumner of the 3d regiment was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Frank Nash. For the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Howe from Brigadier General to Major General our Legislature recommended Col. Thomas Clarke of the 1st regiment, but Gen. Washington stated that while not undervaluing Col. Clarke's services, Col. Hogun by his distinguished gallantry at Germantown had earned the promotion, and he was commissioned a Brigadier General accordingly January 9, 1779. He continued to serve with the army at the North. When Charleston was threatened all of the North Carolina line which had not previously gone South with Gen. Lincoln under Sumner was ordered to that point. Owing to losses the North Carolina regiments then North were consolidated into four, and General Hogun placed in command. At the head of his brigade he passed through Halifax and Wilmington in January, 1780, and took part in the memorable defense of Charleston. When Gen. Lincoln surrendered that city on the 12th of May, 1780, though he surrendered 5,000 men, only 1,800 of them were regular troops and most of these were Hogun's North Carolina Brigade. Gen. Sumner, our other Brigadier, who had commanded that part of the North Carolina line which was at Charleston before General Hogun's arrival, was home on furlough as also many other officers who had lost employment by the consolidation of the depleted companies and regiments. With that exception North Carolina's entire regular force was lost to her at this critical time. The surrendered militia were paroled but the regular troops,

headed by General Hogun, were conveyed to Hadrell's Point, on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston. There they underwent the greatest privations of all kinds. They were nearly starved, but even a petition to fish in order to add to their supply of food was refused by the British. These troops were also threatened with deportation to the West Indies. Gen. Hogun himself was offered leave to return home on parole. Tempting as the offer was, he felt that his departure would be unjust to his men whose privations he had professed to share. He also knew his absence would aid the efforts of the British who were seeking to secure recruits among these half starved prisoners. He fell a victim to his sense of duty and fills the unmarked grave of a hero.

History affords no more striking incident of devotion to duty, and North Carolina should yet erect a tablet to his memory, and that of those who perished there with him.

Of the 1,800 regulars who went into captivity on Sullivan Island with him, only 700 survived when they were paroled in the latter part of that year.

We do not know Gen. Hogun's age, but as he had married in 1751 he was probably beyond middle life. In this short record is found all that careful research has so far disclosed of a life whose outline proves it worthy of fuller commemoration. Could his last resting place be found, the tablet might well bear the Lacedaemonian inscription:

"Siste, viator, heros caecus."
"Pause, traveller, a hero's dust lies below."

General Hogun left only one child, Samuel Hogun, who married Mary Smith, an aunt of Hon. R. H. Smith, of Halifax county. To Lemuel Hogun, in March, 1786, North Carolina issued a grant for 12,000 acres of land in Davidson county, Tennessee, near Nashville, as "the heir of Brigadier General Hogun." In October 1792, the United States paid him \$5,250 being the 7 years half pay voted by Congress to the heirs of Brigadier Generals who had died in service. In 1814 Lemuel Hogun died and is probably buried in the Episcopal church yard in Scotland Neck. In 1818 the widow with his children moved to Tusculum, Alabama. Numerous descendants are to be found in that State and in Tennessee and Mississippi. In the late war Gen. Hogun's papers, which might have furnished materials for history, were seized by the Federal troops and presumably destroyed, though it is barely possible they may be yet preserved in some Northern historical collection. It is known that among these papers was at least one letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Hogun.

These five—Howe, Moore, Nash, Sumner and Hogun—were, as has been said, the only generals from this State in the regular service. We had several generals who commanded militia ordered out on 3 months tour, or on special service, at sundry times such as Gen. Griffith Rutherford and Gen. Davidson for whom those counties have been named, Generals Butler and Eaton and others. Gen. Davidson had been a Major in the Continental line, but was a Brigadier General of militia when killed at Cowan's Ford. There were others as Col. Davie, Major Joseph Graham, (who commanded the brigade sent to Jackson's aid against the Creeks in 1812) and several others, who acquired the rank of General after the Revolution.

The militia figured more prominently in that day than since. The important victories of King's Mountain and Nonesuch's Mills were won solely by militia and Cowpens and Moore's Creek by their aid. Rutherford and Gregory commanded militia brigades at Camden as Butler and Eaton did at Guilford C. H., and as Gen. John Ashe did at Brier Creek.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the food, Yellow skin, when for 75c. we will sell them St-lob's Vitzizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by W. M. Cohen.

BREWSTER'S RETORT.

AN ACCOUNT OF A DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN A PHILADELPHIA COURT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ten or twelve years ago I witnessed the most dramatic situation of my life in a Philadelphia court room, said Henry J. Erskine, of the Quaker City, at the Southern. "It occurred during the trial of an important suit involving certain franchise rights of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. Attorney General of the United States was then the chief counsel of the Pennsylvania Company. Brewster, you know, was a frightfully ugly man on account of a terrible disfigurement of his face from burns, but intellectually he was a giant and in deportment a Chesterfield. So great was the admiration for the man's powerful mental parts that one soon forgot his ugliness. He was extremely sensitive of his facial misfortune, but never referred to it himself nor did any of his thousands of friends ever ask him its cause. The trial to which I refer was a bitterly contested affair, and Brewster at every point got so much the best of the opposing counsel that by the time arguments commenced his leading adversary was in a white heat. In denouncing the railroad company this lawyer, with his voice tremulous with anger, exclaimed: 'This grasping corporation is as dark, devious and scarified in its methods as is the face of its chief attorney and henchman, Benjamin Brewster!'

This violent outburst of rage and cruel invective was followed by a breathless stillness in the crowded court room that was painful. Hundreds of pitying eyes were riveted on the poor, scarred face of Brewster, expecting to see him spring from his chair and catch his heartless adversary by the throat. Never before had anyone referred to Mr. Brewster's misfortune in such a way, or even in any terms, in his presence.

Instead of springing at the man and killing him like a dog, as the audience thought was his desert, Mr. Brewster slowly arose and spoke something like this to the Court: 'Your Honor, in all my career as a lawyer I have never dealt in personalities; nor did I ever before feel called upon to explain the cause of my physical misfortune, but I will do so now. When a boy—and my mother, God bless her, said I was a pretty boy—when a little boy, while playing around an open fire one day with a little sister, just beginning to toddle, she fell into the roaring flames. I rushed to her rescue, pulled her out before she was seriously hurt, and fell into the fire myself. When they took me out of the coals my face was as black as that man's heart.'

The last sentence was spoken in a voice whose rage was that of a lion. It had an electrical effect, and the applause that greeted it was superb, but in an instant turned to the most contemptuous hisses directed at the lawyer that had so cruelly wronged the great and lovable Brewster. That lawyer's practice in Philadelphia afterward dwindled to such insignificance that he had to leave the city for a new field."

P. P. P. A wonderful medicine; it gives an appetite, it invigorates and strengthens.

P. P. P. Cures rheumatism and all pains in side, back and shoulders, knees, hips, wrists and joints.

P. P. P. Cures syphilis in all its various stages, old ulcers, sores and kidney complaints.

P. P. P. Cures catarrh, eczema, chronic female complaints and broken-down constitution and loss of manhood.

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For sale by all druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, depondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy. NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

W. J. McEneaney, Macon, Ga.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Halifax County, wherein W. P. Simpson, and wife were plaintiffs and B. F. Arrington and others were defendants, I will sell, at the court house door in the town of Halifax, on Monday the 22nd day of August 1892, the following described property:

One tract of land in Brinkleyville township, Halifax county, adjoining the lands of E. N. Harrison, Guilford Sykes, L. Vinson, Mrs. Isabella F. Kyle, W. V. Bobbitt, the Moore tract, the lands of Dr. G. E. Matthews, and containing one thousand acres, more or less, it being the land whereon the late J. P. Tyree resided at the time of his death and known as the Wiggins place.

One other tract in same township and county, on the east side of Little Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of J. B. Langer and others, known as the "Harrison Homestead," and containing three hundred acres; also the tract of land adjoining the above tract, lying on Little Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Ben. Johnson, the Mayo tract, Jesse Boone and others, being the balance of the Harrison tract, sold by Public Administrator and bought by J. P. Tyree, containing six hundred and sixty three acres, more or less.

TERMS CASH.
W. T. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.
Ringwood, N. C., June 21st, 1892.

FOR SALE.

A yoke of very fine oxen. Young and large.
PRICE \$60.00.
Also a young cow, half Jersey, and young calf.
PRICE \$18.00.
W. R. BOND,
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