

THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

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Every Saturday,

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

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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(Always in Advance.)

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Address,

W. C. SMITH Charlotte N C

Crickets are devastating Algeria, entirely destroying vegetation. Their dead bodies are creating a pestilence, and interfering with the running of trains.

The character of a certain class of thieves' booty seems to be undergoing a complete revolution. Only a short time ago their boldness extended to carrying off stoves. Then it became more expansive, so as to include house roofs, and now one of the rascals out in Kansas has capped the climax by digging up and carting away 500 sweet potato plants.

James Eveleigh, Disbursing Clerk of the Record Division of the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., has been in the service of the Government longer than any other person now connected with the War Department. He became clerk of the Military Reservation at Fort Moore in 1829. He is now eighty years of age.

The obituary of the greatest ship yet built appears in this advertisement, clipped by the *Argonaut* from a London paper: "Tenders are invited for taking out the paddle engines, shaftings, paddle wheels, paddle boxes, and spindles of the steamship Great Eastern, now lying at the Tail of the Bank, near Greenock. Good references and security required."

George Muller, celebrated throughout the world as a worker for the good of his fellow-men, is now eighty-two years old and as full of zeal and activity as ever. He has just returned to England after a preaching tour of 37,000 miles through Australia, China, Japan and other countries. Two thousand children greeted him at Bristol upon his return; M. Griffin, of Wisconsin; W. M. Ruell, of Tennessee, and M. Lynch, of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Chas. Fitzsimmons, of Chicago.

A few words of thanks from Temporary Chairman Thurston, a word of introduction and the permanent chairman stepped forward. In his address he said, "I can't even guess who your nominee is going to be, [laughter] though, of course you all know."

Two gavels were presented, one by Mayor Roche, of Chicago, of silver and gold, and the second one presented was made from a desk which belonged to Gen. Grant.

After a number of committees had been heard from and much talking done the convention at 2:15 p. m. adjourned until evening.

THE REPUBLICANS.

HARRISON AND MORTON

Nominated by the Chicago Convention after Six Day's Hard Fighting.

FIRST DAY.—Although a fresh breeze from Lake Michigan prevailed all day and made the weather pleasant, Chicago, Ill., was in a fever heat.

It was 12:30 p. m. when Chairman Jones, of the National Republican Convention, rapped the Convention to order. The building was almost fairy-like in its beauty, with its myriads of electric jets in arches, in stars and diamonds, with its banners and streamers of a thousand hues,—all making a magnificent spectacle. Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk upon which eight years ago descended the gavel that announced the nomination of James A. Garfield and four years later the success of James G. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses, and shed its delicate perfume far and wide. From the first balcony portraits of all the Republican Presidents looked down upon the delegates, and the pictures of Generals Grant and Logan were there, wreathed in immortelles.

The Rev. T. W. Gansaulus opened the convention with prayer, and then Chairman Jones stepped to the front and read his address. He declared that "the tariff had built up the country," and after giving the Democrats a dig and glorifying the Republican rule and principles, he concluded: "We are again confronted with this same Democratic party, the mother of all evils, from which the country has suffered. The Republican party will resume its authority and successfully lead this great country, with its beneficent institutions, toward the sublime goal which all patriots believe to be its heaven ordained destiny. I have no doubt of the result."

The Hon. J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was named as Temporary Chairman and upon being seated, spoke at length. Calls were then made for General Fremont and the first candidate of the Republican party for President came forward and spoke, being warmly applauded.

Fred Douglas said "that the Republican party had stood by the colored race, and it would stand by the Republican party." Congressman Wise told the convention that it was William Mahone's trifling with the Republicans of Virginia that had brought about the contest among the delegates of that State.

While Mr. Mahone was responding to Mr. Wise's charge, the latter who was standing behind him on the platform shouted: "You are in my district, and I charge you with the frauds by which I was made a contestant."

Mr. Mahone answered back: "Then your charge is as false as you are foul. I will put the stigma where it belongs instead of talking about it here."

The two men glanced at each other, and for a moment it looked as if a personal encounter were imminent, but a Michigan man rose to the point of order and the combatants quieted down.

Some routine business was transacted and at 3:31 p. m. the first day's session was over.

SECOND DAY.—It was half past twelve when Chairman Thurston called the convention to order.

After prayer by Rev. S. A. Northrop, the convention heard the report of the committee on organization, which was adopted:

For Permanent Chairman—Hon. M. M. Estee, of California.

Secretaries—C. W. Clisbee, of Michigan; M. Griffin, of Wisconsin; W. M. Ruell, of Tennessee, and M. Lynch, of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Chas. Fitzsimmons, of Chicago.

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COMMITTEE WAR.

After a continuous session of six hours to-day the committee on credentials came to an agreement upon the Virginia contest. It decided to recommend to the convention that the four Mahone delegates at large be declared the regular delegates and seated accordingly and the Wise delegates in the second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth be recognized as the regularly elected delegates. This decision gives Wise 14 of the delegation and Mahone eight.

At the night session it was decided no change of votes can be made after the vote of a state has been properly cast until after the ballot has been announced.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for Germany, and the balance of the evening was taken up in speech making and hearing the report of the Committee on Credentials. Adjourned at 11:35.

THIRD DAY.—At ten o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman Estee and Rev. Thomas M. Green, Episcopal, invoked the Divine blessing.

When the roll was called for members of the National Committee the following gentlemen responded for their respective states: F. F. Putney, Georgia; W. P. Canaday, North Carolina; E. M. Brayton, South Carolina.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the platform which was adopted unanimously:

It starts out by declaring that Abraham Lincoln was the champion of liberty; states that the memories of Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling will be faithfully cherished; prays for the recovery of that noble soldier, Philip H. Sheridan; sends fraternal congratulations to the Americans of Brazil upon the accomplishment of the abolition of slavery throughout the American continent; favors Home Rule for Ireland; reaffirms an unswerving devotion to the National Constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the anatomy reserved to the States under the constitution; the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast a free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold that free and equal representation of all the people, is the foundation of our Republican Government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the foundations of all public authority.

"We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America."

"We accept the issue and confidentially appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by grave disaster to all interests except those of the miser and the sheriff.

"We denounce the Mill's bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage."

"It condemns free schools, favors the repeal of the 'tax upon tobacco, which is an annoyance and burden to agriculture and the tax upon spirits used in the arts, and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check the imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which give employment to our labor and release from import duties those articles of foreign production; (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal revenue taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whiskey trust, and the agents of foreign manufacturers."

It denounces contracted Chinese labor; declares against trusts; favors public land grants; admission to statehood of States who have a requisite population; favors Home Rule in Territories and the District of Columbia; demands reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce; favors liberal provisions for education by States and nation; demands the rebuilding of the American navy; favors liberal pensions; declares our foreign policy is distinguished by cowardice; arraigns the present administration for "its weak and unpatriotic settlement of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishermen are entitled to in Canadian ports;" pledges the party to institute genuine civil service reform, and reaffirms the plank in the platform of 1884 on the subject; and denounces "the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of the general pension legislation."

The roll of states for the nomination of President was then called.

Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, nominated Governor Hawley, by simply presenting his name and when Illinois was reached, Leonard Sweet rose and presented the name of Walter G. Gresham, of Indiana.

"New York was the next state to respond and Senator Hiscock won a big cheer by the announcement that New York was united and their candidate was Chancey M. Depew.

When Ohio was reached there was a scene of enthusiasm and Gen. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, in magnificent form presented the name of John Sherman.

Almost at the start the orator mentioned the name of Blaine, and the effect was electrical. Two-thirds of the delegates jumped up on their seats waving their hats and shouting themselves hoarse.

Governor Foraker followed, throwing the "bloody shirt" to the breeze and wound up by saying, "seven millions of negroes to-day in this country ask you to nominate John Sherman to the Presidency." and I rise to second the nomination of the citizen of Ohio, now so grand a citizen of our entire Republic, John Sherman. [Great applause.]

Delegate John C. Darcy, of North Carolina, a young, coal black negro, was the next speaker, and in well chosen language, he paid a tribute to Sherman's love for, and fidelity to the colored race.

Senator Spooner put Gov. Rusk in nomination and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock the next day.

SHERMAN LEADS.

FOURTH DAY.—The convention to-day began balloting for President with the following result. The ballots up to recess, which at 2 p. m., was taken to 7 p. m., were as follows:

| Candidates, | 1st bal. | 2nd bal. | 3rd bal. |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Alger, | 84 | 116 | 128 |
| Allison, | 73 | 75 | 88 |
| Blaine, | 33 | 32 | 35 |
| Depew, | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Fittler, | 24 | — | — |
| Gresham, | 114 | 180 | 123 |
| Harrison, | 79 | 95 | 94 |
| Hawley, | 13 | — | — |
| Ingalls, | 28 | 16 | — |
| Lincoln, | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| McKinley, | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Phelps, | 25 | 18 | 6 |
| Rusk, | 25 | 20 | 16 |

Sherman, 229 249 244
Miller, — — 2
The State delegations voted on the 3rd ballot:

Virginia—Alger 4, Allison 3, Sherman 10, Gresham 2, Harrison 5.

North Carolina.—Harrison 1, Phelps 1, Alger 5, Sherman 15.

South Carolina.—Harrison 1, Sherman 6, Alger 11.

Georgia.—Lincoln 1, Harrison 2, Gresham 2, Sherman 18.

Upon the conclusion of the third ballot, the convention at 2 p. m. took a recess until 7 o'clock in the evening.

At the evening session no ballots were taken and after a noisy meeting they adjourned at 10:30.

FIFTH DAY.—The convention convened at 10:30 o'clock with Warner Miller, of New York, in the Chair. Two ballots were taken:

| Candidates, | 4th Ballot. | 5th Ballot. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sherman, | 236 | 224 |
| Harrison, | 217 | 213 |
| Alger, | 136 | 142 |
| Gresham, | 98 | 87 |
| Allison, | 88 | 99 |
| Blaine, | 42 | 49 |
| McKinley, | 11 | 14 |
| Lincoln, | 1 | — |
| Douglass, | 1 | — |
| Foraker, | 1 | — |

At 4:22 the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday.

SIXTH DAY.—The Republican Convention, after being in session six days, adjourned, having completed its National ticket, and adopted its platform and arranged the preliminaries for the coming campaign.

Candidates, 6th bal. 7th bal. 8th bal.
Harrison, 231 278 544
Gresham, 91 91 59
Allison, 72 76 —
Alger, 137 120 100
Blaine, 40 15 5
McKinley, 12 16 4
Lincoln, — 2 —
Foraker, 1 1 —
Grant, 1 — —
Haymond, — 1 —

On the eighth ballot Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated, receiving 544 votes; necessary to a choice 415.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, took the platform and read a telegram:

"EDINBURG, June 24.—Boutelle and Manley: Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. BLAINE."

The nomination of Harrison was received with considerable enthusiasm. Delegates rose en masse and the cheering was loud and long. The band played patriotic airs.

The roll call was verified and then Governor Foraker on behalf of Senator Sherman moved that the convention make Harrison's nomination unanimous. He said the delegation from Ohio, who were all Sherman men would go away from this convention all Harrison men. They could do so he said with perfect consistency because they all knew that Harrison was born in Ohio. [Great applause.] Mr. Hoar, of Michigan, for General Alger; Senator Farewell, of Illinois, for Judge Gresham; Mr. Depew, of New York, for himself. General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who put Sherman in nomination; General Henderson, of Iowa, for Senator Allison; Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, for Blaine's adherents; Mr. Davis, of Minnesota; Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, Delegate Proctor, of Vermont, Judge Thurston, of Nebraska, Mr. Williams, of Arkansas, all seconded the motion and the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to nominations for Vice-President. The following were the nominations and the number of votes for each man:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Morton, of New York, | 591 |
| Phelps, of New Jersey, | 219 |
| Bradley of North Carolina, | 103 |
| B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, | 11 |
| W. T. Thomas, of Texas, | 1 |

The ballot was completed at 8:20 and the nomination of Morton was made unanimous. After a committee of one from each state was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, the Convention adjourned.

North Carolina Crop Report.

The crop report for June is made up from reports of a thousand correspondents covering every county in the State, is as follows—100 being taken as the estimate of the full crop: Wheat 833-4, oats 911-7, corn 87, cotton 783-4 tobacco 825-6, rice 931-7, sorghum 801-2, apples 661-4, peaches 66, hay 95, clover 90, peanuts 86. Inquiries were for the first time made with a view to ascertaining the cost per bushel of producing that quantity of wheat is 68.9, while that of corn is 44-1-4 and of oats 30 1-2. Comparing the crop report of that far may it is observed that there is a falling off in every respect. Corn is off nearly twelve points, wheat 13, cotton 21, tobacco 4 and rice 5.

Kind to His Little Boy.

"Mother writes that she will be here to-morrow for a short visit, my dear." "Very well," he replied, and as he left the house he patted his little boy on the head kindly and said: "Bobby, didn't you ask me to buy you a tin whistle and a drum the other day?"

"Yes, pa."

"Well, I will bring them to you to-night." —*New York Sun.*

In Oregon the will flowers begin to bloom about the middle of February, and as winter does not begin until about the middle of December the season of cold weather is very short. In fact, an Oregon winter generally means a season of warm rains, broken by less than two weeks of light snow.

THE TWIN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Pineville is to have another new cotton factory. Capital stock \$100,000.

The closing exercises of the Shelby Military Institute took place Saturday.

Tin has been discovered in paying quantities at King's Mountain.

Captain John Booth, of Henderson, aged 68 is dead.

Mr. Airy celebrated the completion of her railroad in fitting style and "hundreds flocked there to see" from all parts of the State.

The formal opening of the Sea Coast Railroad connecting Wilmington with the ocean beach at Wrightville, took place Tuesday afternoon in the presence of over a thousand persons.

The skull of Cartoogeechee (Billy Bowlegs) a celebrated chief of the Seminole tribe has been exhumed in Florida by a collector and is now on exhibition at Parke Davis & Co's botanic depot, Charlotte.

Franklin county has just voted a subscription of \$50,000 in aid of the building of the Great Western Air Line road, from Charlotte to Weldon.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, at Raleigh on Wednesday, arrangements were perfected for the Fruit Fair, which it is decided to hold in Metropolitan Hall August 16th, being the same time agreed upon for the convention of the Farmer's Alliance. It was decided to invite Judge Fowle to deliver the address of welcome and Col. S. E. Alexander the annual address.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The gambling dens in Columbia are being raided.

Columbia had a cyclone and hail storm Friday.

I. O. Adams, a C. & G. conductor, committed suicide at Columbia Saturday night.

Monday morning the dwelling house of Richard Lenhart, situated three miles east of Easley, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$11,500.

The first locomotive for the C. K. and W. railway has arrived at the Laurens depot. It has inscribed on its sides, "J. B. Humbert, No. 1," and will be used on the material train.

The Governor has commuted the sentences of Horace Greeley and Mary Jones. The former was serving fifteen years for burglary and the latter a life sentence for arson.

Gen. Lee's Letter to a Little Boy.

Judge J. T. Bernard was a member of the 8th Florida infantry, Army of Virginia, during the war. In February, 1865, his little son, Overton, then only 6 years of age, wrote to Gen. Lee begging that he would let his father come home on a short visit, adding by way of inducement: "If you will please let him come home, I'll go out and help him fight just as soon as I get old enough."

The following is Gen. Lee's answer, verbatim, written on coarse, unlined Confederate paper, the only kind then in use in the South:

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES, 1st March, 1865.

Master Overton Bernard, Tallahassee, Fla: I received your letter asking me to let your pa come home to see you this winter. It is too late now, but I will see if he can be spared a little while, but you must not fail to come out to fight for your country as soon as you are big enough, whether I let your pa come home or not. If all little boys don't make up their minds to fight as soon as they are able, you won't have any home for your pa to come to. Very truly, your friend, R. E. Lee, General.

Sweltering New York.

The continued heat is playing sad havoc among the children in the tenement house districts. The certificates of deaths are pouring in and several clerks are kept busy tabulating them for future reference in the bureau of statistics. Over 100 deaths of children from diarrhoea caused by the heat were recorded, and the books show fully 300 deaths for the day, the heaviest for a year. Horses are suffering severely, and a number of cab and car horses have dropped dead from the heat. The latter, notwithstanding the fact that the companies have relays at intervals of a mile and hospital stations all along the line. At noon Monday the thermometer registered 98.

Both Were Killed.

Melville Lites, a young white man, and a negro Wash Haralson, fought with pistols near Richmond, Alabama and both were killed. They were living on the plantation of A. T. Jones. Lites became an overseer and the negro a laborer. The negro had been ordered to leave the place, but refused to do so and when Lites went with Jones to the negro's home he fired on them. Lites was shot twice and died within fifteen minutes. Haralson was also fatally shot and died in a few hours.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Emperor William opened the Reichstag on Monday. He favors peace.

The Italian papers referring to Premier Crispi's policy as intended to force the Pope to leave Italy, say it will have that result if persevered in.

A parliamentary return shows that thirty-two people starved to death in London in 1887.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Congressmen and Senators Again Devote their Time to New Laws.

The Senate took up the river and harbor bill Wednesday. Among the amendments agreed to were the following:

Increasing the Baltimore harbor \$250,000 to \$300,000; increasing the Savannah harbor from \$90,000 to \$200,000; increasing Tampa Bay, Fla., from \$20,000 to \$50,000; Great Kanawha River, W. Va., from \$300,000 to \$350,000; increasing Cape Fear river, Wilmington, N. C., from \$100,000 to \$145,000.

At 3:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned. House.—The features in the House were the passage of the land bill and the renewal of the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, then called up the tariff bill.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, suggested that as the issue between the two parties had been a distinct one, the Mill's bill should be laid over until the next session, with the understanding that if at the November election it should be approved by the people, the Republicans should withdraw their opposition. The House in a committee of the whole then took up the bill.

Motions to strike out coal tar, crude and other coal tar products, dye woods and decoctions, from the free list were made and lost.

A committee amendment to strike out bone black, ivory dust, black and bone char was adopted.

A motion by Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, to strike out "bricks other than fire brick," was rejected, and without further progress the committee rose, and at 7 o'clock p. m., the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.—On motion Mr. Blount, of Georgia, was elected as speaker pro tem. The House went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in the natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Mr. Mills charged that the Republicans favored free whiskey. Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, challenged the statement.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, favored the repeal of the internal revenue laws. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, was in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax.

Mr. Baker's motion was rejected, and the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Randall a joint resolution was passed providing for expenditures of the government for 30 days after June 30, in case the appropriations failed to pass by that time.

The House went into committee again, and Mr. Mills presented committee amendments, which were adopted, placing on the free list German looking glass plates, blown and silvered, and striking out plums and prunes.

Efforts to strike out chickory and dandelion root, cocoa and figs, were unsuccessful.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bynum, from committee on ways and means, to strike out pulp for paper maker's use was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Farguhar, of New York, to strike out books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English was, after debate, lost.

On motion of Democratic members there were struck from the free list hatters' fur, not on the skin, lime, linseed, flaxseed, marble of all kinds, and plaster paris, when ground or calcined.

Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, had read a protest against the passage of the Mills bill, signed by over 800 manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia, employing 150,000 persons.

The committee having risen, the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate spent most of the day in the consideration of the river and harbor and army appropriation bills, without action.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill. The question being on the amendment inserting an item of \$10,000 for the Yadkin river, North Carolina, which was agreed to.

Several Lives Lost.

A train southbound, proceeding to Mobile, went through a small bridge near Tensas, Fla. The engineer, John Morgan and Sam Williams, the fireman, and two tramps who were stealing a ride, were killed. Mail agent Davis was dangerously hurt and four passengers and the baggage master was slightly injured. The engine, baggage car, the mail car, two passenger coaches, and one sleeper were totally wrecked. The killed and wounded were taken to Mobile.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

On Monday, Smith & Wilson, contractors, discharged Louis Nicholi, a stonecutter, for drunkenness. At 6 o'clock last night Nicholi appeared at the works and shot Contractor M. B. Wilson in the neck. He then walked home and placing the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth sent a bullet into his head. They both died.

Grant Killed Garfield.