

# THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

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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

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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Address,

W. C. SMITH Charlotte N. C.

In Philadelphia, reports the New York Graphic, there seems to be discontent in regard to some statues, as in other cities. A statue representing "A Lioness Carrying a Wild Boar to Her Young," designed for a public park, has been criticised as "too sanguinary," as "likely to have a bad effect upon children," and as inappropriate. One critic said "he would rather see more statues of the early men of the country, instead of filling the park with men on horseback all dressed in the same uniform."

The London Times acknowledges that "as a nation the Americans are the finest judges of diamonds in the world. American buyers insist on getting the finest stones and the most perfect of cutting. India takes a very large quantity of the white stones, as the natives invest their capital in them as we do in stocks and shares, but they will not take yellow colored diamonds nor stones with flaws or specks in them. Russia takes the large and yellow stones. China has only lately opened up her country to the diamond trade, as until recently Chinese subjects were not allowed to decorate themselves with these magnificent gems, but just recently the Empress of China has broken through that custom by wearing at court a very superb necklace, so there is now a demand in that vast continent."

The City of Chicago receives an average of 10,000 cans of milk per day, eight gallons per can. This is 320,000 or a little less than one pint per head of population, or 27,200,000 gallons yearly. This is exclusive of the cream used. New York City, according to the Milk Reporter, receives about 53,804,880 gallons of milk yearly. In the State of New York milk must contain not less than twelve per cent. of solids, of which not less than twenty-five per cent. must be fat. Average milk should exceed the lowest legal standard in both solids, not fat, and in fat to be good merchantable milk. If the average cow gives two gallons per day the year round, this would require 40,000 cows for Chicago's milk, and 76,500 for New York. Denver, Col., is reported to require 3,000 cows to supply the city with its daily milk.

At a big rabbit drive nine miles from Fresno, Cal., 2000 persons were present. Five hundred men and boys formed the line of the drive, and, starting four miles from the corral, slowly swept down to it. The wings were half a mile in length, and the corral proper was 75 feet in diameter and inclosed with a wire screen. Into this inclosure were driven and killed 2000 jack rabbits, and 1000 others were killed in the drive outside.

The Boston Courier thinks that "one of the drollest of modern charities is that established by a philanthropic medical man, whose own failing eyesight no longer allows him to work as he used, and who has started a spectacle mission. Having discovered their requirements, he supplies them with the right kind of spectacles without charge. If this principle is only carried far enough the ideal of the communist may be realized after all."

## HISTORY SET RIGHT.

### THE CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD.

North Carolina Valor Tried and Found to Have Been of Sterling Material—Governor Scales' Speech.

Greensboro and Guilford county will never forget the Guilford battle ground celebration event. Thousands of people poured into this lovely little city, and at earliest dawn fresh throngs arrived. Not only did they pour into Greensboro on trains and all sorts of conveyances, but they rendezvoused also at the battle ground six miles away, so that it looked like a scene of encampment.

Considerable rain fell the night previous, which was alike welcome to farmers and excursionists. The morning air was cool and fresh. Governor Scales and State officers were recipients of many courtesies. The morning trains were so crowded that exercises at the battle ground were greatly delayed. Governor Scales and State officers did not leave for the battle ground until noon, and on the arrival of the train it was found that thousands of persons had assembled and were patiently waiting.

The procession was formed by the chief marshal, John A. Barringer, and marched from the battle ground to the speaker's stand, four hundred yards away. The procession was composed of Governor A. M. Scales, Treasurer D. W. Bain and W. P. Roberts, Superintendent of Public Instruction S. M. Finger, clerk of Supreme Court T. S. Keenan, and Quartermaster General F. A. Olds, band, Colonel James D. Glenn, commanding Third Regiment and companies of that regiment from Winston; Captain W. T. Gray, from Greensboro; Captain P. P. Gray, from Durham; Captain E. J. Parrish, of Reidsville; Captains A. J. Ellington and S. H. Boyd, Danville. Captain A. L. Duncan paraded with regiment.

On arrival at the speaker's stand, which is a pretty structure on a commanding point, exercises began. Just at 1 o'clock the scene was inspiring. Thousands of people filled the spacious groves and gently undulating fields. National colors fluttered everywhere, and an air of patriotism was especially noticeable. It was estimated at this hour that fully 10,000 persons were on the grounds.

There were many prominent men on the stand besides the State officers mentioned, among them being Judge Settle, of the Supreme Court of Florida; Colonel Julius A. Gray, president Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad; Secretary of State W. L. Saunders; Colonel A. B. Andrews, third vice-president of the Richmond and Danville Railway; Judge John A. Gilmer, Judge R. P. Dick and other Federal officials.

Rev. J. E. Mann, of Greensboro, offered the opening prayer. It was of thankfulness for American liberty, which the battle of Guilford Courthouse secured to colonists and an appeal for continuation of fraternal feeling, liberty and good government.

Here the band played "Star Spangled Banner," after which Chief Marshal John A. Barringer welcomed the visitors in behalf of Guilford county, and introduced Hon. David Schenck, of Greensboro, president of Guilford Battle Ground Association, as historian of the battle and orator of the day. Judge Schenck's address occupied two and a half hours in delivery, and was in a respect a masterly production. He graphically and in language of rare vigor and grace sketched the attempts of the British to subjugate the South, of the virtual enthrallment of South Carolina, and of the determined resistance in North Carolina, which culminated at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, when Cornwallis received a blow from which he never recovered, and which insured American success in that protracted war. Judge Schenck's speech was a defense of the North Carolina militia, which had gone into history as guilty of gross cowardice in that battle. He proved by a perfect chain of evidence that General Greene ordered the militia to fire volleys and retire, and they carried out their instructions to the letter. He fully carried out his avowed purpose to give such an account of the fight as would show that North Carolinians should thrill with pride at future mention of it. He declared that the histories of Lee and Johnston, upon which the idea of the bottle has been formed, had done North Carolina gross injustice. Judge Schenck's long address was heard with unabated interest, and the applause was frequent.

At its conclusion Governor Scales spoke with marked enthusiasm. He declared that history had today been vindicated, and that in the name of the State of North Carolina he desired to thank Judge Schenck, the man who has at last set matters right. He asserted that Judge Schenck had literally made history, and wiped out a long standing stigma upon North Carolina. The Governor went on to speak of North Carolina patriotism then, and of the true devotion of her people to the Union now. He spoke their undying affection for it. This terminated the exercises.

Lunch was served to all the visitors. Governor Scales reviewed the troops, which made a particularly handsome appearance. The day was in all respects perfect and unmarred by any accident.

Rasdale Wilcox, of Savannah, Ga., son of an ex-State Senator, was married recently to Miss Janie Clark, a school girl. At the time of the wedding a mutual agreement was entered into between the young couple that in order for the bride to complete her education they would not live together, as man and wife, until four years should have elapsed.

## AN ARTIFICIAL EARTHQUAKE.

Two Sections of a Train Collide Near Mount Carmel, Pa., Exploding a Car Loaded with Gunpowder—A Small Village Levelled to the Ground and Set on Fire.

A terrible accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, between Mount Carmel and Locust Gap, Pa. Freight train No. 67, consisting of seventy-five cars, bound for Williamsport, became disconnected by the breaking of a coupling, and the engine and three cars ran half a mile before the crew discovered that the train was divided. The first section awaited the arrival of the second at the foot of a heavy grade, and the two brakemen losing control of the second section, it dashed into the first section, causing an explosion in the third car, which was loaded with Dupont powder.

At the scene of the accident the railroad runs along a steep hill, at the bottom of which stood two rows of houses occupied by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's employees. On the hillside stood a little cottage occupied by John Quinn and his family of four children, two boys and two girls. The force of the explosion wrecked the buildings, seventeen in all, and the stoves set fire to the ruins. Quinn and his two little girls were burned to ashes. The two boys escaped with burns. Simon Kerwick's family consisted of Mary and Willie Cavanaugh, adopted children, aged respectively eight and fourteen years, David Kerwick, aged eight, Alice Kerwick, aged five, and his wife and a new born babe. Mr. Kerwick carried his wife from the burning building, but the children were burned to death. Thirty persons were injured.

In all twelve cars were destroyed and seventeen houses, with their furniture. All the windows in the Locust Gap churches and schools were broken and the doors blown off. In Mount Carmel large store windows were broken. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000.

## WHIRLED AROUND A WHEEL.

A Remarkable Case Reported from South Carolina.

The case of Absalom Friscon, a white boy living in Clarendon county, S. C., is one of the most remarkable in the history of medical science. The doctors who have seen him say there is no such case on record. The boy was carelessly loafing around the mill, when he was caught by the gearing and pulled up against a revolving wheel. His head was drawn against the wheel just where the head of an iron bolt was projecting, and before the machinery could be stopped this wheel had possibly revolved a hundred times, the iron bolt each time tearing through his forehead. When released from the machinery his head was a terribly mangled object. The bolt had torn a passage through his forehead from the top of his head to the middle of his nose, about five inches long, an inch and a half wide, and an inch deep. The brain was exposed in this passage for about three inches by one and a half inches, and small parts of it were destroyed. The nasal bone, except a very small part of it, was torn out, and a cavity an inch and a half deep was made where the nose should be. It was a fearful sight, and there is no parallel case on record where a person survived such a shock to his nervous system, to say nothing of the wound. The boy himself declares he is not going to die. The patient has to be kept on his back, for should his head be turned face downward a slight jar would probably throw his brains out of his head. A fit of vomiting would prove fatal. Both the membranes that cover the brain have been torn away, and the only hopes is that nature will supply another. The cool weather has been favorable towards suppressing inflammation. The greatest danger is from inflammation, or blood-poisoning, either of which would prove fatal. The wound appears to be healing. The boy says he feels a great deal better, and it is possible that he may get well. He has about one chance out of a hundred thousand.

## Every Man His Own Photographer.

Would you rather have my card or my photograph?

Two young men who had been discussing matters in general in a New York picture gallery, were preparing to part. "Your card will do; I don't want to put you to so much trouble."

"No trouble at all. If you like, I'll put my portrait on the back of the card."

He thereupon drew from his pocket a small rubber stamp and imprinted on the back of his card a very creditable likeness of himself.

An inquisitive Mail and Express reporter, who overheard the dialogue, took pains the next day to learn to what extent the fad had gone. He found that there are several concerns in the city where portrait stamps are made, similar in style to the rubber stamps, containing one's name and appended to a pocket lead-pencil. These stamps cost from \$2 to \$5 each and are from one to three inches square. All the stamp makers require is a tintype portrait of the customer and a money order. The stamps wear well and are much affected by young clerks and East Side business men.

## The Advantage of Being Homely.

"Is it true, Mr. Featherly," inquired Bobby, "that the homeliest men get the handsomest wives?"

"I believe there is an old saying to that effect, Bobby. Why?"

"I heard my mother say to sister Clara last night, and Clara said that you ought to marry one of the loveliest women in the world."—Harper's Bazar.

## THE CAROLINAS.

### THE PALMETTO AND OLD NORTH STATE'S BUDGET.

Interesting Notes Culled From Our Exchanges and Boiled Down for Our Busy Readers.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

A private letter just received at Raleigh from Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, Minister to Brazil, says: "My health is better than it was some months ago, but I am by no means as hearty and robust as I was when I was in North Carolina last spring."

A general fight in Pitt county arose between a crowd of negroes who worked in the shingle swamps and some farm hands in that section. During the affray James Whitehurst shot Newton Clemons, killing him almost instantly, the ball passing through his heart. Whitehurst made his escape and was captured in Williamston. A number of persons concerned in the fight were very badly hurt.

Thomas Frazier, an employee of Joshua H. Cox, an extensive lumberman of Washington, entered the store of Cox and demanded liquor, which was refused. Cox then left the store and started off, when Frazier picked up a double-barrel gun loaded with buckshot and fired both charges into Cox's body, killing him instantly. Frazier fled, but was caught and placed under heavy guard. During the night a crowd of masked men took him from prison, bound and gagged him, carried him to the scene of the murder and fired the contents of numerous weapons into his body, literally riddling him and mutilating his body beyond recognition.

News has been received at Raleigh of the suicide of James Davis, of Bentonville township, Johnston county. He was arrested on the charge of attempting to outrage his step daughter. He was tried before a magistrate and found guilty. He was ordered to be taken to Smithfield to jail. He asked permission to go to his house and was permitted to do so, a deputy sheriff accompanying him. On reaching the house he asked to be allowed to change his clothing. He went to his room, and in a minute the officer heard the report of a rifle. Rushing into the room the officer found that Davis had placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and had pressed the trigger with his foot. The ball had passed through his brain and caused instant death.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

A hail storm at Ridgeway tore down fences and broke windows.

John Sims, a laborer working on the C. K. & W. Railway, near Greenville, was painfully hurt while digging an embankment. The bank caved in on him, breaking his leg and badly bruising his head and body.

William B. Jones, of Dublin, caught two young rabbits in his garden a few days ago. He had an old Maltese cat which had a family of kittens, and from some cause the kittens died. The old cat has adopted the rabbits, and happily reigns throughout the household. The cat cares for the rabbits as tenderly as she did for her own offspring.

A serious stabbing affray occurred near the Air Line depot at Greenville. John Reynolds, while driving a delivery wagon, was stopped by L. B. Pearson, who cursed him and dared him to get off his wagon. As Reynolds got down Pearson struck him. Reynolds drew his knife and cut Pearson in the back, making a gash a foot long. The trouble grew out of an old quarrel between the two. Pearson may live, but his chances are small.

#### NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Forest fires have been raging in the Kane oil field, near Bradford Pa., for nearly a week. Much property has been destroyed.

All the flint glass houses in the Pittsburgh district were fired up a few days ago, and now every factory is in full operation.

Lightning struck a country school house in Delaware county, Ohio. John Bowers, aged 12, who was at the blackboard explaining an example in arithmetic, was instantly killed, the electric fluid passing down his upraised arm to his body. The teacher and twenty scholars were thrown from their chairs and benches to the floor, remaining unconscious for nearly half an hour.

In honor of the occasion, and in order to show their appreciation of Mr. George W. Childs' friendship for the printers, the ex-delegates of the International Union, who have formed an association in Philadelphia, are making elaborate preparations for a banquet, to be held on the evening of Mr. Childs' birthday.

#### A Perilous Moment.

"But," said old Mr. Northbyeast, knitting his brows, "I don't think you are ready to marry my daughter. You are hardly able to support a wife, are you?" "Laud, no," said the young man, frankly. "I can't even support myself; I was thinking '—but whatever he was thinking, it wasn't spread on the record, because the barometer fell so rapidly at that instant that all hands were ordered aloft to shorten sail, and in the confusion of the moment the young man escaped, how and whither he knew not.—Burlington.

The French law prohibits the use in that country of the name "champagne" for sparkling wines unless actually grown in the Champagne District.

## GOSSIP FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The New Chief Justice—Our Balance Sheet for April—And Items of General Interest.

The debt statement issued May 1st shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of April to be \$9,235,300.10; decrease of debt since June 30, 1887, \$97,793,881.98; cash in treasury, \$590,368,519.48; gold certificates outstanding, \$95,561,293; silver certificates outstanding, \$194,426,932; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$10,555,000; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed), \$6,694,106.112; total interest-bearing debt, \$1,699,097,159.38; total debt of all kinds, \$1,706,833,377.17; total debt, less all available credits, \$1,181,632,855.04.

The President has nominated Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The selection of Mr. Fuller was somewhat of a surprise, for although his name has been occasionally mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship, none of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee had the slightest intimation that he was to be the President's choice. Democratic lawyers generally regard the nomination as a good one, and while the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court decline to express an opinion on the subject, in Supreme Court circles he has the reputation of being a capable lawyer, and promises to be a worthy successor of Fanev, Chase, Waite, or any other of the distinguished jurists who have presided over the Supreme Court. Early in the administration of Mr. Cleveland he was tendered the Solicitor-Generalship, and subsequently positions on the Civil Service Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and Pacific Railroad Commission, all of which he declined. He has been held in the highest regard by the President, and has been generally endorsed by Western Democrats. Republican Senators who know him say they know of no reason why he should not be promptly confirmed. Senator Edmunds, when spoken to on the subject, said he could say nothing as to what action the Judiciary committee would probably take, and cut off all further questions by declaring that he was a blank so far as the nomination was concerned.

A discovery has been made at the Treasury Department which it is thought points to a defalcation at the American Exchange National Bank, of New York. The express company, in making its usual deliveries of national bank notes forwarded for redemption, submitted a package from the bank named. It bore the usual labels and seals, and purported to contain \$41,000. In handling it, however, one of the treasury experts found that it was not altogether right, and it was temporarily laid aside. Packages containing notes for redemption are usually made up in the most compact manner, but this particular one, while of the right size for the amount it purported to contain, did not seem to be closely packed, and yielded readily to hand pressure. It was subsequently opened in the presence of officers of the express company and found to contain nothing but brown paper. An examination of the sealed label also disclosed that it had been neatly cut from its original place and pasted on a bogus package. The Treasurer refused to receive the package, and notified the bank accordingly. The impression at the department is that the bank put up the money for transmission to the department, but delayed forwarding it, and that while in its custody the package was abstracted and another put in its place bearing all the marks and appearance of the original package.

## Fast Work in a Clothespin Factory.

"One cent a box?"

"Yes, sir. We are paid one cent for packing a box of five gross of clothespins," said one of these packers to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express recently.

"An expert can pack 100 boxes in a day of ten hours. Sharp work that, handling 72,000 pins a day."

Clothespins are made in the lumber regions. They are usually made of white ash, sometimes of beech, black and white birch and maple. The wood is taken to the factory in logs and cut into lengths of thirty-one inches by circular saws. These lengths are then cut into blocks and the blocks again cut into sticks. The sticks are placed under another saw and cut into the required lengths. Next the turner takes a hand lathe and from there they go to the slotting machine. They are placed in troughs by the operator, the machine picking them up and slotting them. They are then placed in a revolving pipe drier going thence to the polishing cylinder and then to the packer. Each pin passes through of board saw, gang splitter, gang chucker, turning lathe, drying house and polisher and costs from \$7,000 to \$12,000. The machines working are very interesting. The little blocks of wood five and a half inches long are placed on an endle-belt, which feeds the blocks automatically into the lathe. As the lathe is turned the pin is taken automatically from the spindle and placed on a turntable and carried to a circular saw, which finishes and thrown the pin. It is then finished and thrown out of the turning table by the same appliance that turns the pins on the table. Falling, they are caught in a basket or barrel and are then taken to the drying house for ten to twenty-four hours, or until dry. The polishing cylinder or rumble holds twenty to forty bushels; this is run at a slow speed, about thirty turns a minute, and by simple friction and contact they become polished.

## THROUGH DIXIE.

### SPARKS AS THEY FLASH FROM THE WIRES.

What Our Southern People are Saying and Doing—Items of Interest Reduced to Facts.

At Dade City, Fla., Peento peaches will soon be ripe enough for shipment. Sixteen hundred alligator hides were sold and delivered in Fort Ogden, Fla., last week.

Alf Prater, pedestrian, of Atlanta, Ga., will enter the six days' go-as-you-please foot race that opens at Madison Square Garden, New York, May 6.

An immense crevasse has occurred in the west bank of the bayou at Lafourche Crossing, La., but it is thought there will be no serious damage to crops.

Parties representing a Belgian colony have purchased 2,000 acres of land, seven or eight miles from Manatee, Fla., from the South Florida Railroad, and will settle a hundred families there this fall.

Celestino Palacio's cigar factory at Key West, Fla., has been closed, owing to the impossibility of securing good wrappers until the new Cuban crop is ready for use. About 500 persons are thrown out of employment.

The activity in mining operations in North Georgia is increasing daily. Men from the North and Europe are visiting the city, and thence go to the mines in Hall and Lumpkin counties, examining the mines with a view to investment.

A quiet strike is in progress at the Pratt mines, near Birmingham, Ala. The company proposed to reduce wages five cents a ton, and the miners resisted. The matter will be discussed by the board in a day or two. A strike is also reported at Wheeling, Miss.

The store and grocery of Mrs. Nancy McKeanel, of Nashville, Tenn., were burned. Andrew Logan, her sixteen year old son, was burned to a crisp. It is supposed he went to bed and left the candle burning and the fire caught from this. The loss was \$1,800.

A fatal burning occurred at the farm of E. G. Davis, one and a half miles from Bell Buckle, Tenn. A negro child, whose mother had left her alone, was found with its clothing on fire, which was so badly burned as to prove fatal.

Wiley Dixon, a negro man, was shot and killed at Montgomery Ala., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Leavett Peet, the nine year old nephew of Colonel O. O. Nelson, of the Montgomery Oil Works.

At Bennettsville, S. C., Dock Dargar, a negro boy, deliberately shot with a gun and instantly killed a white boy, W. E. Cox, Jr. All the parties lived near Bennettsville. The negro is in jail there. Several attempts have been made to lynch him. The sheriff keeps the jail guarded. A number of enraged men shot into the house of Essex Dargar, the father of the murderer, and killed a three year old child. The entire section is aroused.

The announcement that Col. W. L. Scruggs would accept the editorship of the prohibition weekly at Atlanta seems to have premature. It is now said that Col. John William Jones, the historian, will be selected to fill the position. Col. Scruggs is a regular contributor to the North American Review, but on account of his being a Republican it was thought best not to select him. The first issue of the paper is expected to appear on May 8th.

Two miners engaged in an affray at Warrior, Ala., a few days ago. One of them, George Martin, shot and instantly killed Deputy Marshal Kelly. He was arrested. The mayor of Warrior telegraphed the sheriff to come quickly with a posse to resist the mob and miners and protect the prisoner. The officers smuggled Martin aboard a freight train. The mob followed and cut loose the caboose. They hanged Martin and then filled his body with bullets. Sheriff Pruss failed to go.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF A CIRCUS.

Train Dashed to Pieces by a Land Slide, and Several Railroad Employees Killed and Injured.

A terrible calamity occurred on the Camden and Pittsburgh Railroad at McKenna, Ohio. As the train of Miller & Freeman's circus was passing this point through a deep cut known as the "Backbone," it met a land slide, which threw the engine and five cars from the track, piling them up in a confused and broken mass. The cars are badly broken and will likely be burned, while the engine is turned over and lies directly across the track. A. H. Stilwell, of Wellsville, Ohio, the engineer, was terribly scalded, and it is feared he received internal injuries. Elmer Ellsworth, of Columbus, Ohio, a colored cook, was killed outright. The passenger coaches containing the performers were injured, as were also the cars containing the horses. The train was running at a speed of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, and the shock was terrific. The escape of the passenger and horse coaches was miraculous. Cars containing wagons and other paraphernalia are complete wrecks and the contents cover the tracks. Fireman Stilwell saved himself by jumping.

There is a new pamphlet out entitled "The National Bank Act." The National Bank act of the present day consists largely of skipping off to English territory with all the funds.—Litt.