

# THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

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THE Charlotte Messenger

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Every Saturday,

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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.

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W. C. SMITH Charlotte N. C.

There is a great store of gold in Corea, but an entire lack of proper mechanical devices for mining. The production of gold last year was \$5,000,000. The main object of the Korean Embassy to this Government is understood to be to interest the citizens of this country in the development of Korean resources.

The visit of the Sultan of Morocco to Algiers in order to communicate by cable with his representative at the Madrid Conference is an event of some historical importance, declares the *Argonaut*. For years the Sultan opposed the laying of this cable, as he did not wish to bring Europe any nearer to his domain. It is fifty years nearly since a Sultan of Morocco has deigned to set foot in Tangiers, a seaport town polluted by the presence of many Europeans.

### As the Bubbles Rose.

Sir Walter Scott, when walking along the banks of the Yarrow, saw Mungo Park throwing stones into the water and anxiously watching the bubbles that succeeded. In reply to Scott's inquiry as to the object of his occupation, the great traveler said he was thinking how often he had thus tried to sound the riven in Africa by calculating how long a time had elapsed before the bubbles rose to the surface. This was a slight circumstance, but the traveler's safety frequently depended upon it.—*Chamber's Journal*.

The new Japanese Minister at Washington is a man with a history. His name is Mutsu Munemitsu and he is one of the greatest statesmen of Japan. A correspondent of the *New York World* had a long talk concerning him with Mr. Shiro Akabane, and from him got the following interesting facts: "The new minister has for years been connected with Japanese politics. He is noted as a financier and he was chief of the Bureau which revised the tariff some years ago, putting it on the basis of European money. He has been Governor of Yokohama and Chairman of the Senate, which is a position much like that of the President pro tem. of the United States Senate. He was accused of being connected with Gen. Saigo's rebellion of ten years ago, which was to overturn the then Cabinet. I do not think that it was proven that he was one of the rebels, but he was arrested as a political offender and imprisoned for five years. During his imprisonment he had a house for himself, but there were guards before its doors, and he was under military surveillance. He studied English while so imprisoned, and is now a good English scholar. After he was released from prison he made a tour of the world, and supplemented the knowledge of English acquired from books and the Japanese teachers by a residence of a year in London, and he also spent some time in France and Germany. He then went back to Japan, studying the various governments as he passed through them, and he is, all told, one of the brightest-minded statesmen we have."

## TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Agricultural society met at Raleigh and fixed October 16 to 19 as date of next state fair.

The grand jury in Wake Superior Court found true bills against Sperry W. Hearn, of Wadesboro, and J. P. Caston, of Anson county, for criminal libel. The case has so far attracted widespread attention. Hearn is editor of the Wadesboro Intelligencer. Suit is instituted by J. L. Stone, of Raleigh, who sells what are known as Zephyr cotton seed.

At Sparta, Allegheny county, Joseph Lee was informed that George W. Sexton had gone before the grand jury as a witness against him. He walked behind Lee and fired two balls from a pistol into him, both of which passed entirely through his body. Lee fled, but was captured by the sheriff and a posse and placed in jail. Sexton is dead. At first there was apprehension that Lee would be lynched. This has now passed away.

News has reached Raleigh of the killing, in Union county, of Will Rorie, colored, by a young white man, Alvin Morgan. It is said that Alvin's brother Will was accessory to the killing. The parties had a dispute about a debt, and a fight ensued. Alvin Morgan drew a pistol and fired upon Rorie, killing him. The Morgan boys have made their escape into South Carolina. Steps are being taken to secure their arrest.

On the 13th inst., at Capps Hill gold mine, in Mecklenburg county, William E. McGinn instantly killed Leroy Elliott, with whom he was quarreling, by striking him in the forehead with a plowshare. Both were white men, young and well known. McGinn fled at once, and it was thought had taken refuge in South Carolina. Governor Scales offered two hundred dollars reward for him. Pursuit was at once made, and he has been captured in Gaston county by J. C. Bowman.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The postoffices at Yorkville and Bennettsville have been raised to the rank of Presidential offices.

A burglar forced open the front door of Mr. Chas. Sessitt's jewelry shop, in Barwell, and carried away a dozen gold watches, of which four were gold; loss, \$500. Two of the gold watches were engraved with the owners' names, G. Duncan Bellinger and T. J. Simons. A third watch was marked D.

The Governor has offered a reward of \$150 for the apprehension, with proof to convict, of the person or persons who murdered John Fenton, at the Broad River bridge, on March 11th. This makes \$250 which is awaiting the capture of the murderer of Fenton and the assailants of the bridge-keeper and his wife.

At Greenville several houses were blown down, and four children, who were in one of them, narrowly escaped death, being completely covered up by the falling debris. Chas. Williams was also badly crippled. The storm was going in a northeastern direction, its track being about one hundred yards wide. It did its work in a moment and was over. It is feared that great damage has been done which has not yet been reported.

### NORTH, EAST AND WEST

The world's visible supply of cotton is 2,656,599 bales.

The Hope Insurance Company, of New Orleans, has gone into liquidation.

The International Sugar Conference will reconvene in London on April 5.

The New York banks now hold in reserve \$9,145,537 in excess of legal requirements.

The suspension of S. T. Russell has been announced on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Two white men and a negro were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Lucas mill, in Cookeville, Tenn.

Walter T. Miller & Co., the oldest cotton brokerage house in New York, who recently failed, have announced that they will settle in full in a few days.

Dr. J. Bessels, the arctic explorer, who acted as physician on the American ship *Polaris* in 1871, has died at Stuttgart of apoplexy.

A Pittsburg dispatch says that the Hon. David N. White, formerly editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, and founder of the Republican party, died at his home at Sewickly, Pa., aged 83.

### Notes of Progress in the South.

There are prospects of a knitting factory being started at Charlotte, N. C.

A movement has been started in Iron-dale, Ala., for the erection of a furniture factory. A stock company is to be organized.

Charlotte, N. C., is forming a company to start a candy and cracker factory. The capital stock will be about \$10,000.

E. H. West, of Franklin, N. C., is investigating the corundum deposits on his lands, and will probably begin developing same in a short time.

The Willett Tobacco Company will build a tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky.

A fruit and vegetable canning factory is to be started in Rome, Ga. The industry will give employment to 100 hands.

The Pioneer Pottery Works will purchase land and build large works to manufacture plain and decorated white iron-stone china at Birmingham, Ala. Their capital stock is \$70,000.

## GOSSIP FROM UNCLE SAM'S CAPITAL.

What our Busy Law Makers are Doing. Congressional and Other News.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of S. M. Stockslager to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt for the month of March will amount to nearly \$10,000,000.

The Birmingham public building bill reported to the Senate appropriates \$300,000, and the Greenville, S. C., bill \$100,000.

The condition of Chairman Mills, of the Ways and Means Committee, is not so favorable. There is nothing alarming in his condition, but his physician says he needs absolute rest.

The President has nominated to be postmasters John L. Williamson, Columbia, Tenn.; M. D. L. Martin, Water Valley, Miss.; and John M. Brown, medical director, to be chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the relative rank of Commodore.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nomination: Ezell E. Smith, of North Carolina, to be Minister resident and Consul General of the United States at Liberia.

The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill accepting the invitation of France to take part in the World's Exposition of 1889. The Senate also passed the act providing for a Constitutional Centennial in Washington in the spring of 1889.

A conspiracy by eighteen or twenty of the more desperate prisoners in the District jail, who are under sentence to Albany penitentiary, to murder the guards, if necessary, release their fellow-prisoners and make their escape was discovered and frustrated.

In a communication transmitted to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body, General Duane, chief of engineers, says that there has been no garrison stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, since the war. He estimates that \$45,000 will be needed for the erection of quarters and barracks outside the fort for the accommodation of the garrison of United States troops. "To place Fort Moultrie in the highest state of strength for defensive purposes," he says, "would require an expenditure of \$200,000." It is estimated that a proper system of modern works to protect Charleston would cost \$222,000.

Treasurer Hyatt has adopted a new seal for the use of United States notes and certificates. It is similar in design to the large one used on the old \$20 note, with the addition of a small lace border with many points in geometric lattice work. It is light pink in color, circular in form and nearly two inches in diameter. Heretofore a separate seal was used on notes and gold and silver certificates, varying in size and design according to the character and denomination of the note. Hereafter the new seal will be used exclusively on all paper issues. The change in size and design is said to be in the nature of an additional safeguard against counterfeiting.

### She Weds an Indian.

Mr. J. S. Lamar and his bride passed through Atlanta yesterday.

Their marriage is full of romance. The newspapers through the country have had a great deal to say about the marriage of Miss Fellows to a half-breed Indian, but here is a Georgia girl who has wedded a Cherokee Indian.

The bride is Miss Emma D. Sims, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sims, one of Morgan county's substantial farmers. The groom, as stated above, is a Cherokee Indian, his home being at Vinta, Indian Territory.

The ceremony was performed yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's father, near Madison. Rev. W. E. Vaughn, of Mississippi, now of Emory College, performed the ceremony, and Mr. E. M. Landrum, of Vinta, also a student of Emory, acted as the "best man" for the groom.

Miss Sims, a handsome young lady, has visited Oxford quite frequently. During one of these visits she met Mr. Lamar, who is a member of the senior class at Emory, and as their acquaintance ripened into friendship, the young man, one of the most enlightened of his race, fell deeply in love with her, sought her hand, and was accepted; and yesterday their vows were made sacred before hymen's throne.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar left at once for their far off home in Indian Territory, passing through Atlanta on their way.—*Atlanta Constitution*, March 29.

### Crushed by a Cyclone.

A special from Kansas City, Mo., says: Word has just been received of the almost utter destruction of the town of Ninnescah, in Kingman county, Kansas, on Saturday evening by a tornado. It had been raining all day, and as evening approached the storm was seen coming from the southwest. It struck the town and destroyed everything in its path, leaving only three houses standing in the whole place. Two churches, five stores and fifteen dwellings were torn to pieces, and the flying timbers killed three persons and maimed seventeen others.

The victims are Mrs. J. C. Williams, with her infant, killed; George S. Harder, killed; Jas. Williams, both legs broken and several bruises, will probably die; Charles Gordon, injured in the back, supposed to be fatally. The others injured have only minor hurts. The heavy fall of rain, which has continued since the tornado, has added to the discomfort of the sufferers.

## THEY BOTH SKIPPED.

The President and Cashier Run Off With the Funds.

Great Excitement in the Capital of the Old North State—People Hit Hard Far and Near—The Defaulters Thought to be in Canada.

Raleigh is in a state of extreme excitement over a great bank defalcation which has just been made public.

President Charles E. Cross and Cashier Samuel E. White have absconded with \$42,000 of the bank's funds, and have fled to Canada. It is believed that they have rehypothecated large amounts of the bank's paper in New York, and that the total loss will reach \$200,000, and possibly \$250,000.

When the news of the trouble was known to the bank directors, a special meeting was held at a late hour. The last quarterly statement of the bank, made in February, showed that there were \$305,000 of deposits subject to check. It was shown to the directors that the sum due depositors was \$22,000; due the Park Bank of New York \$63,000; due two banks here, \$15,000. It was shown further that the bank ought to have the following assets: \$324,000 in notes and \$75,000 in mortgages on real estate. How many of the notes were rehypothecated is not known.

The defaulters left \$15,000 in cash to deceive the teller. Both White and Cross had lately been in Canada ostensibly on the business of the bank. Both had also been in New York. On Thursday they asked a bank at Richmond and a bank at Baltimore to send them \$10,000 each, saying they would give drafts on the Park Bank to cover this amount. On Friday night they got \$30,000 from these banks by express. White got it and never put it in bank at all. On Saturday afternoon both men left. At Greensboro they were seen on Sunday morning, and a conductor who knew both well remarked: "You two look like you were bound for Canada." That was the last seen of them.

The bank was closed with a notice that it was closed by order of the directors. The State had \$14,000 on deposit of its general fund, and \$3,500 of a fund for the deaf and dumb and blind institution. Recently \$8,000 of money from the Hatch bill for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College had been deposited there by W. S. Primrose, president of the trustees of that college.

People far and near have been bitten hard by the failure. It struck all classes here. People have great confidence in the other banks in the city, and there was no run on them. Both Cross and White were connected with the church, the latter very prominently. Cross was young, and was for years a clerk in the State Auditor's office. He had been president of the bank two years. White had been cashier ever since the bank was established, nearly twenty years ago. The bank's capital was \$200,000.

### LATER.

A special from Toronto, Ont., says: Two men, one apparently in middle life and the other quite young, who have been stopping in magnificent style at the Albion hotel, with a colored lackey in attendance, were suspected of being the defaulting cashier and president of the State National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., and on the strength of a telegram from the chief of police at Raleigh, charging them with forgery, were arrested in their rooms and taken to the Central Station. When they were questioned they declared they came from New Orleans and were not the men wanted. On being examined, \$15,255 was found in the coat of Samuel C. White, the cashier, and \$9,359 in that of Charles E. Cross, the president, secreted inside the lining, making in all a sum of \$24,714, \$600 of which was unsigned currency bills.

Bills of indictment for forgery have been found against them, and it is probable that the gentlemen will be escorted back to their native city shortly.

### BURNED TO DEATH.

Gunshot and Knife Wounds Found in the Body of the Dead Man.

At Harrison, Ga., smoking and smoldering amid the ashes and coals, lay the charred remains of a dead man. The dead man was lying flat on his back. His feet and legs were entirely consumed and his arms were burnt to the shoulders. A drawing-knife lying beside the body indicated foul play, and immediately it was whispered about that the deceased had been foully murdered and then the house had been set on fire to cover the crime.

Meantime the coroner arrived, and immediately summoning a jury began the autopsy. A physician was called in to make an examination of the corpse to ascertain if there were any traces of violence on the body. He soon came across a large buckshot just back of the neck. Then examining from the opposite side, he found an opening under the right collar-bone, and following it up he soon found a heavy charge of "BB" and buckshot lying against the vertebral column.

This told the awful tale of murder and arson subsequently to hide the crime. A number of witnesses were examined, and all testified that Robert Jenkins, colored, lived in the house now burnt down; that he was alone in the house the night of the murder; that two gunshots were heard in quick succession in the direction of his house between 10 and 11 o'clock, and that subsequently they saw a fire in the direction of the house of deceased.

Thus nothing was brought out by the inquest throwing any light upon this terrible murder, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was killed by a gunshot wound from unknown hands, and then burnt in his own house, and the same was murder, etc.

## TOLEDO IN MOURNING.

The Late Chief Justice Buried with Appropriate Ceremonies at His Home in Ohio.

All business was suspended and the city was crowded with strangers, and buildings, public and private, were covered with mourning emblems, when the special train bearing the remains of Chief Justice Waite arrived. The casket containing the body was removed at once from the special car and placed in a hearse, and the funeral cortege moved up Summit street in the following order: Squad of police, Toledo Bar Association, board of trade, city council, mayor and other city officials, the hearse with a guard of honor, composed of the Toledo cadets, Justices of the Supreme Court in carriages, Senate and House committees, citizens on foot and in carriages.

The procession marched to the residence of the deceased, where the remains were deposited in order that Mrs. Waite and other members of the family might obtain a private view. After the private view by the family the remains were carried to the Guild room of Trinity church, where they were viewed by thousands, when the coffin was closed and removed to the chancel of the church adjoining.

On either side of the main aisle were the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and their marshals, the committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Judges of the United States Courts, Governor Foraker and staff, the Supreme Court of Ohio, National and State officers from a distance, Lieutenant Governor Lyons and a committee from the State Senate, the Speaker of the House and the House committee, members of the Ohio Legislature, the bar of Lucas county and visiting judges and lawyers, officers of the city government and the board of trade. Representatives of the press from a distance, accompanied by the local press, occupied seats at the front and extreme left of the church.

The services in the church consisted of the regular funeral services of the Protestant Episcopal church. At the conclusion of the regular services the Rev. Dr. H. B. Walbridge, former rector of Trinity church, and now of New York city, delivered a fitting and tender address that was very impressive. After the services at the church the remains were placed in the hearse, and the procession formed and wended its way to Forest Cemetery.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Thirty New Cotton and Woolen Factories Since January 1st, and Eighty-six Wood-Working Mills.

The *Tradesman*, of Chattanooga, Tenn., reports new industries actually organized and erected in the South since January 1, 1888, indicate no abatement in its industrial growth. The reports show great activity in cotton and woolen factories. Within the past month thirty new companies have been formed, and in most cases all the necessary stock has been subscribed. There is also much activity in mining operations, the total number of mining and quarrying companies formed in the South since January 1 being fifty-six. In wood-working branches, however, the development has been greatest, the whole number of new plants in three months being eighty-six. Reports also show that Southern timber lands are in demand, chiefly by lumbermen from the Northwest. Over 500,000 acres have been sold since January 1. Northwestern manufacturers are erecting mills in various Southern States.

### WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD SAYS.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record will publish this week its quarterly report of the South's industrial progress, giving name, location and character of business of every manufacturing enterprise organized in that section since January 1. The report shows that while there were somewhat fewer large manufacturing and mining companies organized during the last three months than for the same time of 1887, there was a large increase in the number and diversity of small industries.

The Record reports that all over the South small industries are springing up to supplement the great iron works which are now under construction. During the second half of the year about fifteen or twenty of the immense iron furnaces, which were commenced in the early part of 1887, will go into blast. The number of new enterprises reported during the first quarter of 1888, compared with the same time in 1887, was 1,075 for the former and 923 for the latter. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by these new enterprises are: Alabama, \$4,093,000; Arkansas, \$1,950,000; Florida, \$1,313,000; Georgia, \$2,793,000; Kentucky, \$5,466,000; Louisiana, \$1,233,000; Maryland, \$2,069,000; miscellaneous, \$491,000; North Carolina, \$3,006,000; South Carolina, \$1,844,000; Tennessee, \$3,519,000; Texas, \$6,424,000; Virginia, \$2,990,000; West Virginia, \$1,477,000. Total, \$38,668,000.

### He Captured the Pin.

A street merchant who believes in the old saying of "See a pin and pick it up and all the day you'll have good luck," saw a pin in front of the postoffice the other day, and while stooping to capture it his hat fell off and rolled out into the street, two suspender buttons gave way, his collar split open, and his store teeth, which cost \$13 when new, fell out and broke on the walk. He picked up the pin, however.

A physician suggests that sun-burned potatoes cause sickness.

## FUN.

Did you ever notice that a man goes to a lawyer and to a physician for precisely the same purpose—to recover.—*St. Albans Messenger*.

We stop the press to announce the startling news that "tan-colored kid slippers go with gowns of any color."—*Indianapolis News*.

Vo'apuk appears to be the last despairing effort of Europeans to prevent English from becoming the universal language.—*Omaha World*.

Old Mother Peter, she went to the meter to see how much gas she had burned; she danced a cotillion when she read seven million, and her mind was forever o'erturned.

Landlord—"Mrs. O'Hoolihan, I'm thinking of raising your rent." Mrs. O'Hoolihan—"Begorra, I'm glad of that, for I can't raise it myself, at all, at all."—*Nebraska Journal*.

At a musicale. He—"Shall I bring you an ice while Miss Yellfort is singing? Pray take something." She (a rival of Miss Y.)—"Thanks, no. If I took anything it would be a bother."—*Life*.

"Oh, pa! pa!" exclaimed Lucy, as her father returned to the parlor after throwing the young man out, "how could you? That was my Bill." "Well," returned the irate parent, "I've settled it."—*New York Sun*.

He was talking to an Arkansas audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he: "Take whisky, for instance," when every man in the audience arose with the remark: "Thank you; don't care if I do," and the lecturer had to stand treat or die.

Bagley (after the ball)—"Did you find Miss Recherche of Boston as cold as usual to-night?" Bailey—"Cold? Well, if that young woman were to go West and accept the position of thermometer in a blizzard she'd be just in her element."—*Judge*.

"Well," said a well-known member of Congress, as he turned round and reached out of the bedclothes for a gin cocktail. "They say two heads are better than one, but I wouldn't have two like mine this morning for a pension."—*New York Mercury*.

### Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since I met a gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment, or, rather, when we had found the happiness nearest to being unalloyed. "I'll tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one-and-twenty I had saved up \$800. I was earning \$500 a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay for my board. At the age of twenty-two I had secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the value down and also to furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of her womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work, leaving my mother and sister to help in preparing my home. On Monday evening when the labors of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my own house—my own home. The holy atmosphere of that hour seems to surround me even now in the memory. I opened the door of my cottage and entered, I laid my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passed on to the kitchen—our kitchen and dining-room were all one then. I pushed open the kitchen door and was—in heaven! The table was set against the wall—the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmeet in deed as well as in name; and by the table, with a throbbing, expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I tried to speak, and could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the ecstatic burden of my heart. The years have passed—long, long years—and worldly wealth has flowed in upon me, and I am honored and envied; but—as true as heaven—I would give it all—every dollar—for the joy of the hour of that June evening in the long, long ago!"—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The furnishing of gold and silver bars for manufacturing purposes is a growing business at the Government assay office in New York. During the past year these bars, to the value of \$10,000,000, have been sold for use in arts and manufactures, an increase of \$2,000,000 over any previous year.