

# THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

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## Charlotte Messenger

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AT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

In the Interests of the Colored People of the Country.

Able and well-known writers will contribute to its columns from different parts of the country, and it will contain the latest General News of the day.

THE MESSENGER is a first-class newspaper and will not allow personal abuse in its columns. It is not sectarian or partisan, but independent—dealing fairly by all. It reserves the right to criticize the shortcomings of all public officials—commending the worthy, and recommending for election such men as in its opinion are best suited to serve the interests of the people.

It is intended to supply the long felt need of a newspaper to advocate the rights and defend the interests of the Negro-American, especially in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

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### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The equestrian takes a back seat. The convict is naturally in a good humor when he's breaking out.

Maud asks: "How can I get white hands?" Make bread, Maud.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Men who cover themselves with glory sometimes find that they are, after all, very thinly clad.—*Boston Post.*

It is rumored that the interstate people are going to abolish the Rocky Mountain passes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I saw a pretty thing in kid gloves last evening," observed Fitzperczy to his sister. "What was it?" "My best girl's hand."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

"I see the dude has got into the latest edition of Webster's dictionary." "Has he? Well, hurry, then, and slam the cover down."—*Chicago News.*

"Advice," says a philosopher, "should come to us like a gentle fall of snow." Very true; but we usually receive it as if it were a shower bath.—*Boston Courier.*

"Does marriage change a man?" asks a writer. Depends on whom he marries. Some women would make a man bald in six months.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Campaign and oysters at midnight's hour cuts a man off in his early flower.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Lady (who had a sick husband)—"Don't you think, doctor, that you ought to bleed my husband?" Doctor (absent-mindedly)—"No, madame, not until he gets well."—*Epoch.*

An exchange has an article on "China as it is." Just how China is depends upon the hired girl. Generally it is wicked, and often so badly broken that it has to be swept out.—*Omaha Herald.*

In these cold winter nights true love is born. Conceive a sweater picture if you can; Fair (Chloe at the fire) pops the corn. And Stephen pops the question, like a man.—*Boston Courier.*

"I tell you what it is, Gus: Araminta's father can't appreciate us. He has no soul." "Oh! he hasn't eh? Well, if you'd been in my place last night you'd have thought he was all sole."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A strange child was introduced to 4-year-old Adelaide with injunctions as to his entertainment. With a superb dignity the suggestions were checked by: "My dear, I have played with children all my life."—*American Magazine.*

### Beyond Comprehension.

A certain Sunday-school worker, noted for his pompous manner and lofty use of language, was invited to a sister city to establish a Bible class. It was mostly composed of ladies. One day two of the members met a friend who had not joined.

"Oh, you ought to come and hear Professor —, he is so grand, so deep, and so—so—religious," cried one.

"Yes, indeed," chimed in the other member, "he talks to us in such a scholarly manner and uses such beautiful language, I don't believe anybody could understand what he says except himself."

And with this peculiar tribute to the great man's greatness, they went on their way.

## WASHINGTON.

FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The urgent deficiencies which the House committee on appropriations will ask to have provisions made for at a very early day have been received by the committee. The aggregate, \$30,752,74 as reported by Secretary Fairchild. The amount required for work on public buildings in various parts of the country, \$796,500; for high stations, \$367,932; territorial governments, \$11,264; for miscellaneous objects, \$1,918,508; the principal part of which \$585,000 is for agricultural experiment stations. The war department gets \$81,953 extending the signal service etc. The Inter-State Commerce Committee has an item of \$15,000; the public land service, \$33,100; expenses of collecting the revenue from the public lands, \$88,409; surveying the public lands, \$100,000; Indian affairs, \$56,000; pensions, \$35,000; for fees of jurors of United States Courts, \$150,000; fees of witnesses United States Courts, \$300,000; pay of tariffs, United States Courts, \$75,000; to pay judgments court of claims, \$210,088.

### NEWS FROM THE BLIZZARD.

Unprecedented Snow Storms in the Northwest—Trains Abandoned.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 2.—All points north of the international boundary and in Montana were reported below zero temperatures last night. It was still snowing at St. Paul at midnight, but the fury of the storm had abated. All trains into St. Paul were one to four hours late. Sioux Falls, Dakota, reports trains badly delayed. Huron, Dakota, reports the sending out of a relief train to meet the Chicago mail, and stuck at Arlington. At Brainerd, Minn., the snow is drifting badly. Rotary snow machines have done capital service on the Northern Pacific.

Shoapoe, Minn., says all north and south roads are blocked. All Northern and Pacific freight trains east of the Missouri river were abandoned yesterday.

At Davenport, Iowa, a heavy snow storm has been raging for 12 hours. Over twelve inches of snow have fallen. Freight trains have been generally abandoned and passenger trains go forth with double locomotives.

At Dubuque, Iowa, another blizzard has been raging for the past twenty-four hours. All freight trains are abandoned and passenger trains are working along with double engines and snow-plows and making very little progress. The situation is worse than during the recent storm. The present one extends clear across the state and is more violent beyond Fort Dodge than on this side. Southern trains are expected to arrive without losing much time. The mercury is above zero.

The cold wave struck Vermont last night, this morning the following temperature is reported: At Barre 30 below zero; Calais, 22 below; East Calais, 30 below; Hardwick, 31 below; Marshfield, 24 below; Montpelier, 32 below; Moretown, 30 below; Plainfield, 30 below; West Randolph, 28 below, and Stowe 30 below.

At Chicago the blizzard that blowed yesterday afternoon drove almost everybody off the streets and almost blocked traffic throughout the city. The street cars struggled along at long intervals early in the evening. Mails were nearly all from four to five hours behind time. The streets were deserted at ten o'clock, at that hour the intensity of the storm was almost unprecedented in this locality. The wind shifted into the east and was blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Suburban trains were also greatly delayed and at one time were completely blocked by drifts at thirty-fifth street.

### Shifting the Officers.

The new management of the Richmond and Danville Railroad company has made a new deal in the officering of the road. At a meeting of the directory held in New York, one day last week, changes were made as follows:

Mr. W. E. Turner, treasurer, is succeeded by Mr. John W. Hall, formerly assistant treasurer. Mr. Turner is one of the most accomplished accountants and one of the most faithful railroad men in the country. Mr. Hall is an old citizen of Richmond, and, like Mr. Turner, ranks high as a business man.

The office of comptroller, filled by Mr. E. A. Barber, has been abolished, and Mr. C. M. Crump, the auditor will have entire control of the accounting department.

Mr. James T. Worthington has been made general counsel of the company in place of Judge H. H. Marshall. The circular announcing Mr. Worthington's appointment states that his office will be in Washington.

Mr. W. P. DeSausser, the assistant counsel, has been succeeded by Col. John N. Staples, of Washington.

Secretary R. Brooke, who has been with the company about twelve years, becomes assistant treasurer.

Messrs. Turner and Barber had been connected with the Richmond and Danville since 1865.

### Killed by a Falling Tree.

A negro lad about 17 years of age, named Joe Manigault, living on Mr. Henry Sandifer's place, three miles from Midway, S. C., was accidentally killed by a tree falling on him. He and his brother were engaged in splitting rails. When the tree was about to fall he ran to get out of the way, but a piece of limb fell on him and threw him on his face. Before he could recover the tree fell on him and strange to say, no part of his body or limbs was broken. It is supposed that he died from some concussion on his head. He lived about half an hour after he was struck, but was speechless.

## SOUTH CAROLINA'S ADVANCE.

A Great Increase in Values Reported by the Officials.

A review of the progress made in all branches of business in South Carolina the past year, as compared with the progress made in 1880, will show that South Carolina is making rapid onward strides, is in better condition than she has been within the past quarter of a century. In 1879 the comptroller general's report shows that the value of all taxable property in the state was \$120,000,000. This year the value of such property is placed at \$141,000,000. The increase in real estate, outside of cities and towns has been \$6,500,000. In 1880 the values of farm products and manufactures, and minerals live stock, fruits and vegetables was \$72,500,000; in 1887 the values of these products is one hundred and three million dollars, an increase of thirty-one and a half millions. Farm products in 1880 were valued at forty-two millions; in 1887 at forty-seven millions. Live stock in 1880 was valued at twelve millions; in 1887 nearly twenty millions. Mineral products in 1880 one and a third millions. The mineral products are principally phosphate rock. Fruits and vegetables in 1880 one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars; in 1887 eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Three hundred thousand quarts of berries and nearly a millions melons, an enormous increase over any previous year. The progress in the construction of railroads in South Carolina has been marked. In the past two years one hundred and eight miles of road has been built and put into operation, and a half a dozen lines are now being worked up. The cost of this has been nearly \$1,000,000. Since 1880 \$3,500,000 have been expended in building railroads. In 1880 the total railroad earnings for South Carolina were \$4,000,000, in 1887 \$6,500,000. There is more money off now than for years on account of the good cotton crops. The state has just turned over to Columbia the canal valued at \$2,000,000, which the city will complete at a cost of \$200,000, and when this is done there will be as fine a water power as there is anywhere, and accommodations for fifty factories. The condition and prospects of the state are excellent.

### THE STRIKERS QUIET.

Seemingly Awaiting Developments—President Corbin's Address.

At the office of Mr. Corbin, president of the Reading Railroad Company, in New York city, it was learned that there was practically very little news to report in regard to the strike, and that there would probably be no important developments for a few days. By that time miners will have had a full opportunity to discuss and take action on Mr. Corbin's address. At the offices of the various coal companies the address of President Corbin was considered a very fair presentation of the facts of the case, and it would in all probability have the effect of preventing the great body of the miners from taking action. "We don't anticipate any serious trouble," said Mr. Macwell, the chief assistant of Mr. Corbin, "When the men realize that they are asked only to keep a contract which they voluntarily made I have no doubt that the greater part of them will refuse to go out."

### WISE WORDS.

There is no joy like the joy of resolved virtue.

Truth is a rock large enough for all to stand upon.

The way to have a good credit is to keep out of debt.

Faith is the pencil of the soul that pictures heavenly things.

The worst of slaves are those who are constantly serving their passions.

We commonly slander more through vanity than through malice.

It is an irrefragable law of mind that moral efforts become definitely easier by repetition.

Tenderness makes a woman grateful; a noble manhood compels all her deep instincts of love.

Education is the leading of human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them.

The blessing of a house is goodness. The honor of a house is hospitality. The ornament of a house is entertainment.

Companions are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that excel in some quality or other.

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun.

Those who have no ear for music must be very careful how they speak about the mysterious world of thrilling vibrations which are idle noises to them. And so the true saint can be entirely appreciated only by saintly natures.

We can use every part of our nature—conscience, intellect, heart and will—so as to reaffirm the old verdict that all is vanity and vexation of spirit; or we can give ourselves up to the divine possibilities within, and, living in them, find our relationship to the Infinite Life that has no setting.

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection, itself a broader shadow. We look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. Then stars arise, and the night is holy.

Monkeys in Eastern countries are said to acquire such a fondness for opium that they will habitually smoke any that may be left in the pipe when the master lays it down, and when deprived of it will suffer from nervousness and depression.

## THE OLD STORY.

Two Trains Try to Pass on the Same Track in Opposite Directions.

Three Persons Instantly Killed and Several Others Fatally Injured.

The most disastrous collision that ever occurred on the Cincinnati Southern road took place seventeen miles south of Somerset, Ky. Limited express No. 2 which left Chattanooga at 9 o'clock a. m., ran into limited express No. 1, which left Cincinnati at 7:55 a. m., between tunnels 7 and 8, demolishing both engines, throwing every car from the track on train No. 2 except the two sleepers, and killing three persons outright.

Besides these, the early reports state that thirteen passengers were killed and a large number badly hurt. The point at which the accident happened was over a mile from any telegraph office and in a country hard to get at.

At Winfield Conductor Schrum and Engineer Michaels, of train No. 2, received orders to run to Summit, regardless of train No. 1. The word "Summit" was mistaken for the word "Somerset," and the engineer went flying toward that station at the rate of forty miles per hour. Both trains are the fastest run in the south, and when they came together the crash was terrible. Neither engineer could see more than two hundred yards ahead of him, so crooked was the road. It is said that the two locomotives were only about a hundred feet apart when both engineers saw that a collision was going to occur, and they yelled to their firemen, and all four men jumped for their lives.

Fortunately none of them are hurt, save some severe bruises which they received. The engines were thoroughly welded together and are both a total wreck.

Physicians were immediately summoned to the scene of the accident and were carried thereto by a special train. When they arrived at the place, they were horrified to see the baggage and express car of train No. 2 on fire. The dead bodies of the baggage master and express agent and the dead passengers had been gotten out before the fire broke out, but the cars were entirely consumed. Both the baggage and express car of No. 2 were a total wreck, having been broken into splinters and they very soon caught fire from the stoves.

The scene which followed the accident beggars description. The heaviest damage fell on train No. 2, and it was on that train that most of the people were killed and injured. The more fortunate passengers did everything they could to alleviate the sufferings of those who were dying. When the physicians had examined those who had been injured, they very soon pronounced three persons probably fatally hurt, but could not determine the extent of the injuries of a number of the passengers. All the trainmen on both trains escaped unhurt.

### An Electrical Car.

One of the remarkable sights in this city, says a New York letter to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is the Julian electrical car rushing along in a way that excite a degree of surprise approaching alarm. The car is the ordinary style familiar on the streets, painted green, with a bell that rings sharply, and a big lamp in front. The propelling power is invisible. It consists of electricity stored in tanks fitted under seats. The car spins along at a lively rate, if permitted, and is under perfect control. It is stopped in less time than horses can be checked, and starts with a gentle facility, and gains speed as if motion was its natural condition and the rests were enforced. The one that I saw on Fourth avenue was gliding ahead, pursued and in part surrounded by a great swarm of boys, who seemed to be of the impression that they were witnessing a show of magic. The street car horses did not like the monster, and pranced as if they proposed going on a strike. The electrical car had a load of passengers, and moved over ordinary tracks in a masterful manner. Of course, if this sort of thing can be carried on at a cheap rate, there will not long be use for horses or cables. There is a difficulty, I am told, in the cost of the plant, and the question that raises the uncertainty is as to the endurance of the costly plant. It should be noted that the cars I describe are not run upon specially prepared tracks, and are not connected with wires that are streaks of lightning from dynamos. The running machinery is, of course, peculiar, and the electricity is stored. Electricians say that great advances have been made within a few months in the storage of electricity, and if it progresses a little further the application of it will be something infinite.

### Fifteen Thousand Ducks Shot in a Day.

The best record ever made in the Susquehanna fields was about eight years ago, when on the opening day William Jobson, of Havre de Grace, an expert gunner, killed from a box 540 and burst a fine gun before he stopped. He kept two men busy all day picking up dead ducks. His second got at times too hot to hold. Ten or fifteen years ago 15,000 were killed in a day's shooting. In an average season there are about fifty boxes and 150 bushwackers. The capital invested in the business is from \$75,000 to \$100,000. This includes boats, decoys, boxes, guns, &c. From 25,000 to 35,000 ducks have been killed in a season in later years. They are sold everywhere. The best prices are given in New York, Washington, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. No wild fowl can equal in flavor a Susquehanna canvas-back duck.—*Baltimore American.*

When respiration ceases our education is finished, and not a moment sooner.

## Telegraphic Ticks.

Masked men robbed a coach of mail pouches near Gibb, La.

Fire destroyed the large wholesale grocery house of Porter & McRen, No. 361 Front street in Memphis, Tenn.

Immanuel Presbyterian church, one of the finest edifices in Milwaukee, Wis., was totally destroyed by fire.

A large portion of the town of Hicksville, Ohio, including the handle and stave mills, was burned. Loss \$100,000. There is much suffering among the homeless.

A powder magazine explosion at Aloy, China, November 21, destroyed one-fourth of the buildings in the town, blew fifty soldiers to atoms and killed several hundred of the inhabitants.

A collision on the Utah and Northern Railway, near the city of Dillon, Montana, killed one engineer and seriously injured several firemen and brakemen.

All the employees of the Union Glass Works, of Somerville, Mass., 165 in number, finished up their work on Saturday morning and left, refusing to accept the manufacturer's list of rules for the coming year.

The bridge across St. Mary's River has been rebuilt, and through connection is restored between Savannah and Florida over Waycross Short Line.

The loss by the recent fire in the town of Houman, La., was \$150,000; insurance, \$17,800. Many families did not even save their wearing apparel.

The freight employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have demanded an advance of wages for over time. No trouble is anticipated.

Wm. Herrig, of St. Francis, Ark., who shot his wife and her paramour and burned his house, has been lynched.

Patrick O'Brien, of Iowa, was picked up dead drunk in the streets of Cincinnati, Ohio, with \$8,000 in cash, \$6,000 in bonds, besides valuable jewelry, in his pockets.

The engine-house of the Equitable Gas Works in New York was blown to pieces. One man killed.

Perkin, DuPee & Co., stock brokers of Boston, have failed. Liabilities \$95,256. They offer 60 cents on the dollar.

The cashier of the Herkimer New York National Bank has absconded with \$80,000 to Canada.

Jone's Shoe Factory, at Stafford, Mass., was burned to the ground. Loss \$80,000; insurance \$35,000.

Near Harrisburg, Cabarrus County, N. C., a negro named White shot and killed Green Johnston, colored, with a revolver.

Three men in Rutherford County, N. C., named Alexander, all brothers, set upon a white man named Cox Robbins and stabbed him fatally.

Rev. Geo. S. Williams, of Nashville, Tenn., has telegraphed the congregation of the Raleigh Baptist tabernacle his acceptance of its unanimous call to the pastorate.

The Newberne, N. C., people are quite dispirited in regard to the recent decision of the supreme court in the matter of the election on the question of the \$100,000 subscription to the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina railroad.

Deputy Sheriff Whittington brought to the penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C., from Greensboro a negro girl named Mary Hairston, who is sentenced to one year's imprisonment for throwing stones at a train at Greensboro. She is the first woman ever arrested in the state for that offense.

A few nights past there was an affray at Shaw university, colored, in Raleigh, N. C., between two students, P. P. Streeter and Walter Scott. Streeter's brother took a hand. Scott seized a stick, with which Streeter had attempted to strike him, and struck Streeter on the head. Streeter died. It is claimed that his death was due to pneumonia, and not to the blow given by Scott.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly met in Raleigh last week and arranged a programme for the next meeting, which will be held at Morehead City next June. The assembly now has a membership of 2,000. It was decided to lay the corner stone of the assembly hall April 2nd. That ceremony will be witnessed by several schools which will make an excursion to Morehead City.

### In High Clover.

We're livin' on the toppest shelf. We've everything from goose to grouse. I hain't been licked for most a week. 'Cause we've got comp'ny 't our house.

When we're alone my ma is strict. An' makes me keep as still's a mouse; But now I make a heap of noise. 'Cause we've got comp'ny 't our house.

We've peach preserves an' pumpkin pie, An' jelly cake three times a day. An' I'm havin' such a bully time. I wish 't our comp'ny come to stay. —*Boston Globe.*

### What Carried Him Off.

Judge—"What excuse have you to offer for this violent assault?"

Prisoner—"I was carried away by an uncontrollable temper."

Judge—"Well, I'll see that you are carried away by the Sheriff."—*Burr.*

## FARMS AND FARMERS.

Short Talks With the Men Who Guide the Plow.

Of General Interest to Farmers—Balancing Accounts.

The year's work is finished—how do the expense and profit accounts stand? How many farmers can answer that question? Has any account been kept? or has the farmer gone on blindly, not knowing whether he was making any money or not? We fear this has been the case with most farmers. They keep no books, and have very vague ideas of how much money has gone out, and sometimes not a very definite one of how much has come in. Many realize, perhaps, at the end of the year, that they have no money; but they do not know how much has been spent on the farm, and how much for family purposes. They may have empty pockets, and yet have made money, for family expenses may have consumed it all. Now, this is very unsatisfactory. If one is not making any money farming, he ought either to change his methods or quit the business. Sometimes a farmer makes money at one point in his farming operations and loses it at another. Sometimes he makes with one crop and loses with another. Sometimes he clears money on one field and loses it on another. But how is he to know this without keeping accounts? There is nothing that would open the eyes of a farmer more than keeping accounts—nothing that would lead him more surely into the right methods. Others may agree with him that he is losing money, but he is not convinced. He loves his farm; it is his own; he has faith in his land and faith in himself, too. Everything predisposes him against being convinced. But let him keep his own figures and the case is entirely changed. It is self against self, and his eyes are much more easily opened. Other people's figures lie, but his do not. Men will believe in their own things. Each one's watch keeps the true time. Each one's gun shoots the best. The only course, therefore, is to get self against self; and this in the farmer's case is attained by getting him to keep accounts—to have his own figures offset each other. In this way he may be convinced; and convictions once secured, there will be no farther difficulty. If a farmer is perfectly satisfied that he is losing on any operation, he will quit it. The trouble is, he is rarely convinced. He may tell others there is no money in cotton, but deep down in his heart he believes there is. He may admit to himself that he made no money on it some particular year, but the fault was not in the cotton crop. It was too wet or cold a spring, too dry or too wet a summer, too wet or too cool a fall, frost came too early. There is always something that shields his pet from censure.

If a farmer has kept no books it is still possible for him to get at the facts. Sometimes it is. The merchants keeps books for some farmers; they buy everything nearly on credit, and itemized accounts of their merchants will bring the year's transactions pretty well before them. Let them get that and study it. On the one side are the advances and purchases, on the other the credits by cotton, etc. It will be a pretty fair representation of the year's work on the farm as a whole. It may not bring out, however, the comparative results from different fields. This is one of the most important items. On many and many a farm the profits from a good field go to pay the losses on a poor one. Rich bottom lands produce corn and fodder to feed mules to cultivate poor uplands that do not pay the costs of cultivation. One field of cotton may make from a half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre; another from a fourth to a third of a bale to the acre. Had he cultivated the first only, the farmer would have made some clear money, but when he cultivated the second also, he lost as much as he made on the first. On one field the guano he applied paid him a handsome profit; on another it did more harm than good. But as the cotton from both is put into a common heap, the farmer does not realize this. Don't you think that many a field would be thrown out to rest, or sown in grain, if the owner had kept a strict account with it, and found at the end of the year that he had spent more on it than the crop returned him? The trouble is, that in the absence of accounts the farmer does not realize this; he is reluctant to believe his land is so poor, he thinks better of it; he gives it the benefit of the doubt; he will not bring in a verdict of guilty; a mistrial is announced, and the case drags its slow length along for years. We do not wish to hurt any one's feelings, or decry the value of his property, but we are forced to express our belief that about one-half the land in the older cotton states does not more than pay the expenses of cultivation.—*Atlanta Constitution.*